

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WITHDRAWN

STATISTICAL REPORTS

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

1867-1906

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON: 1907

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

S. N. D. NORTH, DIRECTOR

SPECIAL REPORTS

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE
1867-1906

PART I

SUMMARY, LAWS, FOREIGN STATISTICS



GREENWOOD PRESS, PUBLISHERS
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

WARNER MEMORIAL LIBRARY
EASTERN COLLEGE
ST. DAVIDS, PA. 19087

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Bureau of the Census.
Marriage and divorce, 1867-1906.

Reprint of the 1908-1909 ed. published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, in series: Special reports.

CONTENTS: v. 1. Summary, laws, foreign statistics.--
v. 2. General tables.

1. Marriage--United States--Statistics. 2. Divorce--
United States--Statistics. I. Title. II. Series:

United States. Bureau of the Census. Special reports.

HB1125.U96 1979 312'.5'0973 78-10580

ISBN 0-313-20695-3

HB 1125 .U96 1978 v.1
United States. Bureau of the
Census.
Marriage and divorce,
1867-1906

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE 1867-1906 PART 1 originally
published in 1909.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE 1867-1906 PART 2 originally
published in 1908.

ISBN 0-313-20696-1 Vol. 1

ISBN 0-313-20697-X Vol. 2

ISBN 0-313-20695-3 Set

Reprinted in 1978 by Greenwood Press, Inc.,
51 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1909.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Part I of the Special Report on Marriage and Divorce.

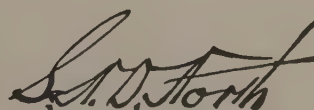
This report presents the results of two Federal investigations into these subjects. The first was made by the Department of Labor, now the Bureau of Labor, in accordance with an act approved March 3, 1887, and covered the period 1867 to 1886. The second was made by the Bureau of the Census in accordance with a joint resolution approved February 9, 1905, and covers the period 1887 to 1906. The present report thus presents the statistics of marriage and divorce for the forty years from 1867 to 1906.

The detailed general tables for this report were published, as soon as they were compiled, in Part II so that they might be immediately available for public use, but the present volume, Part I, was delayed in order to give time for the preparation of analytical text and tables and for the compilation of digests of the marriage and divorce laws of the United States and of foreign countries.

The present volume contains a brief statistical summary and analysis of the results of the investigations, a digest of the laws in respect to marriage and divorce prevailing in each state and territory and in the principal foreign countries, and a compilation of the statistics of marriage and divorce published by foreign countries.

The investigation made by this Bureau was conducted under the supervision of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, with the advice and cooperation of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who, as Commissioner of Labor, prepared the former report on these subjects. The statistical text and summary tables in Chapter I of this volume were prepared by Mr. Lewis Meriam, acting chief of the division of revision and results, and were largely based on a preliminary bulletin on Marriage and Divorce (Census Bulletin 96) prepared by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, formerly chief of that division.

Very respectfully,



Director.

HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

1867-1906

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE: 1867-1906.

INTRODUCTION.

The publication of this report puts the public in possession of the statistics of marriage and divorce in each state and territory of the United States for a consecutive period of forty years from January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1906.

This result has been secured by two investigations, each covering twenty years, the first the period from January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1886, and the second that from January 1, 1887, to December 31, 1906.

HISTORY OF THE TWO INVESTIGATIONS.

For some years before Congress authorized the earlier investigation into these subjects, interest in the discussion of questions relating to marriage and divorce had been growing. The action of leading men in different parts of the United States, looking to better legislation on divorce, had stimulated the study of the question, and had led to the formation of the New England Divorce Reform League, which was partially organized in Boston January 24, 1881. This association, now known as "The National League for the Protection of the Family," was instrumental in securing the legislation authorizing the investigation which was made in 1887-88.

During January and February, 1884, as a result of the activities of this society, many petitions were sent to Congress praying for some action authorizing the collection of facts concerning marriage and divorce. The character of the petitioners carried great weight. Among them were many men of influence—governors, jurists, divines, and educators.

These petitions, which uniformly represented the great necessity of securing such facts and information that the complicated problems surrounding marriage and divorce might be considered with a view to securing uniformity of divorce legislation in the states and to remedying whatever evils might appear as the result of this examination, were fortified by memorials from many ecclesiastical bodies. It was only natural that such appeals should attract the attention of Senators and Representatives from all parts of the United States.

The petitions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary in both Houses, and a bill embodying the ideas of the petitioners passed the Senate June 2, 1884, while a similar bill was reported to the House

on June 20, 1884. No further action, however, was taken during the Forty-eighth Congress, at either the first or second session. The matter was again considered by the Forty-ninth Congress, and finally an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to by the Senate and the House, which amendment became a part of the act of March 3, 1887, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

This amendment directed the Commissioner of Labor to collect and report to Congress the statistics relating to marriage and divorce in the several states and territories and in the District of Columbia, and it was under the authority of this act of March 3, 1887, that the first report by the Federal Government concerning marriage and divorce was published in February, 1889.¹

The report, which is now out of print, comprised 1,074 octavo pages. It was substantially complete so far as the statistics of divorce were concerned, except for those courts where the records had been totally or partially destroyed by fire or by other cause. The whole number of courts at that time having divorce jurisdiction was 2,624. The facts concerning divorce were collected from these courts in the main by special agents and experts, but in some of the more sparsely settled or distant counties the collection was by local authorities, who made their returns by mail. Several editions of the report were published from time to time, as the demand for it was great not only in this country but also abroad, owing to the fact that it presented for the first time a comprehensive collection of data relative to marriage and divorce in foreign countries, as well as in the United States.

During the years from 1902 to 1905 petitions were sent to Congress praying for a second investigation relative to marriage and divorce, necessary in order to bring the statistics up to date. In response to these petitions efforts were made in 1902-3 to make provision for such an investigation, and an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill passed the Senate authorizing the Commissioner of Labor to take up the work, but this amendment was omitted from that bill by the conference committee.

¹ Carroll D. Wright, *A Report on Marriage and Divorce in the United States, 1867 to 1886.*

Later on it became apparent that the collection of statistics for the second report should be made by the Bureau of the Census, as that office was especially fitted and properly equipped for the work, whereas the Bureau of Labor, if it should undertake the task, would be crippled in its peculiar domain of investigation.

As a result of the petitions and the feeling in Congress that the matter was of sufficient importance to justify another investigation, the President sent the following special message to Congress on January 30, 1905:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I call the attention of the Congress to the fact that no statistics have been collected by the Federal Government upon the subject of marriage and divorce since the year 1886, and that but few of the States have provisions for the collection of such statistics.

The institution of marriage is, of course, at the very foundation of our social organization, and all influences that affect that institution are of vital concern to the people of the whole country. There is a widespread conviction that the divorce laws are dangerously lax and indifferently administered in some of the States, resulting in a diminishing regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation.

The hope is entertained that cooperation amongst the several States can be secured to the end that there may be enacted upon the subject of marriage and divorce uniform laws, containing all possible safeguards for the security of the family. Intelligent and prudent action in that direction will be greatly promoted by securing reliable and trustworthy statistics upon marriage and divorce. I deem the matter of sufficient general importance to recommend that the Director of the Census be authorized by appropriate legislation to collect and publish statistics pertaining to that subject covering the period from 1886 to the present time.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The WHITE HOUSE, January 30, 1905.

Just before this message was sent a conference, consisting of representatives of various religious denominations, had assembled at Washington and had considered, among other things, the subject of marriage and divorce. A committee appointed by that conference called upon the President, who in receiving them expressed his views upon this question in the following language:

BISHOP DOANE AND GENTLEMEN: It is a very great pleasure to meet you here. There is a certain tendency to exalt the unessential in dealing with our public questions, and public men especially are apt to get their attention concentrated on questions that have an importance, but a wholly ephemeral importance, compared with the questions that go straight to the root of things. Questions like the tariff and the currency are of literally no consequence whatsoever compared with the vital question of having the unit of our social life, the home, preserved. It is impossible to overstate the importance of the cause you represent. If the average husband and wife fulfill their duties toward one another and toward their children as Christianity teaches them, then we may rest absolutely assured that the other problems will solve themselves. But if we have solved every other problem in the wisest possible way it shall profit us nothing if we have lost our own national soul, and we will have lost it if we do not have the question of the relations of the family put upon the proper basis.

While I do not know exactly what it is that you wish me to do, I can say in advance that, so far as in me lies, all will be done to cooperate with you toward the end that you have in view. One of the most unpleasant and dangerous features of our American life is the diminishing birth rate, the loosening of the marital tie among the

old native American families. It goes without saying that, for the race as for the individual, no material prosperity, no business growth, no artistic or scientific development will count if the race commits suicide. Therefore, Bishop, I count myself fortunate in having the chance to work with you in this matter of vital importance to the national welfare.

The House Committee on the Census, having under consideration the message of the President, his statement to the conference committee headed by Bishop Doane, and numerous petitions, together with a bill which had been introduced and referred to that committee, reported that a resolution providing for the collection of these statistics ought to be adopted without delay. Congress thereupon passed a joint resolution authorizing and directing the Director of the Census to collect and publish the statistics of and relating to marriage and divorce in the several states and territories and in the District of Columbia since January 1, 1887. The resolution was approved February 9, 1905, and it is under the provisions of this resolution that the present report is made.

SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Marriage statistics.—In collecting the material for the earlier report no information in regard to marriages was sought beyond a statement of the number celebrated. It was found, however, that even this simple inquiry could not be answered. In most of the states the number of marriages was unknown. In the introductory discussion of the report of 1889 the statement is made that the report is "thoroughly incomplete and unsatisfactory so far as marriages are concerned." The reason for this incompleteness lay in the fact that many states lacked compulsory requirements for the proper return and record of marriages, while some of the states which had such a requirement lost the value of it because they imposed no penalty for its non-observance.

In the present investigation the number of marriages was again sought and in addition the number of marriage licenses issued. The earlier report stated that marriage "licenses would, if they should be properly recorded, indicate the true number of marriages more clearly than the marriage returns, unless stricter laws than hitherto, with more severe penalties, should compel the officer officiating to make a return at once." A number of states, however, had no marriage license law during the former period and in those requiring a license conditions were such as to render impracticable the idea of making marriage licenses a feature of the investigation. When the present investigation was undertaken in the summer of 1906, it was found that only two states, New York and South Carolina, were still without license requirements. It was consequently decided to obtain wherever practicable the number of marriage licenses issued, because this number would serve as a measure of the correctness of the figures returned for marriages celebrated.

The effort to secure the number of marriages celebrated has met with success in almost all the states and territories; and moreover, a comparison of the figures for licenses, where such were obtainable, with the figures for marriages celebrated indicates on the whole that the marriage returns are fairly accurate. The laws and practices in respect to the return and record of marriages are not, however, of such a nature that thoroughly satisfactory statistics can be obtained.

Certain states have provisions for the registration of marriages, but in some of these states the returns are not always carefully compiled. The report published in 1889 says that "for states having a registration system the statistics given are fairly complete, although in some the work of compilation at the central office is so carelessly and inaccurately done as to detract greatly from their value." Even at the end of the period covered by the present investigation it was found that although 25 states had some law or requirement for state registration of marriages, only 8 furnished figures which could be used for this report.

This condition naturally raises the question of what provisions are necessary in order to yield satisfactory marriage statistics. The ideal condition for the collection of marriage statistics would be that each state should require a marriage license, as a prerequisite to marriage, to be recorded verbatim when issued, and to contain all data concerning the parties which are ordinarily desired by sociologists and statisticians. Either this license, or a certificate of the marriage performed under its authority, should be returned for record within a stated period to the officer issuing the license, after which the original license and marriage return, or exact copies of them, should be forwarded to some central state office to be compiled and tabulated. The proper execution of this law should be secured by the introduction of suitable penalties for noncompliance. Until this ideal condition is realized, little information of practical value can be gathered upon the subject of marriage beyond a mere statement of the number celebrated.

Divorce statistics.—The schedule used for the collection of divorce statistics for the period 1867 to 1886 called for a statement of the state and county in which the decree of divorce was rendered, the state or county in which the parties were married, the year in which they were married, the year in which they were divorced, the number of years married, the cause for which divorced, the kind of divorce, the number of children by the marriage, and the party who was libellant. These statistics were collected for practically the entire country.

When the work of the former investigation was nearly completed a supplementary schedule was prepared containing inquiries for certain additional information which was collected from 45 representative counties. The inquiries upon this supplementary

schedule were as follows: Date of marriage, date of separation, date of filing petition, date of decree, whether notice was served by publication, whether intemperance was a direct or indirect cause, and whether alimony was granted.

The schedule for the present investigation included with some slight changes in wording practically all the inquiries on the original schedule for the earlier investigation, all on the supplementary schedule, and in addition some not previously used. It contained, besides information concerning the state and county of divorce, 18 inquiries, as follows:

1. State or country in which married.
2. Date of marriage.
3. Date of separation.
4. Date of filing petition.
5. Who was libellant?
6. How was notice served?
7. Was case contested?
8. Was decree granted?
9. Date of decree or judgment.
10. Number of years married.
11. Cause for which divorced.
12. If not direct, was intemperance an indirect cause?
13. Kind of divorce.
14. Number of children.
15. Was alimony asked?
16. Was alimony granted?
17. Occupation of parties.
18. Residence of libellee.

It will be noted that in certain inquiries the new schedule departed from the schedules used at the earlier investigation. The old schedule asked for the number of children by the marriage but the new schedule divided the inquiry so as to ascertain, if possible, both the number of children by the marriage and the number affected by the decree. It developed early in the course of the present investigation, however, that satisfactory data concerning the number of children by the marriage could not be obtained and the statistics of the present report are therefore confined to children affected by the decree. This experience makes it evident, moreover, that the statistics as to children in the former report must necessarily relate largely to those affected by the decree.

The change in the inquiry regarding alimony is perhaps worth noting. The old schedule simply inquired whether alimony was granted, whereas the new schedule sought to ascertain not only whether it was granted but also whether it was asked. These changes were made in order to determine, so far as possible, the extent to which the question of alimony enters into the cases of divorce.

The new inquiries, used in the present investigation for the first time, were four in number, as follows: "Was case contested?" "Was decree granted?" "Occupation of parties," and "Residence of libellee."

The introduction of the inquiry "Was decree granted?" marks the attempt to secure information concerning the applications for divorce as distinguished

from the divorces granted. Except for 70 selected counties in 12 states, the report of 1889 was confined wholly to divorces granted; no attempt was made outside of these counties to obtain any information regarding the number of applications for divorce. Every schedule collected in the main investigation for the earlier report thus represented a decree granted. At the present investigation on the other hand, a schedule was returned for every application for divorce. This departure from the earlier report does not, however, in any way affect the comparability of the statistics for the two periods, because most of the tabulations for the later period include only the divorces granted.

Collection of the data for the present report.—When the scope of the present investigation had been determined, the next step was to get the desired information from the court dockets, which were the source of all the data concerning divorce. In 765 of the smaller and more remote counties the statistics were furnished by the court clerks, who were temporarily appointed special agents of the Bureau of the Census. In 206 counties in the Southern states the special agents of the Bureau of the Census ordinarily employed to collect statistics of the cotton crop were engaged to secure the desired information. In the remaining counties throughout the different states and territories the work was performed by regular special agents and detailed clerks of the Census Bureau, who visited the different county seats and obtained the statistics from the public court records. These agents of the Bureau were, with a single exception,¹ very courteously received, and in most instances the local officials did everything possible to facilitate the work. As a result a very complete and comprehensive canvass of the entire country was obtained with respect to both marriage and divorce.

In 1906, at the close of the period covered by the present investigation there were 2,803 counties (or equivalent subdivisions) for which returns as to marriage and divorce were expected. The statistics of marriage were obtained from all but 28 of these counties and the statistics of divorce from all but 6. At

the former investigation out of a total of 2,627 counties, 1,728, or 66 per cent, were covered by the returns for marriage, and 2,496, or 95 per cent, by the returns for divorce.

Besides these counties from which no reports whatever were received, the Bureau found a considerable number of counties for which records of marriages or divorces were lacking for a part of the period. These omissions, both total and partial, are due in large part to the loss or destruction of the records. San Francisco county, Cal., furnishes the most notable instance as there all the records were destroyed by earthquake and fire on April 18, 1906. Similar losses from whatever cause are explained wherever possible in the footnotes to Tables 18 to 20 of Part II, pages 707 to 825.

In connection with the subject of the collection of the statistics, it should perhaps be said that no use was made of the data collected under state authorization because as a rule such data do not cover the points included in this investigation. No attempt was made, moreover, to compare and harmonize the returns of the present investigation, in so far as they were comparable, with those given by any state, and doubtless such a comparison would disclose slight discrepancies. Such discrepancies are to be expected between two investigations of any magnitude, and the location and explanation of the differences would be a matter of enormous expense and of no practical value.

Contents of the report.—The main tabulations of the present report consist of twenty general tables contained in Part II. Their titles, given in the table of contents (Part II, page iii) indicate their scope.

From these general tables Chapter I of the first volume has been mainly prepared. In this chapter the endeavor has been to present a summary of the entire statistical investigation with such explanations and analyses as seem of general interest.

Chapter II of this volume contains a digest of the statutory regulations concerning marriage in the United States and Chapter III a similar digest of the statutory regulations concerning divorce in the United States. A general outline of the statutory provisions of certain foreign countries in regard to these subjects is given in Chapter IV, while statistics of marriage and divorce in foreign countries are contained in Chapter V

¹ The exception was in Escambia county, Fla., where the court clerk refused either to permit the examination of the court records by an agent of the Census or to furnish the data himself at a reasonable compensation.

CHAPTER I.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The present chapter contains a brief statistical summary of the investigations with such explanations and analyses as seem of general interest. It concludes with several large tables which present either summaries of the figures given in detail in Part II or the results of inquiries not treated in that volume.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Scope.—The statistics of marriage for the period 1887 to 1906 are, as stated in the introduction, confined to a mere enumeration of the number celebrated. It was not deemed practicable to compile figures concerning any details such as the ages of the contracting parties, prior marital status, place of birth, or other similar facts. Such figures are almost universally collected by the statistical bureaus of other civilized countries, but until the marriage records of our states are made more complete and more accurate, Federal investigations like the present will have to be confined to a mere statement of the number of marriages celebrated.

Within this narrow scope the marriage returns for the present investigation are fairly complete. At the former investigation, covering the years 1867 to 1886, marriage returns were secured for only 1,728 out of 2,627 counties, or for about two-thirds of the total number. At the present investigation ostensibly complete returns were received for 2,598 counties, or for over nine-tenths of the total number. The exact facts concerning the number of counties covered are shown in the following tabular statement:

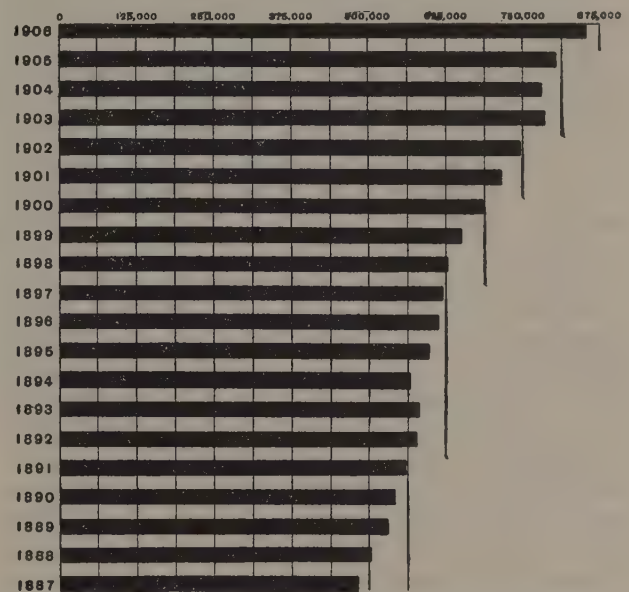
	COUNTIES IN 1906.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	2,844	100.0
Ostensibly complete returns for all years.....	2,598	91.4
Returns secured, but for certain years lacking or known to be incomplete.....	179	6.3
Returns entirely lacking for all years.....	167	12.4

¹Includes the 41 counties of South Carolina. This state has no provision for the return or record of marriage and no provision for marriage licenses.

Number of marriages.—The total number of marriages recorded in the counties covered by the present investigation was 12,832,044. The number recorded for each year with the increase, as compared with the

preceding year, is shown in the following table and is graphically presented in the accompanying diagram:

DIAGRAM 1.—Annual number of marriages: 1887 to 1906.



YEAR.	MARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Increase over preceding year.
Total.....	12,832,044	.....
1906.....	853,290	48,503
1905.....	804,787	23,642
1904.....	781,145	14,987
1903.....	786,132	39,399
1902.....	746,733	30,112
1901.....	716,621	31,337
1900.....	685,284	34,674
1899.....	650,610	24,956
1898.....	625,655	3,305
1897.....	622,350	8,477
1896.....	613,873	15,018
1895.....	598,855	32,694
1894.....	566,161	¹ 12,612
1893.....	578,673	803
1892.....	577,870	15,458
1891.....	562,412	19,875
1890.....	542,537	11,080
1889.....	531,457	26,927
1888.....	504,530	21,461
1887.....	482,069	.....

¹ Decrease.

It is a well-established fact that the marriage rate is quickly responsive to changes in economic conditions, increasing in periods of prosperity and declining after

a commercial crisis or panic and during hard times. The fluctuations in the annual increase in the number of marriages shown in the preceding table are significant of this tendency. Especially noteworthy is the small increase shown for the year 1893, and the actual decrease in the succeeding year. Undoubtedly this reflects the influence of the financial panic of 1893. In the second year following (1895) there was an exceptionally large increase, which not improbably represented the accumulation of marriages temporarily postponed. Even this large increase apparently did not make good the falling off occasioned by the panic; for in the five years ending with 1892 the annual increase in marriages was about 19,000, and had that increase continued for the next three years the number of marriages in 1895 would have been 635,000. This is greater by about 36,000 than the number actually recorded. After 1895 the increase again declined to something like a normal figure in 1896, and to an abnormally small figure in 1898.

If the average annual increase in marriages during the five years ending with 1892 had continued for the next six years, the aggregate number of marriages contracted during the latter period would have been 3,865,380, whereas, in fact, it was only 3,605,567—a deficiency of 259,813. It may be presumed that a large proportion of the persons represented by this difference never contracted marriage. This suggests a loss to the community not ordinarily thought of in considering the effects of periods of financial depression.

After the year 1898 came five years of large annual increases coinciding with a period of commercial prosperity. Perhaps this represents in part a recovery of ground lost during the preceding period. The decrease of 1904 again reflects the recurrence of a financial panic, less violent than that of 1893, and of briefer duration. In 1905 the increase was normal; and the record closes with the year 1906, in which the increase was greater than in any other year during the 20-year period.

Marriage rates.—These figures provide for the first time an adequate basis for computing a marriage rate for the entire United States, and for each state and territory. It is true that the returns were not complete in all parts of the country. Figures for certain counties are lacking for one or more years.¹ For the purpose of computing rates these counties may, however, be eliminated, that is, their population can be deducted from the total population on which the marriage rate is based, and the deficient number of marriages reported in these counties can be deducted from the total number of marriages. Unknown deficiencies, which may have resulted from negligence in keeping the records in counties where the returns are

ostensibly complete, will still remain, but it is believed they are not serious enough to destroy the statistical value of the rates as computed. Such rates are presented for continental United States in the following table:

CENSUS.	Total population.	Unmarried population 15 years of age and over.	MARRIAGES: ANNUAL AVERAGE. ¹		
			Total.	Per 10,000 population.	Per 10,000 unmarried population 15 years of age and over.
UNCORRECTED TOTALS.					
1900.....	75,994,575	21,959,038	684,981	90	312
1890.....	*62,947,714	*18,073,009	548,779	87	304
EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH MARRIAGE RETURNS ARE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.					
1900.....	73,385,121	*21,261,642	682,640	93	321
1890.....	*59,313,546	*17,029,598	538,891	91	316

¹ For the 5-year period of which the census year was the median year.

* Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.

* Includes the estimated population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.

* Estimated.

For the year 1900 the marriage rate, based on the total population of continental United States and including the total number of marriages reported, was 90 per 10,000 population, or 9 per 1,000 population. Excluding the counties for which marriage returns were lacking or incomplete, the rate becomes 9.3 per 1,000 population, a difference not very material.

More significant in some respects are the marriage rates based on the adult unmarried population, which comprises the single, widowed, and divorced. For the United States in 1900 the number of marriages per 10,000 unmarried population 15 years and over was 321, which would mean that in each year something over 6 per cent of the adult unmarried population marry.

The figures show an increase in the marriage rate between 1890 and 1900. In 1890 the number of marriages per 10,000 unmarried population at least 15 years of age was 316, while by 1900 it had reached 321.

It would be interesting to know how these marriage rates compare with those prevailing in earlier years, but material for satisfactory comparisons is not available. It has been computed, however, that for the counties in which the marriage returns were ostensibly complete the average annual number of marriages per 10,000 population was 98 in 1870 and 91 in 1880. If these figures could be regarded as representative of the country as a whole they would show that the rate in 1900 was lower than that in 1870, but higher than those in 1880 and 1890. The figures for these early years, however, represent only about one-half the population, and therefore can not be regarded as conclusive.

Geographic divisions.—The several sections of the country have widely different marriage rates, as is

¹ The number of counties for which the returns are lacking for one or more years is shown on page 52.

indicated by the following table for geographic divisions:

DIVISION.	Average annual number of marriages per 10,000 adult unmarried population: 1900.
Continental United States.....	321
North Atlantic.....	260
South Atlantic.....	350
North Central.....	322
South Central.....	436
Western.....	273

The marriage rates are higher in the South than in the North. Outside the South the highest rates prevail in the middle West.

The changes in the marriage rate which took place in the different geographic divisions between 1890 and 1900 are shown by the following table:

DIVISION.	Average annual number of marriages per 10,000 population.	
	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	93	91
North Atlantic.....	82	84
South Atlantic.....	97	86
North Central.....	91	92
South Central.....	111	104
Western.....	90	85

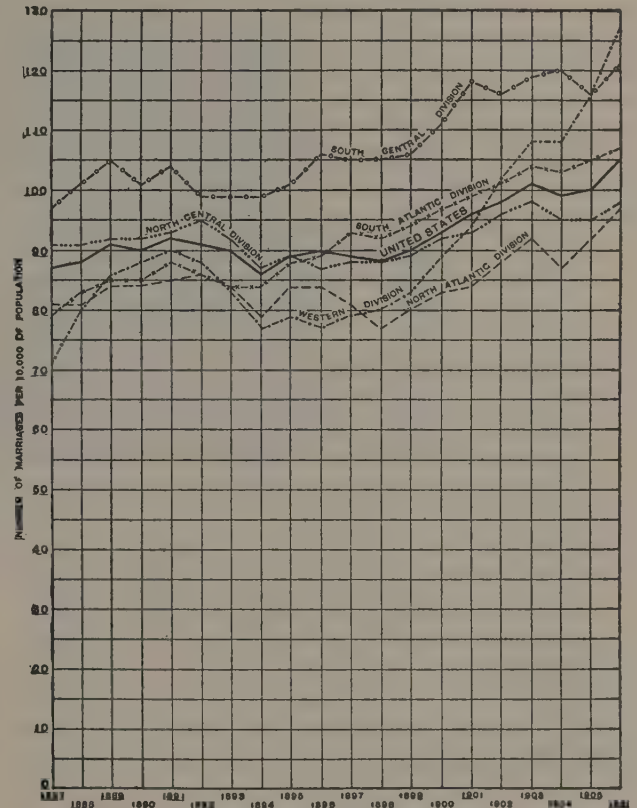
In the North Atlantic and North Central divisions, as this table shows, the marriage rate was somewhat lower in 1900 than it was in 1890, while in the other three divisions the rate increased considerably. To some extent these increases may be due not to any real increase in the relative number of marriages but to a greater degree of completeness in the marriage returns.

The fluctuations in the marriage rate from year to year can not be measured with absolute accuracy, because a census of population is taken only once in ten years. For the purpose of obtaining a fairly significant rate for the intervening years the population may, however, be estimated. The rates based on such an estimate are presented in Table 7, page 61, and are charted in Diagram 2.

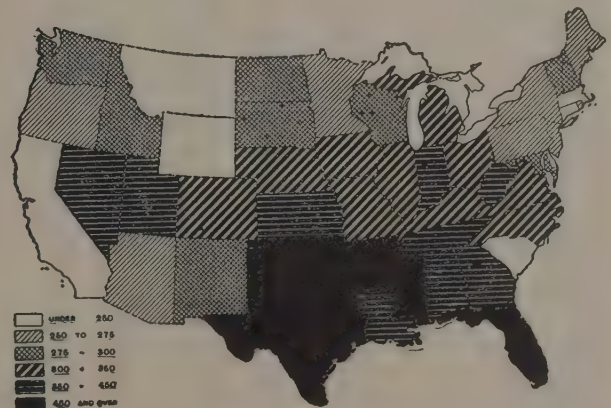
States and territories.—The marriage rates for states and territories in 1890 and 1900 are given in the table which follows, together with the rank of the states in accordance therewith.¹ The rank of the states in the average annual number of marriages per 10,000 unmarried adults in 1900 is graphically represented in Diagram 3, and a map is also presented in which

the states are shaded in accordance with this ratio. It should be remembered that to some extent these figures may be affected by omissions and deficiencies in counties for which the returns were ostensibly complete. Counties whose records were lacking or known to be incomplete have been excluded from the computations.

DIAGRAM 2.—Marriages per 10,000 estimated population for geographic divisions, by single years: 1887 to 1906.



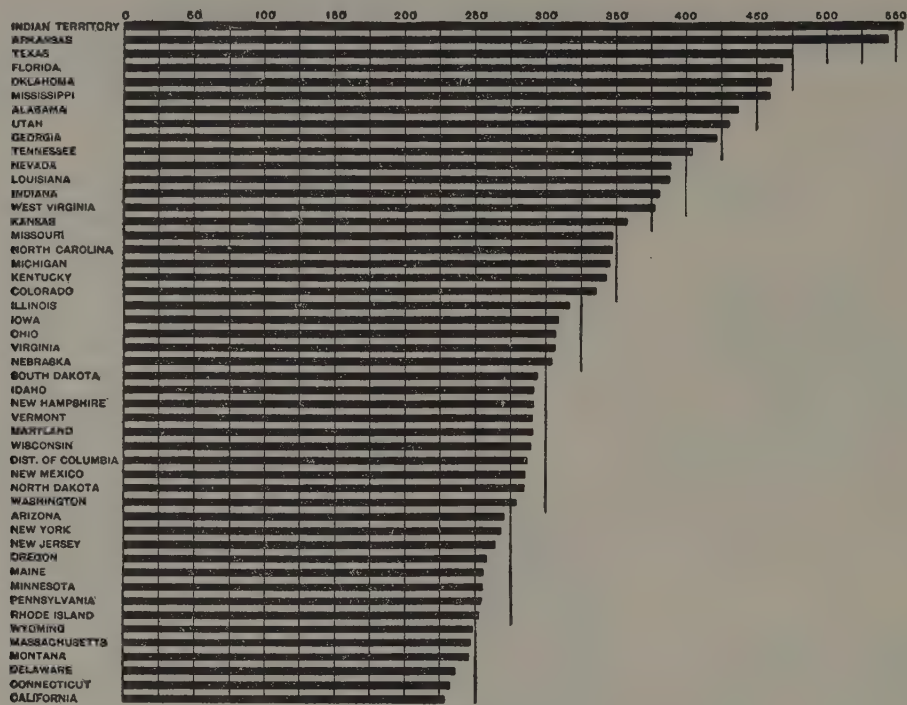
MAP 1.—Average annual number of marriages per 10,000 adult unmarried population, for states and territories: 1900.



¹For the actual numbers upon which these rates are based see Tables 4 and 5, pages 58 and 59.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

DIAGRAM 3.—AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PER 10,000 ADULT UNMARRIED POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



STATE OR TERRITORY.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PER—			RANK IN AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PER—		
	10,000 unmarried adults: 1900.	10,000 total population.		10,000 unmarried adults: 1900.	10,000 total population.	
		1900	1890		1900	1890
Indian Territory.....	555	124	(1)	1	3	(1)
Arkansas.....	544	132	121	2	2	1
Texas.....	475	117	110	3	5	3
Florida.....	468	123	117	4	4	2
Oklahoma.....	460	104	(1)	5	13	(1)
Mississippi.....	459	115	99	6	6	11
Alabama.....	437	112	107	7	7	5
Utah.....	430	109	106	8	9	6
Georgia.....	422	105	96	9	11	15
Tennessee.....	404	108	106	10	10	6
Nevada.....	389	151	58	11	1	45
Louisiana.....	388	104	99	12	13	11
Indiana.....	381	105	102	13	11	9
West Virginia.....	377	99	88	14	16	23
Kansas.....	358	96	90	15	18	20
Missouri.....	348	99	98	16	16	14
North Carolina.....	348	91	84	16	24	28
Michigan.....	346	95	89	18	19	22
Kentucky.....	343	92	86	19	22	27
Colorado.....	336	102	103	20	15	8
Illinois.....	317	93	100	21	21	10
Iowa.....	309	86	87	22	33	25
Ohio.....	307	91	90	23	24	20
Virginia.....	307	89	78	23	29	36
Nebraska.....	305	83	79	25	39	34
South Dakota.....	294	77	63	26	44	44
Idaho.....	291	84	87	27	37	25
New Hampshire.....	291	95	99	27	19	11
Vermont.....	291	87	84	27	30	28
Maryland.....	290	90	79	30	27	34
Wisconsin.....	289	81	95	31	40	16
Dist. of Columbia.....	287	112	66	32	7	41
New Mexico.....	286	67	64	33	49	42
North Dakota.....	285	79	75	34	42	38
Washington.....	279	92	83	35	22	40
Arizona.....	270	86	64	36	33	42
New York.....	269	87	83	37	30	30
New Jersey.....	264	80	109	38	41	4
Oregon.....	258	85	88	39	36	23
Maine.....	256	79	(1)	40	42	(1)
Minnesota.....	256	75	78	40	47	36
Pennsylvania.....	255	76	74	42	46	39
Rhode Island.....	253	87	93	43	30	18
Wyoming.....	249	91	68	44	24	40
Massachusetts.....	247	86	94	45	33	17
Montana.....	246	90	91	46	27	19
Delaware.....	236	72	58	47	48	45
Connecticut.....	232	77	83	48	44	30
California.....	228	84	80	49	37	33
South Carolina.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ No marriage records.

For 5 states and the District of Columbia the marriage records were ostensibly complete for the forty years from 1867 to 1906. The marriage rates prevailing in these states in 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 are presented in the following table:

STATE AND YEAR.	Total pop- ulation.	MARRIAGE: ANNUAL AVERAGE. ¹	
		Total.	Per 10,000 popula- tion.
The 6 states having complete marriage records, 1867 to 1906:			
1900.....	8,922,226	78,947	88
1890 ²	7,565,854	67,764	90
1880.....	6,390,288	54,873	86
1870.....	5,339,669	52,287	98
Connecticut:			
1900.....	908,420	7,034	77
1890.....	746,258	6,216	83
1880.....	622,700	4,722	76
1870.....	537,454	4,873	91
District of Columbia:			
1900.....	278,718	3,114	112
1890.....	230,392	1,512	66
1880.....	177,624	1,657	93
1870.....	131,700	1,488	113
Massachusetts:			
1900.....	2,805,346	24,117	86
1890 ²	2,238,947	21,031	94
1880.....	1,783,085	15,337	86
1870.....	1,457,351	15,058	103
Ohio:			
1900.....	4,157,545	37,979	91
1890 ²	3,672,329	32,984	90
1880.....	3,198,062	27,819	87
1870.....	2,605,260	25,706	96
Rhode Island:			
1900.....	428,556	3,726	87
1890.....	345,506	3,214	93
1880.....	276,531	2,574	93
1870.....	217,353	2,362	109
Vermont:			
1900.....	343,641	2,977	87
1890.....	332,422	2,807	84
1880.....	332,286	2,764	83
1870.....	330,551	2,800	85

¹ For the 5-year period of which the census year is the median year.

² Includes population specially enumerated.

This table seems to indicate that no particular movement in the marriage rate has been common to all the states considered. Perhaps the most general statement that can be made is that in the District of Columbia and in all the 5 states except Vermont the highest marriage rate was in 1870. In Vermont the highest rate was in 1900.

Foreign countries.—The marriage statistics thus far considered have dealt only with the figures for this country. In the following table marriage rates are presented for certain foreign countries. The marriageable population employed in obtaining the rates in this table includes all unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) males 18 years of age and over and all unmarried females 15 years of age and over. A ground for this age distinction exists both in law and in custom. The legal marriageable age is usually younger for women and they usually marry younger. The above age limits correspond to the legal marriageable age in France and in some other European countries. In computing the rate for the United States, it has been assumed that all males under 18 are single. The exact facts can not be ascertained, because in the census reports the marital condition of the population is not shown by single years of age, but only by 5-year periods, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and so on.

COUNTRY.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF MARRIAGES. ¹			
	1896 to 1905		1886 to 1895	
	Per 10,000 population.	Per 10,000 marriageable population.	Per 10,000 population.	Per 10,000 marriageable population.
Austria.....	80	281	78	285
Bavaria.....	79	258	72	235
Belgium.....	83	287	75	229
Denmark.....	73	254	70	250
England and Wales.....	79	265	75	284
Finland.....	69	240	68	240
France.....	76	256	73	238
Hungary proper.....	85	399	89	456
Ireland.....	51	126	45	121
Italy.....	72	271	76	273
Netherlands.....	76	260	71	248
Norway.....	64	215	64	221
Prussia.....	83	308	81	296
Russia.....	82	—	—	—
Saxony.....	88	350	90	349
Scotland.....	71	216	67	211
Spain.....	79	—	74	—
Sweden.....	60	189	59	195
Switzerland.....	76	227	71	213
Ontario, Canada.....	83	—	—	—
Manitoba, Canada.....	80	—	—	—
British Columbia, Canada.....	63	—	—	—
Australia.....	70	232	70	231
New South Wales.....	76	249	70	240
Victoria.....	70	216	71	220
Queensland.....	66	209	73	239
South Australia.....	64	210	66	240
Western Australia.....	102	278	77	216
Tasmania.....	77	260	63	229
United States.....	93	357	91	356

¹ For the United States the rate is based on the average annual number of marriages, 1888 to 1892 and 1898 to 1902; for Switzerland, for the earlier period on the average annual number, 1884 to 1893, and the census of 1888; for Canada, on the number reported in the year 1901; for Russia, on the average annual number, 1893 to 1902, and the census of 1897; for the Australian states, on the average annual number, 1900 to 1902.

For the period 1886 to 1895 the marriage rate, based on total population, is higher in the United States than in any other country for which figures are presented in the preceding table, but based on marriageable population the rate in the United States is not so high as it

is in Hungary and is hardly higher than in Saxony. For the period 1896 to 1905 the marriage rate based on total population is higher in Western Australia than in the United States, but the rate based on marriageable population in the United States exceeds that for Western Australia, although in this period, too, it is not as high as in Hungary and is hardly higher than in Saxony.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

Scope.—The data concerning divorce, which were secured from the court records, fall into three main classes. The first, consisting of the number of divorces granted, furnishes the basis for an accurate measurement of the growth and prevalence of divorce and affords some ground upon which to estimate the probability of a marriage ending by divorce. The second class consists of the statistics in regard to the legal proceedings, and embraces the data concerning the party, whether husband or wife, to whom the divorce was granted, the cause, the facts as to contest, the residence of the libellee, the form of service of notice, and the question of alimony. The third class comprises the figures in regard to the character of the marriage dissolved and embraces the subjects of the place of marriage, the duration of marriage, the condition as to children, and the occupation of the parties.

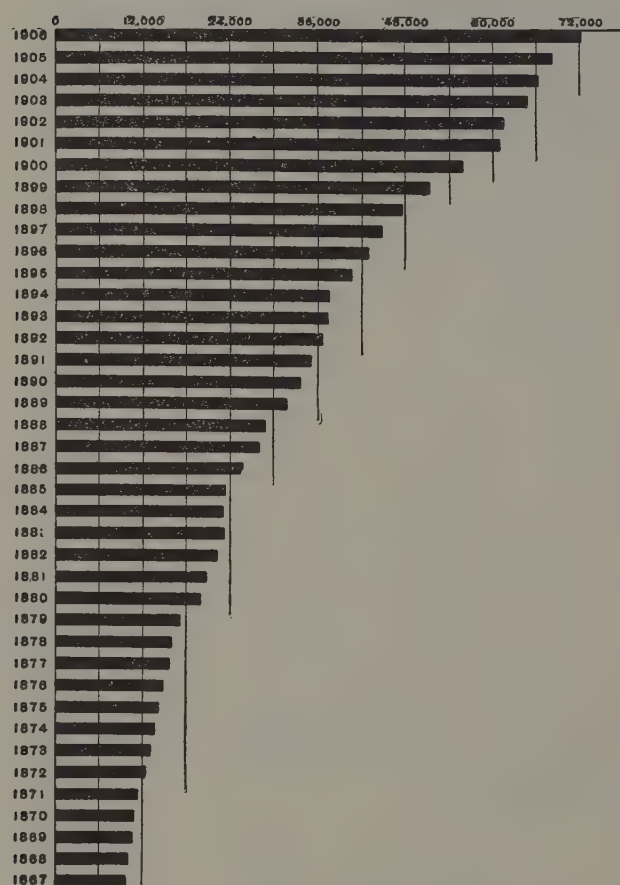
For all these subjects, except the occupation of the parties, the figures are approximately complete. In the investigation covering the period 1887 to 1906 returns concerning divorce were secured for all but 6 of the 2,844 counties, although for a few of the counties represented in the returns data were lacking or incomplete for one or more years. In the earlier investigation, covering the period 1867 to 1886, similar omissions occurred. It is believed, however, that in neither investigation were these omissions sufficiently serious to impair the value of the figures for the United States, or for any of the states or territories.

Number.—The present investigation shows that in the twenty years from 1887 to 1906 the number of divorces granted was 945,625. In the twenty years from 1867 to 1886 the number was but 328,716, hardly more than one-third (34.8 per cent) of the number recorded in the second twenty years. Each successive 5-year period since 1867 has witnessed a marked increase in the number of divorces, as is shown in the following table:

PERIOD OF YEARS.	DIVORCES.		
	Total number.	Increase over preceding 5-year period.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1902 to 1906.....	332,642	71,922	27.6
1897 to 1901.....	260,720	65,781	33.7
1892 to 1896.....	194,939	37,615	23.9
1887 to 1891.....	157,324	40,013	34.1
1882 to 1886.....	117,311	28,027	31.4
1877 to 1881.....	89,284	20,737	30.3
1872 to 1876.....	68,547	14,973	27.9
1867 to 1871.....	53,574	—	—

The figures given above suggest that the normal rate of increase in a 5-year period is about 30 per cent, although the percentages in the different periods vary somewhat. The lowest is found in the period 1892 to 1896, when the number of divorces increased only 23.9 per cent. This period was, it will be recalled, one of commercial depression and "hard times." The fact that in such periods the increase of divorce is checked or retarded was clearly indicated by Prof. Walter F. Willcox in a study based upon the statistics obtained in the former investigation.¹ This tendency of commercial depression to retard the increase in divorce is clearly apparent in the following table, which shows the number of divorces in each year, with the increase over the preceding year, although this tendency does not perhaps account for all the variations in the amount of the annual increase. The figures given in this table are presented graphically in Diagram 4.

DIAGRAM 4.—Annual number of divorces: 1867 to 1906.



¹ Walter F. Willcox, "A Study in Vital Statistics," Political Science Quarterly, Vol. VIII.

YEAR.	DIVORCES.		YEAR.	DIVORCES.	
	Total number.	Increase over preceding year.		Total number.	Increase over preceding year.
1906	72,062	4,086	1886	25,535	2,063
1905	67,976	1,777	1885	23,472	478
1904	66,199	1,274	1884	22,994	1,204
1903	64,925	3,445	1883	23,198	1,086
1902	61,480	496	1882	22,112	1,350
1901	60,984	5,233	1881	20,762	1,099
1900	55,751	4,314	1880	19,663	2,580
1899	51,437	3,588	1879	17,083	994
1898	47,849	3,150	1878	16,089	402
1897	44,699	1,762	1877	15,687	887
1896	42,937	2,550	1876	14,800	588
1895	40,387	2,819	1875	14,212	223
1894	37,568	100	1874	13,989	833
1893	37,468	689	1873	13,156	766
1892	36,579	1,039	1872	12,590	804
1891	35,540	2,079	1871	11,586	624
1890	33,461	1,726	1870	10,962	23
1889	31,735	3,066	1869	10,939	789
1888	28,669	750	1868	10,150	213
1887	27,919	2,384	1867	9,937	.....

¹ Decrease.

The enormous increase in divorce revealed by these figures naturally raises the question how far this increase is to be attributed to growth in population. A comparison of the increase in divorce with the increase in population is therefore presented for census years in the following tabular statement:

CENSUS YEAR.	DIVORCES.			POPULATION.			Population to one divorce.	Divorces per 100,000 population.
	Total number.	Increase over preceding census year.		Total.	Increase over preceding census year.			
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		
1900.....	55,751	22,290	66.6	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	1,363	73
1890.....	33,461	13,798	70.2	162,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	1,881	53
1880.....	19,663	8,701	79.4	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1	2,551	39
1870.....	10,962			38,558,371			3,517	28

¹ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.

The rate of increase in divorce is far greater than the rate of increase in population. Between 1870 and 1880 the rate of increase for population was 30.1 per cent, and for divorce, 79.4 per cent. In the succeeding decades, 1880 to 1890 and 1890 to 1900, the rate of increase for divorce and the rate for population both declined somewhat, yet the rate for divorce remained markedly higher than the rate for population. The difference in the relative size of the two rates was in fact greater in the decade 1890 to 1900 than in either of the other decades. In the decade 1890 to 1900 the rate of increase in divorce was no less than three times the rate for population, while in the decade 1870 to 1880 the rate for divorce was only two and two-thirds times the rate for population.

Divorce rates.—That the growth of divorce has greatly exceeded that of population is perhaps more

apparent from an examination of the number of divorces to each 100,000 population, a ratio presented in the last column of the table given above. This table shows that the number of divorces per 100,000 population in 1900 (73) was more than two and one-half times as great as the number reported in 1870 (28). Each census year shows, moreover, a marked increase over the preceding census year.

A more significant rate than the number of divorces per 100,000 population is the number per 100,000 married population. The proportion which married persons form of the total population may vary from time to time or may be different in different areas; and as divorce can arise only among the married, such variations in the proportion married affect the accuracy of comparisons of rates based on the total population. By basing the rates on married population, possible variations in the proportion married are eliminated and comparisons are thus rendered more accurate. Rates based on married population are shown for each of the census years in the following table:

CENSUS YEAR.	Married population.	Divorces: Annual average. ¹	Married population to one divorce.	Divorces per 100,000 married population.
1900.....	27,770,171	55,502	500	200
1890.....	² 22,447,769	33,197	676	148
1880.....	³ 17,908,092	19,143	935	107
1870.....	⁴ 13,823,708	11,207	1,233	81

¹ For the 5-year period of which the census year is the median year.

² Includes estimated married population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.

³ Estimated.

Attention should perhaps be called to the fact that in this table the number of divorces shown for the census year is not the actual number in that year, but the annual average for the 5-year period of which the census year is the median year. This method has been pursued in order to eliminate any peculiarities in the census year which may have affected divorce and in order to make the figures typical of the period as a whole.

The rates based upon married population as given in this table are, of course, much larger than those based upon total population. In general, however, the movement of divorce, as shown by the two sets of rates, is substantially the same. Based upon married population, the divorce rate in 1900 was two and one-half times as great as it was in 1870, and the same increase is shown by the rates as based upon total population.

This divorce rate based on married population measures the rapidity with which marriages are being dissolved by divorce. In 1900 the rate was 200 divorces per 100,000 married persons, or 2 divorces per 1,000

married persons. Now 1,000 married persons represent approximately 500 married couples; if it were not for absentee husbands and wives they would represent exactly that number. The divorce rate based on the number of married couples was, therefore, 2 per 500, or 4 per 1,000. In other words, at the period represented by the figures for the year 1900 divorce was dissolving each year 4 marriages out of every 1,000 in existence.

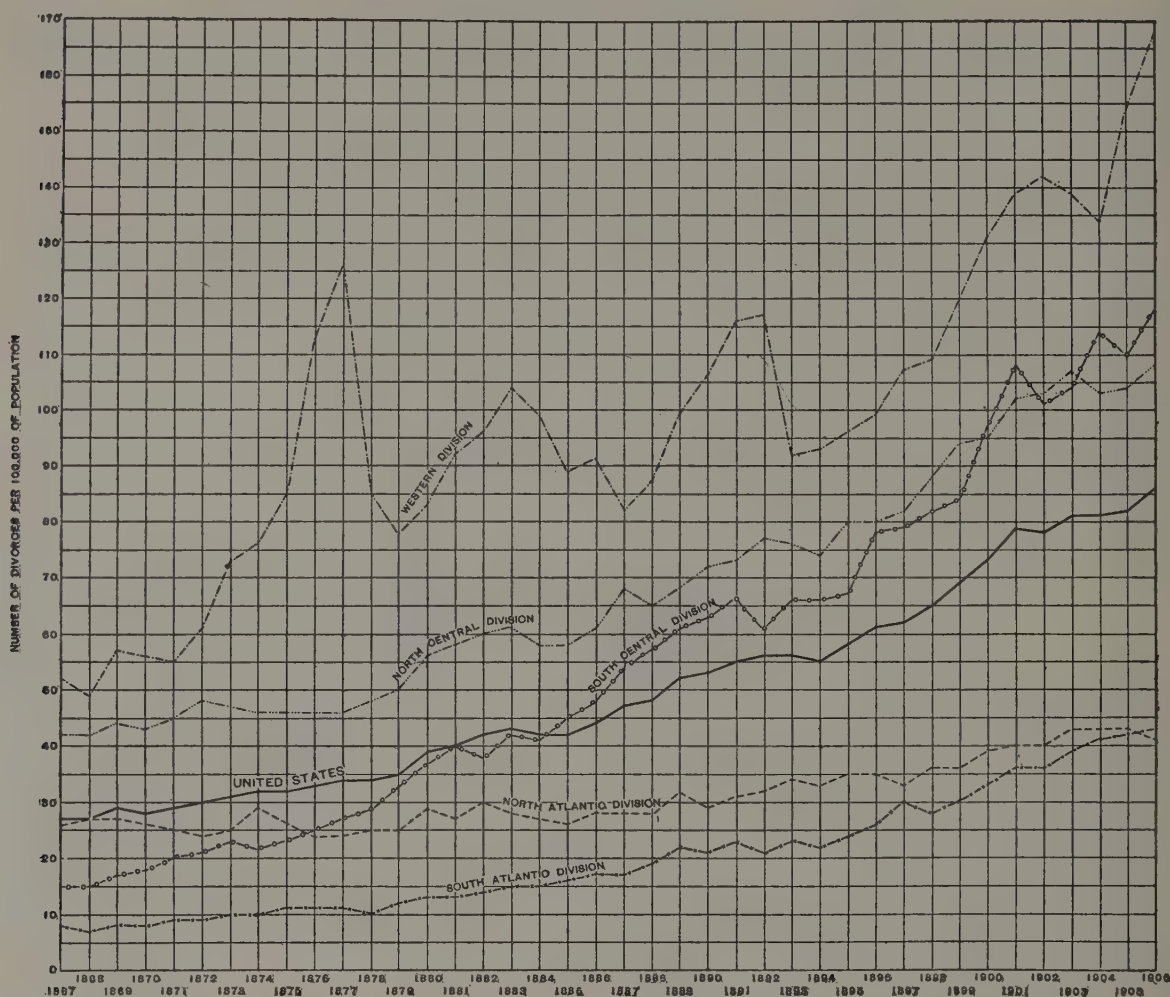
The ratio for 1900 represents, of course, a marked increase over that prevailing in the earlier decades. In the period represented by the figures for 1890 divorce was dissolving each year 3 marriages out of every 1,000 in existence. For 1880 the corresponding figure was 2 out of every 1,000, and for 1870, 1.6 out of every 1,000.

The divorce rates thus far presented have been for periods ten years apart, and as a complete census of the United States is taken only once in ten years it is impossible to give equally accurate rates for more frequent intervals. For the purpose of obtaining a divorce rate for each year it is possible, however, to estimate the population with sufficient accuracy to furnish a fairly significant rate. This estimate is based on the assumption that the annual increment to the population between two censuses is a constant amount. This constant amount is determined for any decade by subtracting the population at the beginning, as shown by the census, from the population at the end as shown by the following census, and by dividing the difference by ten. For the years subsequent to 1900 the assumption is that the annual increment is the same as that prevailing in the decade 1890 to 1900. The divorce rates based on this estimated population are given for each of the forty years from 1867 to 1906 in Table 11, page 70.

The movement of divorce from year to year indicated by these rates is perhaps more graphically represented by Diagram 5, which shows this movement not only for the United States as a whole, but also for each geographic division.

The most significant tendency illustrated by this diagram is the marked persistency of the increase in the divorce rate. The movement, although occasionally checked or retarded by commercial crises, periods of business depression, or other causes, has been almost without exception upward. In only four years, 1870, 1884, 1894, and 1902, was the divorce rate for the country as a whole lower than it was in the preceding year, while the rate was greater than in the preceding year in 29 cases. The upward movement, moreover, although varying in intensity in different sections, has been general throughout the country.

DIAGRAM 5.—DIVORCES PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, BY SINGLE YEARS; 1867 TO 1906.



Geographic divisions.—Between the several geographic divisions, however, marked differences are apparent in respect both to the prevalence of divorce and to the increase in divorce. In 1906 the highest rate per 100,000 estimated population (168) was reported from the Western division, a rate which was over four times that reported from the North Atlantic division (41) and almost four times that reported from the South Atlantic (43). The rate for the North Central division (108) was almost two and two-thirds times that for the North Atlantic, while that for the South Central (118) was two and three-fourths times that for the South Atlantic. Broadly speaking, therefore, the divorce rate increases as one goes westward.

A statement that conditions in the West are very different from those in the East usually implies that the differences are those between old and new communities and will tend to disappear with the passage of time. No such tendency, however, is as yet apparent in the figures for divorce, and in fact an opposite

tendency seems to be at work. This fact is graphically brought out in the above chart. The line for the North Atlantic division advances but little, while those for the North Central and Western divisions are drawing farther and farther away from it each year. Perhaps the great influx of immigrants in the division first referred to may have a retarding effect on the growth of the divorce rate.

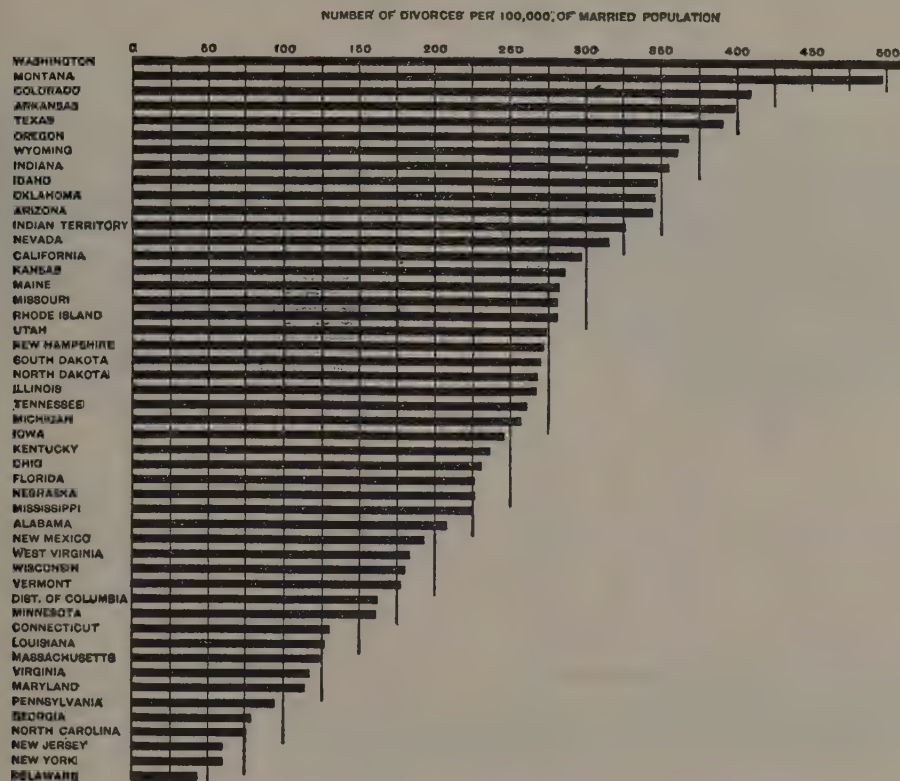
The figures for the South Atlantic and the South Central divisions are, doubtless, materially affected by the presence of the negro race. In the early years of the period 1867 to 1906 it is not probable that many negroes resorted to the courts for the sake of obtaining divorce. The divorce rates for this section of the country in this early period were thus markedly low because a large element of the population was not concerned with the institution of divorce. It is probable, however, that the negroes are gradually recognizing divorce, and this may account for a considerable proportion of the rapid increase of divorce in the South.

States and territories.—The figures for states and territories show, of course, wider variations than do those for geographic divisions, as is indicated by the table on page 16, which gives for each state and territory for the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 the average annual number of divorces per 100,000 population and the rank of the state or territory according to this ratio, and for the years 1890 and 1900 similar data based on the married population. Other tables relating to the growth and prevalence of divorce in the several states will be found on pages 62 to 72.

In respect to the position of California in these

tables it should be stated that the records for San Francisco county were destroyed by earthquake and fire on April 18, 1906. As a result the divorce rates for California in the years 1890 and 1900 are too low. If the population of San Francisco county be excluded, the divorce rate per 100,000 population for the state becomes 112 in 1890 and 141 in 1900 instead of 84 in 1890 and 108 in 1900. In some other states the records for certain counties were more or less incomplete, but it is believed that California is the only state whose figures are very materially altered by such deficiencies.

DIAGRAM 6.—AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 MARRIED POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



It is not easy to account for the wide variations in the divorce rates in the different states and territories as exhibited in the table on page 16. The results are affected by a great variety of influences. The composition of the population as regards race or nationality; the proportion of immigrants in the total population, and the countries from which they came; the relative strength of the prevailing religions, and particularly the strength of the Roman Catholic faith; the variations in divorce laws and in the procedure and practice of the courts granting divorce; the interstate migration of population, either for the purpose of obtaining a divorce or for economic or other reasons not connected with divorce—all these, and doubtless many more, are factors which may affect the divorce rate.

The figures suggest that influences which operate without attracting public attention may be at least as powerful as those which occasion notoriety. South Dakota has been very generally known as a divorce state, yet in spite of this reputation South Dakota in 1900 ranked only twenty-second among the states in the number of divorces per 100,000 population, and in 1880, when it ranked highest, it was only twenty-first. In other words, at least 20 states have been granting more divorces in proportion to population than South Dakota. The more significant ratio of the number of divorces per 100,000 married population, which is available for 1890 and 1900, shows practically the same result, for according to this ratio South Dakota ranked twenty-third among the states in 1890 and twenty-first in 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES RANKED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER ¹ OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 MARRIED POPULATION IN 1900.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER ¹ OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 MARRIED POPULATION.		RANK ACCORDING TO AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER ¹ OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 MARRIED POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER ¹ OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION.				RANK ACCORDING TO AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER ¹ OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION.			
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Washington.....	513	316	1	3	184	109	75	88	1	3	11	4
Montana.....	497	430	2	2	167	139	125	73	2	2	2	7
Colorado.....	409	561	3	1	153	197	138	60	3	1	1	12
Arkansas.....	399	269	4	9	136	90	53	24	5	9	18	28
Texas.....	391	253	5	10	131	82	49	21	7	14	20	31
Oregon.....	368	312	6	4	134	108	92	80	6	4	7	6
Wyoming.....	361	272	7	8	118	86	111	99	11	11	4	1
Indiana.....	355	277	8	7	142	104	70	69	4	5	13	8
Idaho.....	347	280	9	6	120	93	58	67	9	8	17	9
Oklahoma ²	346	122	10	33	129	46	.....	.....	8	34	.....	.....
Arizona.....	344	201	11	19	120	67	47	10	9	21	23	38
Indian Territory ³	326	98	12	38	113	33	.....	.....	13	39	.....	.....
Nevada.....	315	306	13	5	111	97	106	99	15	7	5	1
California.....	297	247	14	11	108	84	84	52	17	12	9	14
Kansas.....	286	226	15	13	109	84	44	51	16	12	26	16
Maine.....	282	212	16	15	117	88	78	61	12	10	10	11
Missouri.....	281	202	17	18	103	71	40	29	20	19	29	23
Rhode Island.....	281	203	17	17	105	76	93	89	18	15	6	3
Utah.....	274	225	19	14	92	74	114	62	24	17	8	10
New Hampshire.....	272	240	20	12	112	100	85	53	14	6	8	13
South Dakota ⁴	270	181	21	23	95	65	43	25	22	24	21	26
North Dakota ⁴	268	135	22	32	88	47	46	.....	27	33	25	48
Illinois.....	267	207	23	16	100	75	68	51	21	16	14	16
Tennessee.....	261	189	24	21	89	62	38	24	26	26	30	28
Michigan.....	257	179	25	24	104	72	72	47	19	18	12	19
Iowa.....	246	183	26	22	93	67	60	49	23	21	16	18
Kentucky.....	237	172	27	25	84	58	35	28	28	27	31	25
Ohio.....	231	171	28	26	91	64	48	37	25	25	21	21
Florida.....	226	167	29	28	79	57	53	23	30	28	18	30
Nebraska.....	226	199	29	20	82	71	43	29	29	19	27	23
Mississippi.....	225	151	31	30	74	48	30	12	32	32	33	36
Alabama.....	208	167	32	28	69	54	27	10	34	29	35	38
New Mexico.....	193	120	33	35	73	46	12	1	33	34	42	46
West Virginia.....	183	122	34	33	64	41	25	18	36	36	37	33
Wisconsin.....	180	142	35	31	65	51	41	38	35	30	28	20
Vermont.....	177	116	36	37	75	49	47	50	31	31	23	15
District of Columbia.....	162	98	37	38	58	34	31	30	37	38	32	22
Minnesota.....	161	119	38	36	55	41	27	21	38	36	35	31
Connecticut.....	130	171	39	26	50	66	61	84	39	23	15	5
Louisiana.....	127	91	40	40	41	29	10	5	41	41	45	44
Massachusetts.....	124	85	41	41	47	32	30	25	40	40	33	26
Virginia.....	117	72	42	43	38	22	11	6	43	45	44	43
Maryland.....	114	69	43	45	40	24	12	12	42	43	42	36
Pennsylvania.....	94	75	44	42	35	27	21	18	44	42	38	33
Georgia.....	78	72	45	43	26	24	14	10	45	43	40	38
North Carolina.....	75	37	46	49	24	12	6	3	46	49	47	45
New Jersey.....	60	46	47	47	23	18	13	9	47	46	41	41
New York.....	60	45	47	48	23	17	16	16	47	48	39	35
Delaware.....	43	50	49	46	16	18	10	7	49	46	45	42
South Carolina ⁵.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	1	(⁶)	.....	.....	48	47

¹ For the 5-year period of which the census year is the median year.

² Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890.

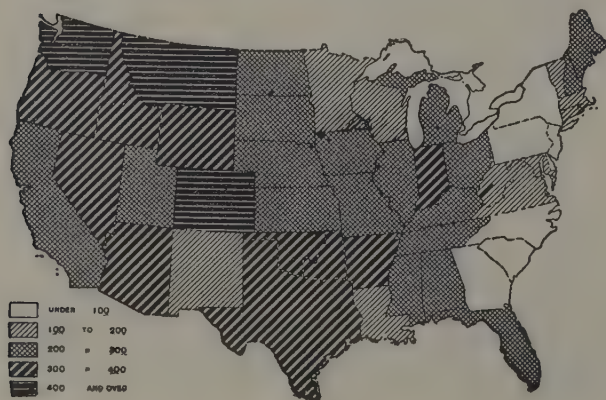
³ The act of May 2, 1890, creating the territory of Oklahoma, gave the United States courts in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce.

⁴ Organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. The divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states.

⁵ All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

⁶ Less than 1 in 100,000.

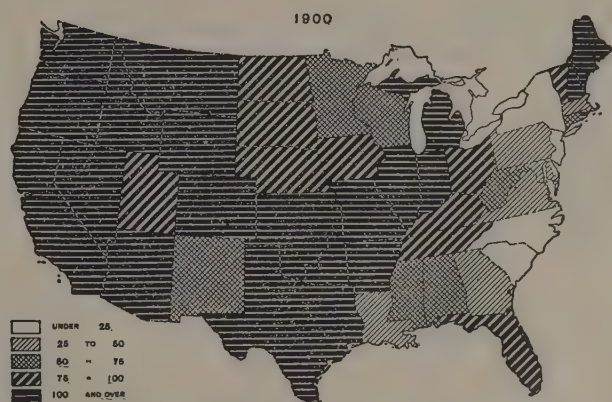
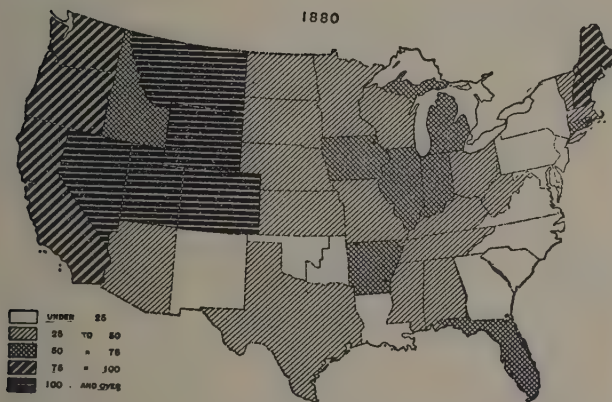
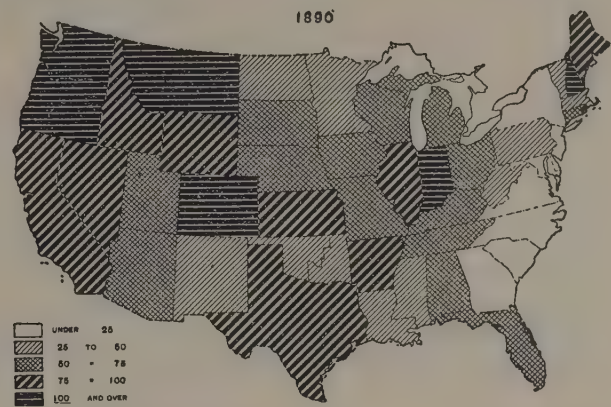
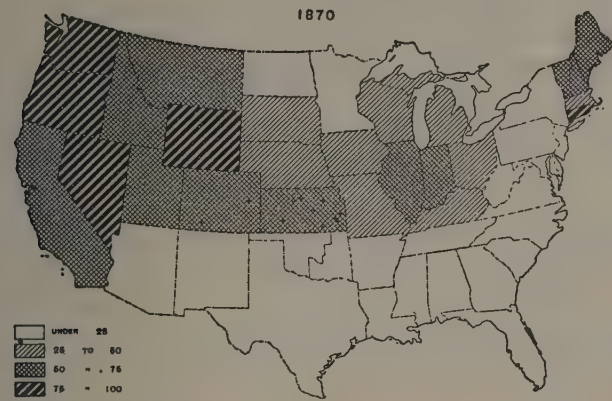
MAP 2.—Average annual number of divorces per 100,000 married population, for states and territories: 1900.



The states with the highest rates are generally those in the western part of the country, as is graphically shown by the accompanying map, in which the states are shaded according to the average annual number of divorces per 100,000 married population in 1900.

The map just mentioned shows the prevalence of divorce in 1900. To show the growth of divorce a series of four maps, one for each of the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900, has been prepared, based on the average annual number of divorces per 100,000 population. As the same scale has been used in each of these four maps, the growth of divorce is represented, as one passes from map to map, by an increase in the amount of the dark shading. Divorce is thus represented in these maps as if it were a dark cloud gradually gathering over the country.

MAPS 3, 4, 5, AND 6.—AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870, 1880, 1890, AND 1900.



Counties.—The average annual number of divorces per 100,000 population for the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 is given in Table 53, beginning on page 138, for the counties in each state and territory.

Cities.—As the court records usually do not show whether the parties to a divorce suit lived in a city or in a rural community, it is impossible to determine accurately what difference in respect to the growth and prevalence of divorce may exist between the two classes of communities. To get any light upon the subject it is necessary to approach the question indirectly through the use of figures for counties.

The method which is here used consists of selecting for a given state the county or counties containing large cities, and comparing the conditions in such counties with the conditions existing in the remainder of the state.

The rule of selection was, in general, to include as a city county each county which contained a city of at least 100,000 inhabitants in 1900, provided the city embraced considerably more than one-half of the population of the county. The application of this rule resulted in the inclusion of 36 city counties, counting the 4 comprised in New York city, and these counties embrace all but 4 of the 38 principal cities of the United States. The 4 cities of at least 100,000 inhabitants omitted under the rule because they did

not embrace considerably more than one-half of the population of the counties in which they were situated were Worcester, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Scranton, Pa., and New Haven, Conn.

New Haven county, Conn., which includes the city of New Haven, was subsequently included because it contains a smaller city which, with New Haven, embraces more than half the population of the county. In addition to the 37 counties thus included, 8 others were selected, located with a single exception in states not previously brought within the scope of this branch of the investigation. Each of these 8 counties contains a large city whose population, although less than 100,000 in 1900, constituted by far the larger proportion of that county.

The 45 counties thus selected and the large cities contained within them are shown, with their population, in Table 13, page 73.

The divorce rates prevailing in these selected counties and in the remainder of their respective states in the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 are presented in Table 14, page 74. The rate used is the average annual number of divorces per 100,000 population. In computing these rates, counties in which the divorce records were lacking or incomplete have been excluded.

The results of this tabulation are briefly summarized in the following table:

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

	COUNTIES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.											
	1900			1890 ¹			1880			1870		
	Population.	Divorces: Annual average 1898 to 1902.		Population.	Divorces: Annual average 1888 to 1892.		Population.	Divorces: Annual average 1878 to 1882.		Population.	Divorces: Annual average 1868 to 1872.	
		Number.	Per 100,000 population.		Number.	Per 100,000 population.		Number.	Per 100,000 population.		Number.	Per 100,000 population.
Total for states having city counties .	57,133,295	39,489	69	47,244,534	24,298	51	38,556,986	15,134	39	30,096,360	9,417	31
City counties	16,512,492	11,825	72	12,488,567	6,664	53	8,569,554	3,774	44	6,009,764	2,039	34
Other counties	40,620,803	27,664	68	34,755,967	17,634	51	29,914,028	11,308	38	24,064,508	7,358	31

¹ Includes the population specially enumerated.

² In 1880 and 1870 exclusive of divorces granted by the United States district court in Utah except 18 included under Weber county. In 1870 exclusive also of 51 divorces granted by the legislature in Pennsylvania. These divorces could not be credited to the proper counties.

³ Exclusive of Washington state. Because of frequent changes in the grouping of the counties for judicial purposes it is impossible to distribute the divorces between city counties and other counties.

The divorce rate in the states having city counties was, in 1900, 69 per 100,000 population. In the city counties of these states the rate was 72 per 100,000 population, 3 greater than the rate for the states as a whole, and 4 greater than the rates in the other counties, composed of smaller cities and country districts.

Rates for a number of states combined may of

course be very misleading. The Western states, in which divorce is very prevalent, may exert an undue influence on the figures for the states combined, thus making western conditions appear typical of the states as a whole. That such is not the case in this particular instance will be seen from the following table, where the figures are summarized for the individual states:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES ¹ PER 100,000 POPULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES WHOSE DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.											
	1900			1890 ²			1880			1870		
	In city counties.	In other counties.	Excess of city rate.	In city counties.	In other counties.	Excess of city rate.	In city counties.	In other counties.	Excess of city rate.	In city counties.	In other counties.	Excess of city rate.
Total	72	68	4	53	51	2	44	38	6	34	31	3
Massachusetts	62	42	20	43	29	14	32	29	3	39	21	18
Rhode Island	119	60	59	81	62	19	101	72	29	98	69	29
Connecticut	52	50	2	66	66	0	70	58	12	106	78	28
New York	22	25	*3	17	18	*1	18	14	4	22	12	10
New Jersey	24	23	1	19	17	2	17	10	7	12	8	4
Pennsylvania	35	35	0	29	27	2	24	20	4	19	18	1
Delaware	22	8	14	8	32	*24	12	9	3	9	5	4
Maryland	54	27	27	34	14	20	19	6	13	20	5	15
District of Columbia	58			34			31			30		
Virginia	65	36	29	39	21	18	19	11	8	14	5	9
Georgia	49	25	24	51	23	28	18	14	4	24	10	14
Ohio	100	87	13	72	62	10	85	48	37	64	38	26
Indiana	233	134	99	179	99	80	149	66	83	124	68	56
Illinois	114	92	22	84	70	14	92	62	30	(⁴)	55	(⁴)
Michigan	107	103	4	74	71	3	59	74	*15	49	47	2
Wisconsin	85	61	24	67	49	18	74	38	36	57	37	20
Minnesota	96	43	53	73	30	43	58	22	36	44	18	26
Iowa	251	85	166	153	63	90	99	59	40	93	49	44
Missouri	124	95	29	91	65	26	62	34	28	46	24	22
Nebraska	165	69	96	66	72	*6	50	44	6	50	29	21
Kentucky	119	80	39	98	54	44	58	34	24	46	27	19
Tennessee	157	81	76	101	62	39	67	35	32	37	23	14
Louisiana	50	40	10	38	27	11	17	8	9	9	3	6
Colorado	194	145	49	258	137	121	197	124	73	205	30	175
Utah	156	67	89	115	58	57	213	71	142	180	64	116
Washington	266	162	104	140	103	37	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Oregon	111	142	*31	163	91	72	190	85	105	130	78	52
California	219	128	91	174	104	70	113	72	41	63	49	14

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Includes the population specially enumerated.

³ Excess of rate in other counties over rate in city counties.

⁴ Divorce records incomplete for city county (Cook). Destroyed by fire in 1871.

⁵ Because of frequent changes in the grouping of counties for judicial purposes, it is impracticable to compute an accurate divorce rate.

In all but 3 of the 28 states shown in the table, the divorce rate in 1900 was greater in the city counties than in the other counties. The three exceptions were New York, Pennsylvania, and Oregon. In New Jersey,

Connecticut, and Michigan the excess of the rate in city counties was comparatively slight, but in the remaining 22 states it was considerable, varying from 10 in Louisiana to 166 in Iowa. As a broad general state-

ment, therefore, it may be safely said that the divorce rate in cities of at least 100,000 inhabitants is greater than it is in smaller cities and country districts.

The figures for the earlier decades suggest, moreover, that the divorce rate has always been higher in the large cities than in the smaller cities and country districts. This statement naturally leads to the question whether the difference between the two classes of communities has remained fairly constant or whether the divorce rate has increased more rapidly in one class than in the other.

Perhaps the most satisfactory way to attempt to answer this question is to compare the increase in the average annual number of divorces per 100,000 population in city counties with that in the other counties, thus determining which class of communities has exhibited the greater increase. This comparison is made in the following table for the 30-year period 1870 to 1900:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES ¹ PER 100,000 POPULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES WHOSE DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.						
	Number.				Increase 1870 to 1900.		
	In city counties.		In other counties.		In city counties.	In other counties.	Excess (+) or deficiency (-) in city counties as compared with other counties.
	1900	1870	1900	1870			
Total.....	72	34	68	31	38	37	+ 1
Massachusetts.....	62	39	42	21	23	21	+ 2
Rhode Island.....	119	98	60	69	21	29	+ 30
Connecticut.....	52	106	50	78	54	28	- 26
New York.....	22	22	25	12	13	13	- 13
New Jersey.....	24	12	23	8	12	15	- 3
Pennsylvania.....	35	19	35	18	16	17	- 1
Delaware.....	22	9	8	5	13	3	+ 10
Maryland.....	54	20	27	5	34	22	+ 12
District of Columbia.....	58	30					
Virginia.....	65	14	36	5	51	31	+ 20
Georgia.....	49	24	25	10	25	15	+ 10
Ohio.....	100	64	87	38	36	49	- 13
Indiana.....	233	124	134	68	109	66	+ 43
Illinois.....	114	(²)	92	55	(²)	37	(²)
Michigan.....	107	49	103	47	58	56	+ 2
Wisconsin.....	85	57	61	37	28	24	+ 4
Minnesota.....	96	44	43	18	52	25	+ 27
Iowa.....	251	93	85	49	158	36	+ 122
Missouri.....	124	46	95	24	78	71	+ 7
Nebraska.....	165	50	69	29	115	40	+ 75
Kentucky.....	119	46	80	27	73	53	+ 20
Tennessee.....	157	37	81	23	120	58	+ 62
Louisiana.....	50	9	40	3	41	37	+ 4
Colorado.....	194	205	145	30	111	115	- 126
Utah.....	156	180	67	64	224	3	- 27
Washington.....	266	(³)	162	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Oregon.....	111	130	142	78	119	64	- 83
California.....	219	63	128	49	156	79	+ 77

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Decrease.

³ Divorce records incomplete for city county (Cook). Destroyed by fire in 1871.

⁴ Because of frequent changes in the grouping of counties for judicial purposes, it is impracticable to compute an accurate divorce rate for 1870.

In a majority of the states the increase in the divorce rate has been greater in the city counties than in the other counties. For 25 of the states shown in the table the figures are significant, and of this number 17 show a greater increase in the city counties than in the other counties.

A possibly more significant fact brought out by the table is that both the city counties and the other

counties show, in almost every state, a substantial increase in the divorce rate. The movement toward a greater prevalence of divorce is therefore apparently not confined to any one class of communities.

Foreign countries.—The figures concerning the growth and prevalence of divorce thus far considered have dealt only with the United States. The following table shows how the divorce rate in the United States compares with that in certain foreign countries.

It should, perhaps, be stated that this comparison is affected slightly by the fact that the figures for foreign countries include as a rule only absolute divorces, while those for the United States include both absolute and limited divorces. This difference is, however, of almost no practical importance, for in the United States less than 1 divorce in 100 is a limited divorce. If it is assumed that exactly 1 divorce in 100 is a limited divorce the ratio of the United States would become 72 per 100,000 population instead of 73, an immaterial difference.

COUNTRY.	Census year.	Population.	DIVORCES: ANNUAL AVERAGE. ¹	
			Number.	Per 100,000 population.
Australia, Commonwealth of.....	1901	3,773,248	359	10
Austria.....	1900	26,150,708	179	1
Belgium.....	1900	6,693,548	705	11
Bulgaria.....	1900	3,744,283	396	11
Denmark.....	1901	2,449,540	411	17
France.....	1901	38,961,945	8,864	23
German Empire.....	1900	56,367,178	8,680	15
Prussia.....	1900	34,472,509	5,291	15
Saxony.....	1900	4,202,216	1,209	29
Bavaria.....	1900	6,176,057	491	8
Great Britain and Ireland:				
England and Wales.....	1901	32,527,843	568	2
Scotland.....	1901	4,472,103	175	4
Ireland.....	1901	4,458,775	(²)	(²)
Hungary, Kingdom of.....	1900	19,254,559	2,130	11
Italy.....	1901	32,475,253	819	3
Japan.....	1898	43,763,855	93,949	215
Netherlands.....	1899	5,104,137	512	10
New Zealand.....	1901	772,719	92	12
Norway.....	1900	2,221,477	129	6
Roumania.....	1899	5,956,690	1,187	20
Servia.....	1900	2,492,882	312	13
Sweden.....	1900	5,136,441	390	8
Switzerland.....	1900	3,315,443	1,053	32
United States.....	1900	75,994,575	55,502	73

¹ For the 5-year period of which the census year given is the median year except for Bulgaria and Servia.

² Average annual number of divorces 1896-1900.

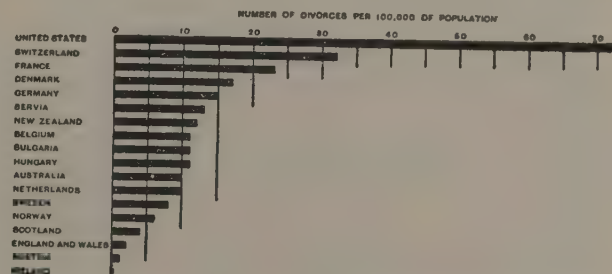
³ Annual average less than 1. Only 1 divorce granted during the 5-year period.

⁴ Annulments included with divorces.

⁵ Legal separations.

⁶ Exclusive of Maoris.

DIAGRAM 7.—Average annual number of divorces per 100,000 population, for the United States and certain foreign countries: 1900.



The divorce rate is higher in the United States than in any foreign country except Japan. Switzerland, which has the highest rate of any European country,

reported 32 divorces per 100,000 inhabitants, only about three-sevenths of the number reported by the United States. The extent to which the rate for the United States exceeds that for other so-called Christian countries will perhaps be more apparent from Diagram 7 on the preceding page.

Though the rates in other Christian countries are lower than those in the United States, most of the

foreign countries for which statistics are presented exhibit, as does this country, a tendency toward an increase in divorce. This fact is brought out by the following table, which shows for these countries, in so far as the data are available, the average annual number of divorces per 100,000 population for the census years most nearly coinciding with the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900.

COUNTRY.	1900 PERIOD.				1890 PERIOD.				1880 PERIOD.				1870 PERIOD.			
	Year.	Popula- tion.	Divorces: Annual aver- age. ¹		Year.	Popula- tion.	Divorces: Annual aver- age. ¹		Year.	Popula- tion.	Divorces: Annual aver- age. ¹		Year.	Popula- tion.	Divorces: Annual aver- age. ¹	
			Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.			Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.			Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.			Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.
Australia, Com- monwealth of.....	1901	3,773,248	359	10	1891	3,183,237	202	6	1881	2,252,617	(²)	(²)	1871	1,668,377	(²)	(²)
Austria.....	1900	26,150,708	179	1	1890	23,895,413	109	(²)	1880	22,144,244	(²)	(²)	1869	20,217,531	(²)	(²)
Belgium.....	1900	6,693,548	705	11	1890	6,069,321	390	6	1880	5,520,009	185	3	1866	4,827,833	62	1
Bulgaria.....	1900	3,744,283	4396	11	1888	3,154,375	240	8	1881	2,007,919	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Denmark.....	1901	2,449,540	411	17	1890	2,172,380	(²)	(²)	1880	1,969,039	338	20	1870	1,784,741	327	18
France.....	1901	38,961,945	8,864	23	1891	38,342,948	6,642	17	1881	37,672,048	(²)	(²)	1872	36,102,921	(²)	(²)
German Empire.....	1900	56,367,178	8,680	15	1890	49,428,470	6,497	13	1880	45,234,061	(²)	(²)	1871	41,058,792	(²)	(²)
Great Britain and Ire- land:																
England and Wales.....	1901	32,527,843	568	2	1891	29,002,525	366	1	1881	25,974,439	314	1	1871	22,712,266	165	1
Scotland.....	1901	4,472,103	175	4	1891	4,025,647	(²)	(²)	1881	3,735,573	68	2	1871	3,360,018	33	1
Ireland.....	1901	4,458,775	(²)	(²)	1891	4,704,750	(²)	(²)	1881	5,174,836	.....	.....	1871	5,412,377	(²)	(²)
Hungary, Kingdom of..	1900	19,254,559	72,130	11	1890	17,463,791	71,168	7	1880	15,739,259	71,063	7	1869	15,509,455	(²)	(²)
Italy.....	1901	32,475,253	819	8	1891	30,350,924	628	2	1881	28,459,628	629	2	1871	26,801,154	621	2
Netherlands.....	1899	5,104,137	512	10	1889	4,511,415	380	8	1879	4,012,693	162	4	1869	3,579,529	112	3
New Zealand.....	1901	772,719	92	12	1891	626,658	20	3	1881	489,933	(²)	(²)	1871	256,393	(²)	(²)
Norway.....	1900	2,221,477	129	6	1891	1,988,674	64	3	1875	1,806,900	7	(²)	1865	1,701,756	(²)	(²)
Servia.....	1900	2,492,882	312	13	1890	2,161,961	263	12	1884	1,901,736	(²)	(²)	1874	1,353,890	(²)	(²)
Sweden.....	1900	5,136,441	390	8	1890	4,784,981	276	6	1880	4,565,668	207	5	1870	4,168,525	129	3
Switzerland.....	1900	3,315,443	1,053	32	1888	2,917,754	882	30	1880	2,831,787	948	33	1870	2,655,001	(²)	(²)
United States.....	1900	75,994,575	55,502	73	1890	62,947,714	33,197	53	1880	50,155,783	19,143	38	1870	38,558,371	11,207	29

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year, except for Bulgaria, Denmark, and Italy.

² Figures not available.

³ Less than 1 in 100,000.

⁴ Average annual number of divorces 1896-1900.

⁵ For 1880 period, average annual number of divorces, 1879-1881. Number of divorces for 1870 not available; figures given show number of divorces for 1871.

⁶ Average annual less than 1. Only 1 divorce granted from 1899 to 1903; 2 from 1889 to 1893; 2 from 1869 to 1873.

⁷ Annulments included with divorces.

⁸ Legal separations. For 1870 period, average annual number of separations, 1871-1873.

⁹ Exclusive of Maoris.

¹⁰ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Among the negroes.—The instructions to the field agents who collected the data concerning divorce included directions to ascertain the color of the litigants. The agents found, however, that information bearing upon this point was very rarely included in the papers in the case, and hence the attempt to secure accurate statistics upon this subject had to be abandoned. It thus becomes necessary to have recourse to other sources of information in order to get some light on the prevalence of divorce among the colored as compared with its prevalence among the white.

Statements of court officials and of divorce lawyers in those sections of the South where the negro constitutes a considerable element of the population tend to show that the divorces granted to colored persons form from 50 to as high as 90 per cent of all divorces. These estimates would tend to support the statement made in the report of the Commissioner of Labor in 1889, that nearly if not quite three-fourths of all divorces granted in the South were granted to negroes.

Such estimates receive a certain degree of confirmation from the figures concerning the divorced persons present in the population at the census of 1900. Certain of these figures are given in the following table, which shows for the states of the South Atlantic and the South Central divisions the proportion which each race contributed to the total population, to the married population, and to the divorced population. In using these figures it should be borne in mind that the number of divorced persons as returned at the census of 1900 was probably grossly deficient, because many divorced persons, sensitive in regard to their marital condition, reported themselves as single or widowed. Possibly this tendency was greater among the whites than among the colored, and if this were the case the figures for the two races would not be exactly comparable. Because of this element of uncertainty, the figures in the following table should not be accepted absolutely:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE: ¹ 1900.					
	Total.		Married.		Divorced.	
	Per cent white.	Per cent colored.	Per cent white.	Per cent colored.	Per cent white.	Per cent colored.
South Atlantic division.....	65.7	34.3	66.2	33.8	51.8	48.2
Delaware.....	84.1	15.9	85.3	14.7	80.8	19.2
Maryland.....	80.7	19.3	81.5	18.5	78.0	22.0
District of Columbia.....	68.9	31.1	69.8	30.2	63.2	36.8
Virginia.....	65.6	34.4	67.2	32.8	56.8	43.2
West Virginia.....	94.9	5.1	95.9	4.1	91.6	8.4
North Carolina.....	67.8	32.2	69.0	31.0	56.4	43.6
South Carolina.....	43.9	56.1	42.7	57.3	19.6	80.4
Georgia.....	54.6	45.4	54.7	45.3	31.6	68.4
Florida.....	56.1	43.9	57.5	42.5	36.5	63.5
South Central division.....	70.0	30.0	71.1	28.9	47.0	53.0
Kentucky.....	86.0	14.0	87.7	12.3	70.7	29.3
Tennessee.....	76.1	23.9	77.9	22.1	60.4	39.6
Alabama.....	55.0	45.0	56.0	44.0	26.2	73.8
Mississippi.....	42.1	57.9	41.8	58.2	16.3	83.7
Louisiana.....	53.4	46.6	52.2	47.8	31.0	69.0
Arkansas.....	71.7	28.3	72.7	27.3	46.2	53.8
Indian Territory.....	78.0	22.0	79.8	20.2	65.3	34.7
Oklahoma.....	92.1	7.9	92.3	7.7	83.1	16.9
Texas.....	80.0	20.0	81.2	18.8	47.4	52.6

¹ Includes age unknown.

In questioning the accuracy of the statement made in the report of the Commissioner of Labor in 1889, that almost if not quite 75 per cent of the divorces in the South were granted to negroes, Professor Willcox has pointed out that the figures for the period 1867 to 1886 showed that in all the Southern states but Arkansas the divorce rate was less in the black counties than in the white.¹ A computation similar to that employed by Professor Willcox has been made for the seven states having the highest percentage of negroes in the total population at the census of 1900, and the results are presented in the following table. Counties for which the divorce returns were defective have been omitted.

	DIVORCES: ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1898 TO 1902.			DIVORCES: ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1888 TO 1892.		
	Population: 1900.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Population: 1890.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.
ALABAMA.						
All counties.....	1,807,508	1,253	69	1,424,463	810	57
Counties in which the percentage formed by negroes is—						
Less than 10.0.....	115,515	45	39	99,972	21	21
10.0 to 24.9.....	290,515	130	45	170,110	54	32
25.0 to 49.9.....	690,363	556	81	539,551	311	58
50.0 to 74.9.....	345,022	237	69	292,010	168	58
75.0 and over.....	366,093	285	78	322,820	256	79
FLORIDA.						
All counties.....	477,173	461	97	321,401	218	68
Counties in which the percentage formed by negroes is—						
Less than 10.0.....	15,781	24	152	9,253	8	86
10.0 to 24.9.....	85,712	107	125	44,279	47	106
25.0 to 49.9.....	169,541	162	96	136,147	96	71
50.0 to 74.9.....	170,057	152	89	98,213	50	51
75.0 and over.....	36,082	16	44	33,509	17	51

¹ Walter F. Willcox, The Divorce Problem, Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. I, No. 1, page 29.

	DIVORCES: ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1898 TO 1902.		DIVORCES: ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1888 TO 1892.			
	Popula- tion: 1900.		Popula- tion: 1890.			
		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
GEORGIA.						
All counties.....	2,173,541	568	26	1,765,837	424	24
Counties in which the per- centage formed by ne- groes is—						
Less than 10.0.....	108,259	25	23	102,044	18	18
10.0 to 24.9.....	231,355	62	27	199,447	49	25
25.0 to 49.9.....	727,099	235	32	511,312	144	28
50.0 to 74.9.....	1,023,462	233	23	875,170	193	22
75.0 and over.....	83,366	13	16	77,864	20	26
LOUISIANA.						
All counties.....	1,361,428	571	42	1,096,172	325	30
Counties in which the per- centage formed by ne- groes is—						
Less than 10.0.....	122,064	42	34	78,613	12	15
10.0 to 24.9.....	620,786	218	35	500,955	143	29
25.0 to 49.9.....	495,188	229	46	398,048	124	31
50.0 to 74.9.....	123,390	82	66	118,556	46	39
MISSISSIPPI.						
All counties.....	1,488,459	1,083	73	1,152,333	552	48
Counties in which the per- centage formed by ne- groes is—						
Less than 10.0.....	13,544	4	30	11,708	5	43
10.0 to 24.9.....	81,188	36	44	61,766	23	37
25.0 to 49.9.....	491,091	350	71	360,525	146	40
50.0 to 74.9.....	387,860	345	89	332,736	188	57
75.0 and over.....	514,776	348	68	385,598	190	49
NORTH CAROLINA.						
All counties.....	1,867,430	457	24	1,563,952	186	12
Counties in which the per- centage formed by ne- groes is—						
Less than 10.0.....	215,936	54	25	181,663	34	19
10.0 to 24.9.....	340,085	82	24	271,963	24	9
25.0 to 49.9.....	960,753	224	23	792,849	85	11
50.0 to 74.9.....	350,656	97	28	317,477	43	14
75.0 and over.....						
VIRGINIA.						
All counties.....	1,854,184	703	38	1,646,391	374	23
Counties in which the per- centage formed by ne- groes is—						
Less than 10.0.....	226,695	97	43	199,012	68	34
10.0 to 24.9.....	330,483	144	44	286,974	82	29
25.0 to 49.9.....	748,851	303	40	673,850	156	23
50.0 to 74.9.....	548,155	159	29	486,555	68	14
75.0 and over.....						

The evidence afforded by this table in regard to conditions now prevailing is anything but conclusive. In Florida in 1900 the divorce rate decreased as the percentage of negroes in the total population increased; in Louisiana the reverse was the case. The other states show such a variety of conditions that it seems impossible to draw any definite conclusion from the figures.

It is, moreover, a matter of some question just how far one ought to expect such a method to give a conclusive answer. In a given state the degree of strictness in administering the law may vary considerably between the counties in which the population is

chiefly negro and those in which it is chiefly white. If a white county compels its negro element to comply with the laws governing marital relations while a black county permits a general disregard of such laws, the white county may perhaps report the higher divorce rate, though its divorces may be contributed almost entirely by its negro population.

The statistics can not be regarded, therefore, as having established any definite fact in regard to the comparative prevalence of divorce among the two races. Conclusive statistics upon this point should be provided for by requiring that the important sociological fact of the race of the parties be made a matter of record in divorce proceedings.

The probability of divorce.—Perhaps one of the most interesting questions connected with the subject of this investigation is what are the chances that a marriage will be terminated by divorce. Unfortunately the statistics collected will not permit of a conclusive answer to this question; yet, as they may throw some light upon it, they are worthy of consideration.

During the twenty years from 1887 to 1906 the number of marriages celebrated in continental United States was 12,832,044, while the number of divorces of marriages known to have been celebrated in continental United States, was 820,264. According to these figures for the 20-year period one native marriage—if that term be used to designate a marriage celebrated in continental United States—was dissolved by divorce to every 15.6 native marriages celebrated. In 101,827 divorce cases, however, the court records did not declare the place of marriage. If all these marriages are presumed to have been native then the ratio advances to 1 divorce of a native marriage to every 13.9 native marriages celebrated. This latter ratio (1 to 13.9) exaggerates the prevalence of divorce not only because the marriages dissolved by divorce may include some foreign marriages but also because the returns of marriages celebrated were far more defective than the returns of the divorces granted. The ratio 1 to 15.6, on the other hand, was probably too low, because of the large number of divorces involving marriages celebrated in the United States, yet not thus shown upon the court records. The true ratio for the 20-year period between the number of native marriages dissolved by divorce and the number of native marriages celebrated would seem to lie somewhere between 1 to 13.9 and 1 to 15.6.

The data collected in this investigation make possible another rather interesting method of approaching this question, which method, as applied to marriages cele-

brated in the year 1887, is described in full in the footnote.¹ The results obtained are presented in the table which follows. In using the figures there given it should be remembered that they include estimates obtained by a method which involves the use of two assumptions. But while the results thus come short of the degree of precision which is desirable in a statistical investigation of this character, they are believed to be of value and very significant because of the probability that the true percentage of the marriages celebrated in a given year which are ultimately to end in divorce lies somewhere between the percentage shown in the next to the last column of this table and that shown in the last column.

¹ We have given 35,349, the number of marriages known to have been celebrated in 1887 and to have been dissolved by divorce before the beginning of 1907; that is, before twenty years of married life had expired. From the figures for duration of marriages divorced in the 20-year period, 1887 to 1906 (see page 36), we learn that divorces occurring before twenty years of married life have expired form 87.9 per cent of all divorces. Hence it is reasonable to assume that the 35,349 marriages celebrated in 1887 and dissolved by divorce before the expiration of twenty years represent 87.9 per cent of the total number of the marriages celebrated in 1887 which are ultimately to be terminated by divorce. On the basis of this assumption it may be estimated that 40,215 of the marriages celebrated in 1887 will ultimately be terminated by divorce. Not all these divorces, however, represent marriages celebrated in continental United States, for some, of course, were celebrated in foreign countries. We know that of the total number of divorces granted in the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, 2.5 per cent were of foreign marriages. If we assume that this percentage applies to marriages celebrated in 1887 and ultimately terminated by divorce, we shall deduct 1,005 as foreign marriages. We then have 39,210 marriages celebrated in the United States in 1887 and ultimately to be terminated by divorce. We know that the total number of marriages recorded in the United States in 1887 was 483,069; and dividing this number into the number ultimately to be dissolved by divorce we find the result to be 8.1 per cent. In other words, about 1 out of 12 of these marriages ended or will end by divorce.

The principal objection to this result is the possible deficiency in the marriage returns, a deficiency which will exaggerate the prevalence of divorce. For the purpose of measuring the margin of error resulting from this source we may assume that the marriage rate in 1887 was 105 per 10,000 population, which was the rate in 1906 for counties whose marriage records were ostensibly complete, the highest rate ever shown in the United States in any year, and one materially higher than that prevailing in foreign countries. With this rate we can estimate the maximum number of marriages celebrated in the United States. Applying this method we get 618,264 as the number of marriages celebrated in the United States in 1887, which gives us 6.3 per cent as the proportion to be dissolved by divorce. In other words, using this basis, about 1 marriage out of every 16 of those celebrated in 1887 will ultimately be dissolved by divorce. The true figure probably lies somewhere between 1 in 12 and 1 in 16.

Another point which should perhaps be noted is that the figures for duration of marriage, on which the number of marriages ultimately to be terminated by divorce is estimated, are based on the results for the 20-year period as a whole, and, as will be shown later under the discussion of the duration of marriage (page 35), exaggerate somewhat the proportion of the divorces occurring in the early years of married life. The tendency of this exaggeration is, however, to make the computation here presented more conservative.

YEAR OF CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGE.	MARRIAGES CELEBRATED IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.							
	Total.		Dissolved by divorce before 1907. ¹			Estimate of the probable number ultimately dissolved by divorce. ¹		
	As reported.	As estimated on rate of 105 per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per cent of marriages as—		Number.	Per cent of marriages as—	
				Reported.	Estimated.		Reported.	Estimated.
1905.....	804,787	867,029	3,627	0.5	0.4	69,750	8.7	8.0
1904.....	781,145	853,249	8,514	1.1	1.0	70,960	9.1	8.3
1903.....	786,132	838,954	13,968	1.8	1.7	69,493	8.8	8.3
1902.....	746,733	825,053	19,086	2.6	2.3	67,442	9.0	8.2
1901.....	716,621	811,387	23,401	3.3	2.9	65,003	9.1	8.0
1900.....	685,284	797,943	27,768	4.1	3.5	64,727	9.4	8.1
1899.....	650,610	784,244	27,450	4.2	3.5	55,793	8.6	7.1
1898.....	625,655	770,545	31,271	5.0	4.1	57,064	9.1	7.4
1897.....	622,350	756,845	32,051	5.1	4.2	53,687	8.6	7.1
1896.....	613,873	743,146	34,111	5.6	4.6	53,050	8.6	7.1
1895.....	598,855	729,447	35,181	5.9	4.8	51,510	8.6	7.1
1894.....	566,161	715,748	34,687	6.1	4.8	48,311	8.5	6.7
1893.....	578,673	702,049	36,074	6.2	5.1	48,099	8.3	6.9
1892.....	577,870	688,349	37,606	6.5	5.5	48,337	8.4	7.0
1891.....	562,412	674,650	36,833	6.5	5.5	45,869	8.2	6.8
1890.....	542,537	660,951	37,751	7.0	5.7	45,759	8.4	6.9
1889.....	531,457	644,444	36,225	6.8	5.6	42,870	8.1	6.7
1888.....	504,530	631,354	35,451	7.0	5.6	41,079	8.1	6.5
1887.....	483,069	618,264	34,465	7.1	5.6	39,210	8.1	6.3

¹ Divorces where place of marriage was unknown are included; 2.5 per cent of all divorces are excluded as presumably dissolved foreign marriages.

A third method which has been used to determine the probability of divorce is to find what proportion of all marriages terminated in a given year by death or by divorce are terminated by divorce. The results obtained when this method is applied to figures for the United States are not conclusive,¹ yet they are of considerable interest as they establish a maximum probability of divorce which can be considered in

¹ For the following reason: The average duration of marriages terminated by death is obviously greater than the average duration of those terminated by divorce; and thus in a given year the marriages peculiarly exposed to death belong to an older group of marriages than do those peculiarly exposed to divorce. Now in the United States the number of marriages is increasing from year to year; and hence in any given year the body of recent marriages peculiarly exposed to divorce is greater than the body of older marriages peculiarly exposed to death. The result doubtless is that this method exaggerates somewhat the probability of divorce.

connection with the other figures bearing upon this subject. The table which follows is therefore presented, showing for the registration states—that is, for those states whose laws concerning the registration of deaths were in 1900 sufficiently strict to yield returns of approximate completeness—the number of marriages dissolved in the year 1900 and the proportion of these which were dissolved by death.

In summarizing the results of these three methods of investigation it should perhaps be admitted that no absolutely conclusive index of the probability of divorce has been established. The question involves so many niceties that it can probably be satisfactorily answered only by a method of inquiry similar to that followed by life insurance companies in making mortality tables.

STATE.	MARRIAGES TERMINATED IN 1900.					DIVORCES: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1898 TO 1902.		Death rate per 1,000 married population: 1900.
	Total.	By death in 1900.		By divorce (annual average 1898 to 1902).		Per 100,000 population.	Per 100,000 married population.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.			
Total for registration states.....	106,820	98,287	92.0	8,533	8.0	49	126	14
Maine.....	5,262	4,451	84.6	811	15.4	117	282	15
New Hampshire.....	2,892	2,431	84.1	461	15.9	112	272	14
Vermont.....	2,558	2,301	90.0	257	10.0	75	177	16
Massachusetts.....	16,779	15,472	92.2	1,307	7.8	47	124	15
Rhode Island.....	2,916	2,466	84.6	450	15.4	105	281	15
Connecticut.....	5,390	4,934	91.5	456	8.5	50	130	14
New York.....	43,314	41,644	96.1	1,670	3.9	23	60	15
New Jersey.....	10,734	10,293	95.9	441	4.1	23	60	14
District of Columbia.....	1,978	1,815	91.8	163	8.2	58	162	18
Michigan.....	14,997	12,480	83.2	2,517	16.8	104	257	13

The evidence tends to show, however, that at the present time the chances are that not less than 1 marriage in every 16 will ultimately be dissolved by di-

vorce, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the ratio is nearer 1 in 12.

This conclusion may seem startling and difficult of

belief. Possibly many people will feel that the figures here presented are not confirmed by their personal observation of the relative frequency of divorce. But it should be remembered that the comparison relates only to marriages that have been terminated—either by death or divorce. Existing marriages do not enter into the ratio. To be evidence for or against the figures personal observation must extend to marriages throughout their entire duration. Again it should be remembered that the figures relate to marriages in all classes of the community. Probably they represent every occupation, every degree of wealth, and every position in the social scale.

The community with respect to its attitude toward divorce might, if the requisite data were available, be divided into a number of classes. At the one extreme would be the class which has so little regard for the marriage tie that new sexual unions are entered into without legally dissolving the marriage already contracted. This class makes no contribution to the divorce statistics. Just above it would be the class where the marriage relationship, lightly entered into, is lightly dissolved, but not without the legal sanction of divorce. At the other extreme would be the class in which the marriage tie is regarded as too sacred to be dissolved under any circumstances, either with or without legal sanction.

The probability of divorce would, of course, differ widely between these different classes, and observations in respect to divorce made by persons in one class might not harmonize at all with observations made by persons in another class. The figures here presented represent the conditions prevailing not in any one class but in all classes combined.

Party to which granted.—Almost exactly two-thirds—66.6 per cent—of the total number of divorces granted in the period 1887 to 1906 were granted to the wife. In other words, divorces obtained by the wife are twice as numerous as those obtained by the husband.

At least a partial explanation of this difference between the number of divorces granted to the husband and the number granted to the wife probably lies in the fact that without any reference to the question of which party is the more frequently responsible for the marital unhappiness that leads to divorce the wife has a legal ground for divorce more frequently than the husband. Although the law may make no distinction between the parties to a marriage in respect to the grounds on which a divorce may be granted, certain well-known and comparatively common grounds are more readily applicable against the husband than against the wife. Notably there is nonsupport or neglect to provide, which, for the husband seeking divorce, is not ordinarily an available ground, although the present investigation found 6 cases in the state of Utah in which the husband obtained a divorce for neglect to provide. Again, cruelty, although not infrequently the ground for divorces granted to hus-

bands, is, at least so far as it is physical cruelty, more often existent as a cause for the wife's seeking a divorce. Five divorces for cruelty are granted to the wife for every 1 granted to the husband.

The proportion of divorces granted to the wife remained very constant throughout the forty years from 1867 to 1906, as is shown by the following table for continental United States:

YEAR.	DIVORCES.				
	Total number.	Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1887 to 1906.....	945,625	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6
1906.....	72,062	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5
1905.....	67,976	22,220	32.7	45,756	67.3
1904.....	66,199	22,189	33.5	44,010	66.5
1903.....	64,925	21,321	32.8	43,604	67.2
1902.....	61,480	20,058	32.6	41,424	67.4
1901.....	60,984	20,008	32.8	40,976	67.2
1900.....	55,751	18,620	33.4	37,131	66.6
1899.....	51,437	16,925	32.9	34,512	67.1
1898.....	47,849	15,988	33.4	31,861	66.6
1897.....	44,699	14,765	33.0	29,934	67.0
1896.....	42,937	14,448	33.6	28,489	66.4
1895.....	40,387	13,456	33.3	26,931	66.7
1894.....	37,568	12,551	33.4	25,017	66.6
1893.....	37,468	12,590	33.6	24,878	66.4
1892.....	36,579	12,577	34.4	24,002	65.6
1891.....	35,540	12,478	35.1	23,062	64.9
1890.....	33,461	11,625	34.7	21,836	65.3
1889.....	31,735	11,126	35.1	20,609	64.9
1888.....	28,669	10,022	35.0	18,647	65.0
1887.....	27,919	9,729	34.8	18,190	65.2
1867 to 1886.....	328,716	112,540	34.2	216,176	65.8
1882 to 1886.....	117,311	39,499	33.7	77,812	66.3
1877 to 1881.....	89,284	30,786	34.5	58,498	65.5
1872 to 1876.....	68,547	23,130	33.7	45,417	66.3
1867 to 1871.....	53,574	19,125	35.7	34,449	64.3

The proportion granted to the husband and the proportion granted to the wife are shown for states and territories in Tables 25 and 26, pages 94 and 95. According to the figures there given for the period 1887 to 1906, the percentage which divorces granted to wives form of all divorces was fairly uniform in the North and West, being 68.8 in the North Atlantic division, 71.7 in the North Central division, and 72.3 in the Western. The percentages in the two Southern divisions, on the other hand, were far lower, being 53.1 in the South Atlantic division and 56.2 in the South Central. In four of the Southern states more divorces were granted to the husbands than to the wives.

It is natural to inquire whether a contrast between the North and South, such as that here noted, may not be attributed to the influence of the negro population upon the figures for the South. A study of figures by years indicates, however, that the difference between the North and South, in respect to the proportion of divorces granted to wives, was about as marked in 1867—the earliest year for which statistics are available—as it is at the present time. It is hard to believe that divorces among negroes could have attained much importance at that early date, and therefore the inference is that the difference would probably obtain in a comparison restricted to white population. In general, white women in the Northern states have a greater

degree of economic independence than white women in the South; that is, they have more opportunities to obtain employment and are more accustomed to the idea of earning their own living. This may influence their attitude toward divorce, by making them less dependent upon their husbands for support, and more ready to dissolve the marriage tie when it becomes a cause of unhappiness or suffering.

In connection with this question the occupation figures of the Twelfth Census are significant, not as explaining directly the difference noted between the North and South, but as indicating that a large proportion of the women who have been divorced take up some occupation. Of the total number of divorced women enumerated at that census 55.3 per cent had some gainful occupation. The percentage is higher than for any other marital class, as the following tabular statement indicates:

MARITAL CONDITION.	FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: CENSUS OF 1900.		
	Total.	Breadwinners.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	24,293,163	5,007,069	20.6
Single ¹	7,614,610	3,309,665	43.5
Married.....	13,842,180	775,924	5.6
Widowed.....	2,721,438	857,922	31.5
Divorced.....	114,935	63,558	55.3

¹ Includes those whose marital condition was unknown.

Causes of divorce.—The statistics concerning the cause of divorce deal with the legal cause as ascertained from the court records.

To determine the exact legal cause for which a divorce is granted is a matter of some difficulty, because in many instances the court records are kept in such a manner that they do not yield accurate information in this regard. Whenever the decree of the judge declaring the parties divorced states that it is granted for a certain specified cause, naming that cause precisely, no difficulty arises; but in a large proportion of cases the decree either does not state the cause of divorce or says "for the cause alleged." In such instances it becomes necessary to consult the petition for divorce filed by the plaintiff. Now, this petition has been drawn up by the attorney for the plaintiff, and although it may name a single ground for divorce, yet it is more likely to contain a number of causes, because lawyers, in drawing such papers, not unnaturally allege every cause which they think they have any possibility of proving. When several causes are thus alleged, it is necessary to consult the evidence taken in the case, if it be available, to see which of these causes was actually proved. If this can not be determined, the case has to be reported as granted for a combination of causes, as the agent has no means of knowing which particular cause, if any,

was in the mind of the judge when he signed the decree. These difficulties emphasize the fact that, for the purposes of rendering the court records an accurate source of statistical information, it should be made the practice to have all decrees of divorce state the exact cause for which they are granted.

The causes of divorce in detail, as secured by the method just described, are shown for states and territories in Part II, where Table 3 gives the figures for each year from 1887 to 1906, and Table 4 the figures by five, ten, and twenty-year periods for the forty years from 1867 to 1906. Similar figures for continental United States as a whole are given for the twenty-year period, 1887 to 1906, in Table 15, page 77, of the present volume.

An examination of these tables shows that although among the several states the legal causes of divorce differ widely in number and phraseology, yet they are readily classifiable under a few broad heads. The classification which was adopted by the Commissioner of Labor in 1887, and which has been followed in the present investigation, is described in the following statement:

1. *Adultery.*—Includes this cause only.
2. *Cruelty.*—Includes cruelty, extreme cruelty, repeated cruelty, intolerable cruelty, intolerable severity, cruel and abusive treatment, cruel and inhuman treatment, cruel and barbarous treatment, attempt to take life, indignities rendering life intolerable, excesses and outrages, treatment endangering reason, treatment injuring health, violence endangering life, etc.
3. *Desertion.*—Includes abandonment, absence for a period of years, wilful desertion, utter desertion, etc.
4. *Drunkenness.*—Includes habitual or continued drunkenness, habitual or continued intemperance, habitual or continued intoxication, habitual use of opium, morphine, chloral, or other like drugs, etc.
5. *Neglect to provide.*—Includes nonsupport, wilful neglect, refusal to provide, failure to provide, etc.
6. *Combinations of preceding causes, etc.*—Includes a combination of two or more classified causes, or of one or more classified causes with some minor cause or causes.
7. *All other causes.*—Includes, whether occurring separately or in combination, conviction of felony, impotency, insanity, imprisonment in penitentiary, incompatibility of temper, mental incapacity, pregnancy before marriage, voluntary separation, other minor causes not here enumerated, and unknown causes.

The relative importance of these different classes of causes is shown in the following table, which distributes the divorces, classified in accordance with the party to which granted, by cause for the period 1887 to 1906.

The most common single ground for divorce is desertion. This accounted for 38.9 per cent of all divorces granted in the period 1887 to 1906; for 49.4 per cent, or almost one-half, of those granted to the husband in this period, and for 33.6 per cent, or one-third, of those granted to the wife.

The next most important ground for divorce is, for husbands, adultery; and for wives, cruelty. Of the divorces granted to husbands, 28.7 per cent were for adultery of the wife; and of those granted to wives,

27.5 per cent were for cruelty on the part of the husband. Only 10 per cent of the divorces granted to wives were for adultery of the husband; and 10.5 per cent of the divorces granted to husbands were for cruelty on the part of the wife.

CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All causes.....	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Adultery.....	153,759	16.3	90,890	28.7	62,869	10.0
Cruelty.....	206,225	21.8	33,178	10.5	173,047	27.5
Desertion.....	367,502	38.9	156,283	49.4	211,219	33.6
Drunkenness.....	36,516	3.9	3,436	1.1	33,080	5.3
Neglect to provide.....	34,670	3.7	6	(¹)	34,664	5.5
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	88,849	9.4	14,330	4.5	74,519	11.8
All other causes.....	58,104	6.1	18,026	5.7	40,078	6.4
Cause specified.....	38,129	4.0	9,825	3.1	28,304	4.5
Cause unknown.....	19,975	2.1	8,201	2.6	11,774	1.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Drunkenness was the alleged sole ground for divorce in 5.3 per cent of the cases in which the wife brought

suit, and in 1.1 per cent of the cases in which the suit was brought by the husband.

During the forty years from 1867 to 1906 the relative importance of these different causes for divorce underwent some change, as is indicated by the table which follows, which gives the distribution of divorces by cause for each of the 5-year periods into which the forty years are divided.

The general tendency during the forty years from 1867 to 1906, as shown by the table referred to, has been toward an increase in the relative importance of the grounds which involve the less serious offenses. A comparison of the earliest 5-year period, that from 1867 to 1871, with the latest, that from 1902 to 1906, shows that adultery has decreased in relative importance as a cause while cruelty has increased. Of the divorces granted to husbands in the earlier period 38.6 per cent were for adultery and 4.2 per cent for cruelty, while in the later period 27 per cent were for adultery and 12.5 per cent for cruelty. Similar changes are exhibited by the figures for divorces granted to the wife; the percentage for adultery decreased from 18.4 to 9.6, while that for cruelty increased from 17.7 to 28.9.

CAUSE.	DIVORCES.															
	1902 to 1906		1897 to 1901		1892 to 1896		1887 to 1891		1882 to 1886		1877 to 1881		1872 to 1876		1867 to 1871	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
TOTAL.																
All causes.....	332,642	100.0	260,720	100.0	194,939	100.0	157,324	100.0	117,311	100.0	89,284	100.0	68,547	100.0	53,574	100.0
Adultery.....	50,886	15.3	41,184	15.8	33,670	17.3	28,019	17.8	22,468	19.2	17,310	19.4	14,185	20.7	13,723	25.6
Cruelty.....	78,219	23.5	58,182	22.3	40,577	20.8	29,247	18.6	20,288	17.3	14,157	15.9	10,280	15.0	6,890	12.9
Desertion.....	128,160	38.5	101,568	39.0	74,958	38.5	62,816	39.9	46,462	39.6	35,351	39.6	25,728	37.5	19,135	35.7
Drunkenness.....	13,035	3.9	9,814	3.8	7,678	3.9	5,989	3.8	5,288	4.5	3,722	4.2	3,196	4.7	1,660	3.1
Neglect to provide.....	12,782	3.8	10,424	4.0	6,859	3.5	4,605	2.9	3,430	2.9	2,202	2.5	1,430	2.1	893	1.7
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	29,818	9.0	23,660	9.1	18,947	9.7	16,424	10.4	12,985	11.1	10,798	12.1	8,937	13.0	7,125	13.3
All other causes ¹	19,742	5.9	15,888	6.1	12,250	6.3	10,224	6.5	6,390	5.4	5,744	6.4	4,811	7.0	4,148	7.7
GRANTED TO HUSBAND.																
All causes.....	109,241	100.0	86,306	100.0	65,622	100.0	54,980	100.0	39,499	100.0	30,786	100.0	23,130	100.0	19,125	100.0
Adultery.....	29,526	27.0	24,269	28.1	19,956	30.4	17,139	31.2	13,043	33.0	9,985	32.4	7,770	33.6	7,386	38.6
Cruelty.....	13,678	12.5	9,385	10.9	6,068	9.2	4,047	7.4	2,570	6.5	1,666	5.4	1,086	4.7	800	4.2
Desertion.....	54,142	49.6	43,186	50.0	31,805	48.5	27,150	49.4	18,963	48.0	14,437	46.9	10,369	44.8	7,716	40.3
Drunkenness.....	1,093	1.0	986	1.1	765	1.2	592	1.1	533	1.3	396	1.3	338	1.5	167	0.9
Neglect to provide.....	3	(²)	1	(²)	2	(²)										
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	4,805	4.4	3,681	4.3	3,190	4.9	2,654	4.8	2,264	5.7	1,984	6.4	1,686	7.3	1,492	7.8
All other causes ¹	5,994	5.5	4,798	5.6	3,836	5.8	3,398	6.2	2,126	5.4	2,318	7.5	1,831	8.1	1,564	8.2
GRANTED TO WIFE.																
All causes.....	223,401	100.0	174,414	100.0	129,317	100.0	102,344	100.0	77,812	100.0	58,498	100.0	45,417	100.0	34,449	100.0
Adultery.....	21,360	9.6	16,915	9.7	13,714	10.6	10,880	10.6	9,425	12.1	7,325	12.5	6,415	14.1	6,337	18.4
Cruelty.....	64,541	28.9	48,797	28.0	34,509	26.7	25,200	24.6	17,718	22.8	12,491	21.4	9,174	20.2	6,090	17.7
Desertion.....	74,018	33.1	58,382	33.5	43,153	33.4	35,666	34.8	27,499	35.3	20,914	35.8	15,359	33.8	11,419	33.1
Drunkenness.....	11,942	5.3	8,828	5.1	6,913	5.3	5,397	5.3	4,765	6.1	3,326	5.7	2,858	6.3	1,493	4.3
Neglect to provide.....	12,779	5.7	10,423	6.0	6,857	5.3	4,605	4.5	3,430	4.4	2,202	3.8	1,430	3.1	893	2.6
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	25,013	11.2	19,979	11.5	15,757	12.2	13,770	13.5	10,721	13.8	8,814	15.1	7,251	16.0	5,633	16.4
All other causes ¹	13,748	6.2	11,090	6.4	8,414	6.5	6,826	6.7	4,264	5.5	3,426	5.9	2,930	6.5	2,584	7.5

¹ Includes cause unknown.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The changes in the relative importance of the causes have resulted because divorces granted for adultery have not increased as rapidly as those granted

for less serious causes. This is indicated by the following table, which shows the increase in the number of divorces granted on the different grounds:

CAUSE.	INCREASE IN DIVORCES.																	
	Total.						Granted to husband.						Granted to wife.					
	1902 to 1906 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1887 to 1891.		1882 to 1886 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1887 to 1891.		1882 to 1886 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1867 to 1871.		1902 to 1906 over 1887 to 1891.		1882 to 1886 over 1867 to 1871.	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All causes	279,068	520.9	175,318	111.4	63,737	119.0	90,116	471.2	54,261	98.7	20,374	106.5	188,952	548.5	121,057	118.3	43,363	125.9
Adultery	37,163	270.8	22,867	81.6	8,745	63.7	22,140	299.8	12,387	72.3	5,657	76.6	15,023	237.1	10,480	96.3	3,088	48.7
Cruelty	71,329	1,035.3	48,972	167.4	13,398	194.5	12,878	1,609.8	9,631	238.0	1,770	221.3	58,451	959.8	39,341	156.1	11,628	190.9
Desertion	109,025	569.8	65,344	104.0	27,327	142.8	46,426	601.7	26,992	99.4	11,247	145.8	62,599	548.2	38,352	107.5	16,080	140.8
Drunkenness	11,375	685.2	7,046	117.6	3,628	218.6	926	554.5	501	84.6	366	219.2	10,449	699.9	6,545	121.3	3,262	218.5
Neglect to provide	11,889	1,331.4	8,177	177.6	2,537	284.1	3	.....	3	(¹)	.....	.....	11,886	1,331.0	8,174	177.5	2,537	284.1
Combinations of preceding causes, etc	22,693	318.5	13,394	81.6	5,860	82.2	3,313	222.1	2,151	81.0	772	51.7	19,380	344.0	11,243	81.6	5,088	90.3
All other causes ²	15,594	375.9	9,518	93.1	2,242	54.1	4,490	283.2	2,596	76.4	562	35.9	11,164	432.0	6,922	101.4	1,680	65.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Includes cause unknown.

Divorces granted for adultery increased 270.8 per cent between the period 1867 to 1871 and the period 1902 to 1906, which was considerably less than the increase for any other class. Divorces for neglect to provide during the same period increased by the enormous percentage of 1,331.4, and divorces for cruelty by 1,035.3 per cent.

The greatest rate of increase exhibited by the table is that for divorce granted to the husband on the ground of cruelty. In the five years from 1867 to 1871 only 800 divorces were granted to the husband on that ground, but in the five years from 1902 to 1906 the corresponding number was 13,678, representing an increase of 12,878, or 1,609.8 per cent. The smallest rate of increase during this period for any of the distinctive causes was in divorces granted to the wife on the ground of the husband's adultery. Such divorces increased 237.1 per cent.

The differences in the rates of increase are graphically brought out by Diagram 8, page 28, which shows the fluctuations from year to year in the number for some of the principal classes of divorce.

In addition to illustrating the fact that the divorces for adultery are not increasing as rapidly as those for other causes, this diagram shows also that of the common grounds for divorce, adultery is the only one for which the number of divorces granted to the husband exceeds the number granted to the wife. The exact figures upon this point are given in the following table for the period 1887 to 1906.

It will be noted from this table that in 90,890, or 59.1 per cent, of the total number of divorces granted

for adultery alone, the offense was committed by the wife, and in 62,869, or 40.9 per cent, of the total number, it was committed by the husband.

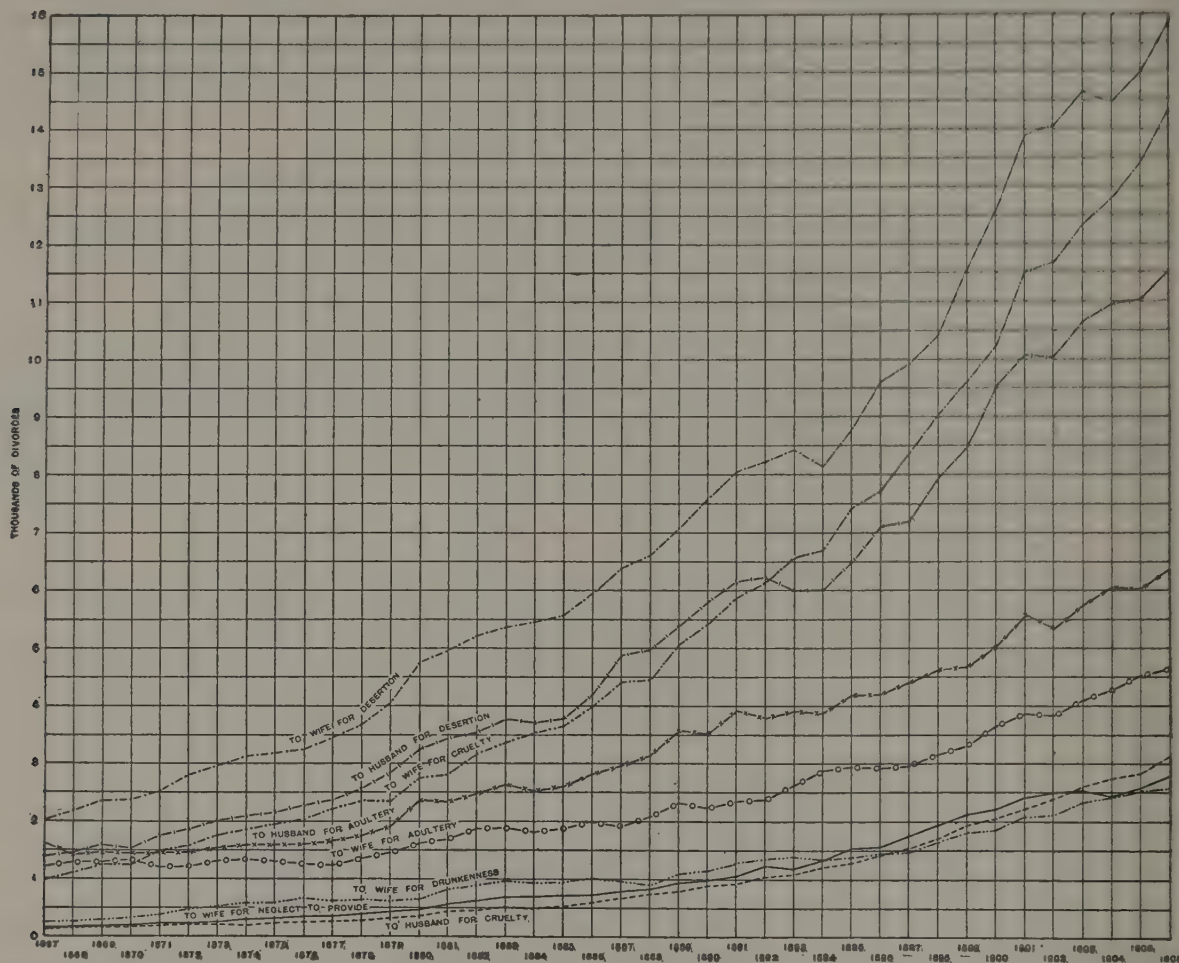
The difference may be attributed to the probability that the offense when committed by the wife is less likely to be condoned and perhaps more likely to be discovered. In England, where every applicant for absolute divorce must prove adultery committed by the other party, the husband need prove this one offense only, while the wife must prove in addition some aggravating circumstance, such as cruelty or desertion. In this country the laws of the several states, with some exceptions, make no distinction between husband and wife in this respect; but public sentiment doubtless condemns the offense in the wife more strongly than in the husband, and possibly the courts are in some degree influenced thereby.

CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.				
	Total number.	Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes	945,625	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6
Adultery	153,759	90,890	59.1	62,869	40.9
Cruelty	206,225	33,178	16.1	173,047	83.9
Desertion	367,502	156,283	42.5	211,219	57.5
Drunkenness	36,516	3,436	9.4	33,080	90.6
Neglect to provide	34,670	6	(¹)	34,664	100.0
Combinations of preceding causes, etc	88,849	14,330	16.1	74,519	83.9
All other causes	58,104	18,026	31.0	40,078	69.0
Cause specified	38,129	9,825	25.8	28,304	74.2
Cause unknown	19,975	8,201	41.1	11,774	58.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

DIAGRAM 8.—NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES: 1867 TO 1906.



Intemperance as a cause.—Under drunkenness in the classification thus far presented are included only those divorces for which this was the sole ground. During the period 1887 to 1906, as the figures have shown, 36,516 such divorces were decreed, and of this number 3,436, or 9.4 per cent, were granted to the husband and 33,080, or 90.6 per cent, to the wife. They formed about 1 per cent of all divorces granted to the husband and about 5 per cent of the total number granted to the wife, and these proportions have remained practically constant throughout the period for which the statistics are available.

These figures, of course, do not represent the total number of cases in which intemperance was a cause, but only those in which it was the sole cause. In a second class of cases, intemperance was a direct legal ground, not alone, but in combination with other grounds; while in a third class of cases, though not alleged at all as a direct legal ground, yet it was present as an indirect contributing cause.

The number of cases in which it was a direct cause in combination with others was determined with prac-

tical exactness in the same manner that the number in which it was the sole cause was determined.

The attempt was made to ascertain also the number of cases in which intemperance, although not a direct ground for divorce, was an indirect contributing cause. The method pursued was to include in this class each case in which the papers showed that intemperance existed, provided that this case had not already been included among those in which intemperance was a direct cause, either alone or in combination.

The cases that are not included in any of the three classes are, therefore, those in which the papers did not show the existence of intemperance either as a direct or as an indirect cause. In some of these cases the record was so meager that the absence of any mention of intemperance would justify no conclusions, but in the majority of instances it would create a strong presumption that intemperance did not exist, or was not a contributing cause.

The results of this tabulation are shown for continental United States in the following table:

	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All cases.....	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Intemperance a direct or indirect cause.....	184,568	19.5	19,269	6.1	165,299	26.3
Direct.....	54,281	5.7	4,391	1.4	49,890	7.9
Separately.....	36,516	3.9	3,436	1.1	33,080	5.3
In combination..	17,765	1.9	955	0.3	16,810	2.7
Indirect.....	130,287	13.8	14,878	4.7	115,409	18.3
All other cases.....	761,057	80.5	296,880	93.9	464,177	73.7

According to the evidence contained in this table, intemperance was present in about 1 divorce case out of every 5. It occurred far less frequently, however, in those cases where the husband obtained the divorce because of the misconduct of the wife. In such cases intemperance existed in only about 1 case out of 16. Where the husband was at fault, on the other hand, intemperance was present in about 1 case out of 4.

Both in cases where the husband was the guilty party and those where the wife was at fault intemperance was more frequent as an indirect contributing cause than as a direct principal cause. Two explanations suggest themselves: Intemperance is not recognized in all states as a direct ground for divorce; and even in states where it is so recognized, a degree of intemperance insufficient to support a petition based upon this ground, may be brought out in the progress of the case because of its persuasive effect upon the court.

The character of the principal causes in the cases where intemperance was an indirect cause is indicated in the table which follows.

As might naturally be expected this table shows that intemperance was most frequently present as an indirect cause in those cases where the wife secured the divorce because of the cruelty of the husband. In 1 case out of every 3 of this class intemperance was present as an indirect cause. Divorces granted to the wife for neglect to provide also show a high proportion in which intemperance was an indirect cause, about 1 out of 5.

In divorces granted to the husband intemperance is much less frequent as an indirect cause. The

greatest relative frequency of intemperance as an indirect cause for the husband is found in divorces granted for cruelty, where it was present in about 1 case out of 10.

DIRECT CAUSE.	DIVORCES (1887 TO 1906) IN WHICH INTEMPERANCE WAS NOT A DIRECT CAUSE.			
	Total number.		Intemperance returned as an indirect cause.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
	GRANTED TO HUSBAND.			
All causes.....	311,758	14,878	4.8	
Adultery.....	90,890	6,424	7.1	
Cruelty.....	33,178	3,281	9.9	
Desertion.....	156,283	3,398	2.2	
Neglect to provide.....	6			
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	13,375	944	7.1	
All other causes ¹	18,026	831	4.6	
	GRANTED TO WIFE.			
All causes.....	579,586	115,409	19.9	
Adultery.....	62,869	8,720	13.9	
Cruelty.....	173,047	56,051	32.4	
Desertion.....	211,219	24,345	11.5	
Neglect to provide.....	34,664	7,349	21.2	
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	57,709	11,914	20.6	
All other causes ¹	40,078	7,030	17.5	

¹Includes cause unknown.

European classification by cause.—A method of grouping divorces by cause, entirely distinct from that thus far used, is in vogue in certain European countries. According to that method, when a divorce has been granted for two or more causes, instead of being placed under the heading "combinations of causes," it is tabulated once under each cause involved. For example, a divorce granted for cruelty, desertion, and drunkenness is tabulated once under cruelty, once under desertion, and once under drunkenness. By dividing the total number of divorces into each of the causes in such a classification one learns, not, as in the classification used in this country, the per cent in which the given cause was the sole cause, but the per cent in which the given cause appeared, whether as a sole cause or as one of a combination of causes.

The divorces granted in the United States during the period 1887 to 1906 are tabulated according to this method in the following table, where a rather detailed classification of causes has been adopted:

CAUSE: SOLE OR IN COMBINATION.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.
All causes.....	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Causes arising after marriage.....	922,152	97.5	305,855	96.7	616,297	97.9
Involving desertion.....	415,742	44.0	167,329	52.9	248,413	39.5
Abandonment or desertion.....	415,545	43.9	167,139	52.9	248,406	39.5
Refusal to cohabit.....	394	(¹)	199	0.1	195	(¹)
Refusal to move to state.....	180	(¹)	178	0.1	2	(¹)
Involving violence, cruelty, and indignities.....	255,155	27.0	38,617	12.2	216,538	34.4
Cruelty.....	219,701	23.2	31,867	10.1	187,834	29.8
Cruel and inhuman treatment.....	14,463	1.5	1,265	0.4	13,198	2.1
Cruel and abusive treatment.....	8,929	0.9	1,018	0.3	7,911	1.3
Attempt to take life.....	432	(¹)	166	0.1	266	(¹)
Violence endangering life.....	23	(¹)	1	(¹)	23	(¹)
Defamation.....	6	(¹)	1	(¹)	5	(¹)
Indignities rendering life intolerable.....	12,625	1.3	4,480	1.4	8,145	1.3
Involving sexual immorality.....	174,558	18.5	101,106	32.0	73,452	11.7
Adultery.....	173,709	18.4	100,376	31.7	73,333	11.6
Incest.....	3	(¹)	1	(¹)	2	(¹)
Crime against nature.....	913	(¹)	901	0.3	12	(¹)
Lewd conduct.....	142	(¹)	27	(¹)	115	(¹)
Loathsome disease.....	54,289	5.7	4,396	1.4	49,893	7.9
Involving intemperance.....	54,283	5.7	4,392	1.4	49,891	7.9
Habitual drunkenness, intemperance, or intoxication.....	6	(¹)	4	(¹)	2	(¹)
Habitual use of drugs.....	105,162	11.1	7,357	2.3	97,805	15.5
Involving neglect of responsibilities.....	72,755	7.7	18	(¹)	72,737	11.6
Neglect to provide.....	32,407	3.4	7,339	2.3	25,068	4.0
Neglect of duty.....	1,136	0.1	578	0.2	558	0.1
Involving defects of temper and disposition.....	35	(¹)	12	(¹)	23	(¹)
Bad temper.....	411	(¹)	214	0.1	197	(¹)
Incompatibility of temper.....	692	0.1	353	0.1	339	0.1
Violent and ungovernable temper.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)
Intolerant religious belief.....	8,841	0.9	285	0.1	8,556	1.4
Involving crime.....	6,806	0.7	229	0.1	6,577	1.0
Conviction of felony or of crime.....	1,943	(¹)	3	(¹)	1,940	(¹)
Conviction of felony and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	9	(¹)	53	(¹)	1,890	0.3
Imprisonment in penitentiary.....	91	(¹)	37	(¹)	54	(¹)
Fugitive from justice.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)
Involving "misconduct".....	61	(¹)	17	(¹)	44	(¹)
Misconduct.....	29	(¹)	20	(¹)	9	(¹)
Vicious conduct.....	1,432	0.2	325	0.1	1,107	0.2
Gross misbehavior and wickedness.....	839	0.1	325	0.1	839	0.1
Involving other causes arising after marriage.....	593	0.1	325	0.1	268	(¹)
Vagrancy.....	3,921	0.4	2,248	0.7	1,673	0.3
Causes existing at time of marriage.....	465	(¹)	256	0.1	209	(¹)
Affecting reality of consent to marriage.....	54	(¹)	43	(¹)	11	(¹)
Duress.....	59	(¹)	45	(¹)	14	(¹)
Force.....	227	(¹)	109	(¹)	118	(¹)
Fraud.....	190	(¹)	106	(¹)	84	(¹)
Fraudulent contract.....	258	(¹)	182	0.1	76	(¹)
Affecting capacity of parties to contract.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)
Idiocy.....	244	(¹)	173	0.1	71	(¹)
Insanity ²	11	(¹)	6	(¹)	5	(¹)
Mental incapacity.....	2	(¹)	2	(¹)	2	(¹)
Want of age.....	2,002	0.2	1,389	0.4	613	0.1
Affecting the personal fitness.....	25	(¹)	20	(¹)	5	(¹)
Physical incapacity before marriage.....	820	0.1	820	0.3	—	—
Pregnancy before marriage.....	38	(¹)	38	(¹)	—	—
Prostitution before marriage.....	27	(¹)	23	(¹)	4	(¹)
Illicit carnal intercourse before marriage.....	1,092	0.1	488	0.2	604	0.1
Impotency.....	1,207	0.1	428	0.1	779	0.1
Affecting the legality of the marriage.....	1,203	0.1	425	0.1	778	0.1
Bigamy.....	4	(¹)	3	(¹)	1	(¹)
Consanguinity.....	14	(¹)	8	(¹)	6	(¹)
Previous divorce obtained in another state.....	19,975	2.1	8,201	2.6	11,774	1.9
Unknown causes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² It is of course probable that in some instances the divorces for insanity were granted for insanity arising after marriage.

The broad general facts brought out by this table do not differ materially from those indicated by the tables based on the other method of classification. Desertion is the principal cause of divorce both for husbands and for wives. For wives it is followed by violence, cruelty, and indignities, and for husbands, by sexual immorality. The table shows that sexual immorality is a ground in almost 1 divorce out of every 3 granted to the husband for the misconduct of the wife.

Annulments classified as divorce.—An examination of the less important classes in this table indicates that in 3,921 cases some cause was shown which may have existed at the time of the marriage. It seems open to

very serious question how far such causes are to be regarded as causes for true divorce, although they are often so named by state legislatures. Bishop, in section 166 of his *Marriage, Divorce, and Separation*, says:

As matter plain and unquestioned, we shall in various connections see, that, by a common method of statutory expression, a "divorce" is authorized, perhaps in a single sentence, for adultery, fraud, cruelty, impotence, and so on, with no specification of the sort of sentence or proofs. Yet, for explanation, we look into the rest of the law of the subject, written and unwritten. And thus we learn, perhaps, that the "divorce" for cruelty is to be from bed and board; for adultery, from the bond of matrimony; for fraud, or for impotence, a declaration of nullity; and that a part of the causes must have existed at the time of the marriage, while another part must not have existed then, but have arisen after—

wards. And thus also we find the judgment for one cause to be, that there never was a marriage; for another, that there was a marriage, but it is dissolved; and for another, that there was a marriage, and it shall continue, but the parties shall live apart as though there were none. It is easy to interpret these statutes, though their language shows that the legislature did not know what it was about when enacting them.

This laxity in the use of the word "divorce" is to be found at times in the court records, and has resulted in a certain lack of precision in the statistics. The agents were instructed to omit from their investigation suits for nullity. Thus, whenever the courts in their decrees distinguished between annulment and divorce, whether the legislature in prescribing the causes of divorce recognized this distinction or not, decrees of nullity have been omitted. On the other hand, when the courts failed to be explicit and used the term "divorce" broadly to cover all dissolutions of marriage, whether the marriage dissolved was valid, voidable, or void, cases of annulment have probably been included as divorce.

Although a considerable number of such cases have been included, they form but a small proportion of all cases considered, and probably do not affect the results of the investigation in any material particular. What is believed to be the maximum possible number of such cases is shown in the following table, which gives the number of so-called divorces reported as granted only for grounds which might have existed at the time of marriage, rendering the contract void or voidable. Even some of these may have been true divorces.

CAUSE.	SO-CALLED DIVORCES REPORTED AS GRANTED FOR CAUSES WHICH EXISTED OR MAY HAVE EXISTED AT TIME OF MARRIAGE: 1887 TO 1906.		
	Total.	Granted to—	
		Husband.	Wife.
All causes existing at marriage.....	3,485	2,085	1,400
Affecting reality of consent to marriage.....	319	178	141
Duress.....	2	2	.....
Force.....	3	2	1
Fraud.....	160	82	78
Fraudulent contract.....	154	92	62
Affecting capacity of parties to contract.....	248	175	73
Idiocy.....	1	1	.....
Insanity ¹	235	167	68
Mental incapacity.....	10	5	5
Want of age.....	2	2	.....
Affecting the personal fitness.....	1,846	1,309	537
Physical incapacity before marriage.....	21	19	2
Pregnancy before marriage.....	787	787	.....
Prostitution before marriage.....	33	33	.....
Illicit carnal intercourse before marriage.....	21	18	3
Impotency.....	984	452	532
Affecting the legality of the marriage.....	1,009	377	632
Bigamy.....	1,005	374	631
Consanguinity.....	4	3	1
Combinations of preceding causes.....	63	46	17

¹ It is of course probable that in some instances the divorces for insanity were granted for insanity arising after marriage.

Contested cases.—In the present investigation, for the first time, facts were collected in regard to the contesting of divorce cases. The results show that of the total number of divorces granted during the period 1887 to 1906 only 15.4 per cent were contested; and probably in many of these cases the contesting was hardly more than a formality, perhaps not extending beyond the filing of an answer, which often has the effect of expediting the process of obtaining the divorce.

The proportion of contested cases is slightly larger for divorces granted to the wife than for those granted to the husband, which would indicate that the husband is more disposed to make a contest than the wife. But when divorces are classified by cause, as in the following table, it appears that this holds true only of divorces granted on the ground of adultery. In all other classes the percentages indicate that the wife contests a divorce suit more frequently than the husband. The exception in the case of divorces obtained on the ground of adultery may indicate that the wife, when accused of this offense and conscious of guilt, is more reluctant to submit to a divorce trial than the husband would be under similar circumstances, because such a trial usually involves publicity, and public sentiment condemns this offense more severely in the wife than in the husband.

DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.							
CAUSE AND PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED.	Total number.	Cases con- tested.		Cases not con- tested.		Unknown.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes:							
Husband.....	316,149	46,693	14.8	267,362	84.6	2,094	0.7
Wife.....	629,476	98,612	15.7	527,046	83.7	3,818	0.6
Adultery:							
Husband.....	90,890	13,153	14.5	77,373	85.1	564	0.4
Wife.....	62,869	11,470	18.2	50,986	81.1	413	0.7
Cruelty:							
Husband.....	33,178	9,566	28.8	23,532	70.9	80	0.2
Wife.....	173,047	43,268	25.0	129,252	74.7	527	0.3
Desertion:							
Husband.....	156,283	17,802	11.4	138,027	88.3	454	0.3
Wife.....	211,219	16,769	7.9	193,693	91.7	757	0.4
Drunkenness:							
Husband.....	3,436	698	20.3	2,736	79.6	2	0.1
Wife.....	33,080	4,612	13.9	28,368	85.8	100	0.3
Neglect to provide:							
Husband.....	6	2	(1)	4	(1)	-----	-----
Wife.....	34,664	5,665	16.3	28,923	83.4	76	0.2
Combinations of pre- ceding causes, etc.:							
Husband.....	14,330	2,092	14.6	12,170	84.9	68	0.5
Wife.....	74,519	10,621	14.3	63,615	85.4	283	0.4
All other causes: ¹							
Husband.....	18,026	3,380	18.8	13,520	75.0	1,126	6.2
Wife.....	40,078	6,207	15.5	32,209	80.4	1,662	4.1

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes cause unknown.

Divorces on the ground of cruelty, as shown by the table given above, are contested more frequently than those obtained for any of the other principal causes; while those for desertion are the least frequently contested.

As shown by the following table the percentage of cases contested has increased slightly during the twenty years covered by the divorce statistics:

PERIOD OF YEARS.	DIVORCES.					
	Granted to husband.			Granted to wife.		
	Total number.	Contested.		Total number.	Contested.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1887 to 1906..	316,149	46,693	14.8	629,476	98,612	15.7
1902 to 1906.....	109,241	16,498	15.1	223,401	36,403	16.3
1897 to 1901.....	86,306	12,948	15.0	174,414	27,152	15.6
1892 to 1896.....	65,622	9,504	14.5	129,317	19,766	15.3
1887 to 1891.....	54,980	7,743	14.1	102,344	15,291	14.9

Service of notice.—Divorces, in this investigation, have been divided, with respect to the form of service of notice upon the defendant or libellee, into two main classes—those in which notice was served personally, and those in which notice was by publication in the newspapers. The resulting classification, which is presented in the following table, is of interest in connection with the number and proportion of cases contested, also shown in this table:

SERVICE OF NOTICE AND PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.					
	Total number.	Cases contested.		Cases not contested.		Unknown.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
All cases.....	945,625	145,305	15.4	794,408	84.0	5,912 0.6
Husband..	316,149	46,693	14.8	267,352	84.6	2,094 0.7
Wife.....	629,476	98,612	15.7	527,046	83.7	3,818 0.6
Notice served personally:						
All cases.....	666,257	135,753	20.4	528,535	79.3	1,969 0.3
Husband..	230,156	42,758	18.6	186,701	81.1	697 0.3
Wife.....	436,101	92,995	21.3	341,834	78.4	1,272 0.3
Notice served by publication:						
All cases.....	273,311	8,694	3.2	263,547	96.4	1,070 0.4
Husband..	83,881	3,684	4.4	79,908	95.3	289 0.3
Wife.....	189,430	5,010	2.6	183,639	96.9	781 0.4
Service unknown:						
All cases.....	6,057	858	14.2	2,326	38.4	2,873 47.4
Husband..	2,112	251	11.9	753	35.7	1,108 52.5
Wife.....	3,945	607	15.4	1,573	39.9	1,765 44.7

Of those divorces in which notice was served personally, 20.4 per cent were contested; while of those in which notice was by publication, only 3.2 per cent were contested. This difference should not be regarded as entirely due to the ineffectiveness or failure of the latter form of notification in reaching the party concerned. Notice by publication is usually confined to those cases in which the residence and address of the libellee are either unknown or are outside the state in which the suit is brought. It implies, therefore, an existing separation either of considerable duration or of considerable distance, or both. Under such conditions, even though the notification reaches the libellee, there is less likelihood of a contest than there would be if the parties resided in the same locality and had only recently separated.

The following table throws some light on this difference in the use of the two forms of notice:

RESIDENCE OF LIBELLE AND SERVICE OF NOTICE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	945,625	100.0
Libellee residing—		
In state where divorce was granted.....	631,681	66.8
Outside the state.....	194,369	20.6
Notice served personally.....	41,492	4.4
Notice served by publication.....	152,521	16.1
Service unknown.....	356	(¹)
Residence of libellee unknown.....	119,575	12.6

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In 119,575 cases, as shown by this table, the residence of the libellee was unknown. It would seem that in these cases the notification must necessarily have been by publication. In 152,521 cases the libellee resided outside the state and was notified by publication. The sum of these two numbers would account for all but 1,215 of the total number of notifications by publication. Of the 666,257 notices personally served only 41,492 were served upon parties outside the state.

In other words, the two methods of notification are applied as a rule to different classes of cases—one to cases in which the residence of the libellee is known and is in the same state, and the other to cases where the residence of the libellee is either unknown or is outside the state. Even if the notice in both classes was effective in reaching the party for whom it is intended, it is probable that the percentage of contested cases would still be smaller for the latter class than for the former. At the same time it is also probable that notification by publication is ineffective in a large proportion of cases, particularly when the residence of the libellee is unknown.

Residence of libellee.—The statistics collected at the present investigation concerning the residence of the libellee are summarized in the following table:

PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.						
	Total number.	Residence of libellee.					
		In same state.		Outside the state.		Unknown.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	945,625	631,681	66.8	194,369	20.6	119,575	12.6
Husband.....	316,149	215,446	68.1	66,146	20.9	34,557	10.9
Wife.....	629,476	416,235	66.1	128,223	20.4	85,018	13.5

In about two-thirds of the cases, as the table shows, the two parties were both residents of the same state. In the remaining cases the residence of the libellee was either in some state other than that in which the action

for divorce was brought or else it was unknown. It was in some other state in one-fifth of the total number of cases and it was unknown in one-eighth.

The differences between the divorces granted to the husband and those granted to the wife in respect to the residence of the libellee are not very marked. The residence of the defendant husband is a little more likely to be unknown than that of the defendant wife, yet the difference is slight.

The proportion of libellees resident in the same state varies considerably in different parts of the country, as is indicated by Table 43 on page 121. In the Dakotas the proportion is notably and perhaps significantly small. A majority of the defendants in divorce cases in those states are residents of other states, the percentage of libellees resident in the state being only 30.1 for North Dakota and 35.6 for South Dakota. The percentage is also small for Nevada (35.6) and for Wyoming (37.9). The small percentage for Delaware (39.8) is without significance, because of the lack of information in the records, indicated by the large percentage of libellees of unknown residence (55.7). The only other states or territories in which this percentage falls below 50 are Oklahoma (44.8), Indian Territory (46.3), New Mexico (48.5), and Nebraska (49.4).

An exceptionally large percentage of resident libellees obtains for Louisiana (88), New York (85), Texas (80.7), California (78.6), Kentucky (76.3), Alabama (75.4), and Indiana (75.2).

Alimony.—The statistics concerning alimony relate only to permanent alimony, secured as an incident to the divorce suit. Alimony secured by a separate and distinct action brought for that purpose has not been considered. A legal practice, prevailing in some jurisdictions, whereby the party seeking alimony does not ask for it in the original bill or cross bill, but postpones such action until the divorce has been decreed, may have resulted in some cases, moreover, in disguising the fact that the question of alimony was involved. The figures, therefore, do not represent the true number of cases in which permanent alimony is considered by the courts, but probably only the number of cases in which it is considered simultaneously with the question of granting the divorce.

The number of cases in which alimony was thus involved and the results of the request for it are shown in the following table for continental United States. In connection with this table and the others concerning alimony it should be stated that the classification "granted to husband" and "granted to wife" is determined, not in accordance with the party to which alimony is granted, but in accordance with the party to which the divorce is granted. It is not at all unusual for alimony to be granted to the wife, although the husband is the person who sues for and obtains the divorce. It is, however, exceedingly unusual for the husband to obtain alimony from the

wife, as the wife is under no legal obligation to support the husband. In almost all the cases showing alimony, therefore, the alimony is for the wife:

CLASS WITH RESPECT TO ALIMONY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All cases.....	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Alimony asked.....	124,932	13.2	8,999	2.8	115,933	18.4
Granted.....	86,559	9.2	6,354	2.0	80,205	12.7
Not granted.....	37,936	4.0	2,615	0.8	35,321	5.6
Unknown.....	437	(1)	30	(1)	407	0.1
Alimony not asked.....	805,776	85.2	300,943	95.2	504,833	80.2
Unknown.....	14,917	1.6	6,207	2.0	8,710	1.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The figures indicate that alimony was asked for in about 2 cases in 15, and that alimony was granted in about 2 cases in 22. It was more frequently asked and more frequently granted in those cases where the wife secured the divorce than in those cases where it was secured by the husband. The explanation of this fact is found in the common law on this point, which, as stated by Bishop, was as follows: "The guilty wife, having by her fault forfeited all claim upon her husband for necessities or other support, can not, after this fact has been adjudged against her, have alimony from him."¹ The rigor of this rule has been considerably mollified by statutes in many of the states, yet the reasoning upon which it is based probably still exerts a strong influence upon the courts.

Differences in statutory provisions, in pleading, and in practice may largely account for the wide variations in respect to alimony between the several states. Table 30, page 99, shows that the percentage of cases in which alimony was granted in divorces obtained on the husband's petition varied from zero in Delaware to 9.5 in Wisconsin, while in divorces obtained on the wife's petition the percentage in which alimony was allowed varied from four-tenths of 1 per cent in Pennsylvania to 34.3 in Wisconsin.

Place of marriage.—So far as possible, divorces have been classified with respect to the state or country in which the parties were married. This classification was believed to be of interest in connection with the question of the extent to which people desiring a divorce resort for this purpose to some state where a divorce may be obtained more readily than in their home state.

The general results of this classification are shown for continental United States in the following table:

¹ Bishop, Marriage, Divorce, and Separation, page 350.

PERIOD OF YEARS.	DIVORCES.								
	Total number.	Granted to couples—							
		Who were married—						Whose place of marriage was unknown.	
		In the state where divorced.		In some other state.		In a foreign country. ¹			
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1887 to 1906.....	945,625	643,766	68.1	176,498	18.7	23,534	2.5	101,827	10.8
1902 to 1906.....	332,642	228,592	68.7	63,609	19.1	7,798	2.3	32,643	9.8
1897 to 1901.....	260,720	179,217	68.7	47,301	18.1	6,032	2.3	28,170	10.8
1892 to 1896.....	194,939	130,649	67.0	36,437	18.7	5,405	2.8	22,448	11.5
1887 to 1891.....	157,324	105,308	66.9	29,151	18.5	4,299	2.7	18,566	11.8
1867 to 1886.....	328,716	231,867	70.5	57,719	17.6	7,741	2.4	31,389	9.5
1887 to 1906.....	945,625	643,766	68.1	176,498	18.7	23,534	2.5	101,827	10.8
Granted to husband.....	316,149	211,147	66.8	62,745	19.8	8,616	2.7	33,641	10.6
Granted to wife.....	629,476	432,619	68.7	113,753	18.1	14,918	2.4	68,186	10.8

¹ Includes 97 divorces granted to persons married in Alaska, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands.

Over two-thirds of the divorces, as the table indicates, were granted to persons who were married in the same state in which they obtained a divorce. It will be noted, moreover, that in 101,827 cases the place of marriage did not appear on the court records. If these cases be excluded, it will be found that of the divorces for which the facts in regard to the place of marriage were known, 76.3 per cent, more than three-fourths, were granted to persons who were married in the same state in which they secured their divorce. Although these figures do not prove that no persons migrate for the sake of obtaining a divorce, yet they show that migrating for that purpose is by no means the usual and ordinary practice.

The amount of interstate migration among divorced couples may be more accurately measured by percentages based upon the total number known to have been married in continental United States; that is, upon the number of divorced couples exclusive of those married abroad or in the outlying possessions of this country, and those whose place of marriage was unknown. Such percentages are presented in the following table:

PERIOD OF YEARS AND PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO COUPLES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED IN THE UNITED STATES.		
	Total number.	Married outside the state in which divorced.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1887 to 1906.....	820,264	176,498	21.5
Husband.....	273,892	62,745	22.9
Wife.....	546,372	113,753	20.8
1867 to 1886.....	289,586	57,719	19.9
Husband.....	98,931	21,924	22.2
Wife.....	190,655	35,795	18.8

Of the married couples divorced in the period 1887 to 1906 the number known to have been married in the

United States was 820,264, and of this number 176,498, or 21.5 per cent, were divorced in a different state from that in which they were married; that is, 1 divorced couple out of 5 migrated from the state in which married to some other state before being divorced. It does not follow, however, that this migration was for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. On the contrary, it is probable that this motive was present in a comparatively small proportion of the total number of cases, and that to a large extent the migration was merely an incident of the general movement of population which takes place for economic and other reasons unconnected with the question of divorce.

The returns of the census of 1900 showed that 20.7 per cent of the native population of the United States were living outside the state or territory in which they were born. At the census of 1890 the corresponding percentage was 20.9. These percentages are practically the same as the percentage of migrating divorced couples; and the coincidence naturally suggests that the migration of the latter may be entirely accounted for by the general movement of population. The close correspondence in the percentages must, however, be regarded as being largely accidental. In fact, it is hard to say what a normal relationship between the two percentages would be, on the assumption that there is no migration for the purpose of divorce. The figures for population record the changes of residence taking place since birth, while those for married couples record only the changes taking place between marriage and divorce, the migrations prior to marriage or subsequent to divorce being left out of the computation. Moreover, it can not be assumed that the population migrating normally includes the same proportion of married people as the population remaining in the state where born. Again the interstate migration of population, which is indicated by the proportion of the total number of persons born in the several states living in other states, is restricted to the native population

of the United States, while the interstate migration of divorced couples includes the foreign born population married after coming to this country. Thus so many elements of uncertainty enter into the comparison that the only safe conclusion is that the migration of divorced couples prior to divorce is, to a large extent, accounted for by reasons unconnected with the divorce question.

Divorces granted to persons married in foreign countries.—The number of divorces granted to couples known to have been married in a foreign country was 23,437. But this can by no means be accepted as representing the total number of divorces granted to couples of foreign birth, or to immigrants, for the reason that many immigrants marry after coming to this country. Such marriages are not distinguishable from marriages of natives, and, therefore, the total number of divorces granted to persons of foreign birth is unknown.

In the following table the classification according to country in which married is shown for the couples married in foreign countries and divorced in the United States, together with the distribution by country of birth of the total foreign born population in 1900. The value of the comparison is somewhat impaired by the fact, just mentioned, that a considerable proportion of the marriages among foreigners take place in this country. Still the table is not without significance:

COUNTRY.	DIVORCES GRANTED, 1887 TO 1906, TO COUPLES MARRIED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		Per cent distribution of population born in foreign countries: 1900.	Population born in foreign countries: 1900.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		
Total.....	23,437	100.0	100.0	10,341,276
Australia.....	123	0.5	0.1	6,807
Austria.....	701	3.0	2.7	275,907
Belgium.....	150	0.6	0.3	29,757
Bohemia.....	285	1.2	1.5	156,891
Canada ¹	3,645	36.9	11.4	1,179,807
Cuba.....	100	0.4	0.1	11,081
Denmark.....	426	1.8	1.5	153,805
England.....	2,966	12.7	8.1	840,513
Finland.....	164	0.7	0.6	62,641
France.....	282	1.2	1.0	104,197
Germany.....	3,775	16.1	25.8	2,663,418
Holland.....	131	0.6	1.0	104,931
Hungary.....	494	2.1	1.4	145,714
Ireland.....	457	1.9	15.6	1,615,459
Italy.....	577	2.5	4.7	434,027
Mexico.....	199	0.8	1.0	103,393
Norway.....	510	2.2	3.3	336,388
Poland.....	160	0.7	3.7	383,407
Russia.....	1,040	4.4	4.1	423,726
Scotland.....	446	1.9	2.3	233,524
Sweden.....	879	3.8	5.5	572,014
Switzerland.....	291	1.2	1.1	115,593
Wales.....	128	0.5	0.9	93,586
Other foreign countries.....	508	2.2	2.4	244,690

¹ Includes Newfoundland.

Of the foreign marriages dissolved by divorce in the United States more than one-third (36.9 per cent) were contracted in Canada, although the Canadians by birth constitute only 11.4 per cent of the total foreign born population. It is probable that many Can-

nadian married couples acquire a residence in the United States for the sole purpose of obtaining a divorce because the divorce laws here are in general more liberal than those in Canada.

The next largest number of marriages dissolved by divorce originated in Germany, but the percentage (16.1) is not as great as the percentage of Germans (25.8) in the total foreign born population. England, on the other hand, contributes a larger proportion (12.7 per cent) of the total number of dissolved marriages of foreign origin than of the total foreign born population (8.1 per cent). Very noticeable is the small proportion of dissolved marriages contracted in Ireland as compared with the large proportion of Irish in the total foreign born population. The dissolved marriages contracted in Germany are more than eight times as many as those contracted in Ireland, although the population of German birth is only about 65 per cent larger than that of Irish birth.

Duration of marriage.—The classification by number of years married as presented in this report requires explanation to prevent its being misunderstood. Except for the classes "married less than 1 year" and "married 1 year," the duration of marriage was obtained by subtracting the year of marriage from the year of divorce. For instance, a couple married in 1900 and divorced in 1905 would be classified as "married 5 years." This was deemed to be the only feasible way of making the classification, and conforms to the method followed at the former investigation. It is not altogether satisfactory because it ignores the month and day of marriage and of divorce, and does not, therefore, classify the divorced couples on the basis of the exact length of time that the marriage lasted.

It will be found that it includes under any given year (except the first) a portion (perhaps as great as one-half) of the couples that on the basis of the exact length of time married belong in the next year below, and excludes and classifies in the next year above a portion (perhaps equally great) of the couples that on the other basis belong in the given year. Thus the differences largely offset each other, so that the two classifications are not so divergent as they might at first seem to be. This statement does not, however, apply to the classes "married less than 1 year" and "married 1 year." In view of the special interest believed to attach to the number of persons divorced within a year after marriage, that number was determined on the basis of the exact length of time married and was inserted in the tables as "married less than 1 year," although a strict adherence to the principle of classification would require that those "married less than 1 year" should consist only of those married and divorced in the same calendar year. As a result of this deviation from the general rule the number classified as "married 1 year" includes only those whose marriage lasted more than 1 year, or twelve months, but did not ex-

tend beyond the calendar year following that in which they were married. Probably the actual number divorced in the second year of married life would be not less than twice as great as the number classified in this investigation as "married 1 year."

The results of this classification, as determined at each of the two investigations, are given for continental United States in the following table:

NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.	DIVORCES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH THE DURATION OF MARRIAGE WAS UNKNOWN.			
	1887 to 1906		1867 to 1886	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	900,584	100.0	304,726	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	18,876	2.1	15,622	5.1
1 year.....	27,763	3.1	21,525	7.1
2 years.....	61,481	6.8	27,270	8.9
3 years.....	73,052	8.1	27,909	9.2
4 years.....	73,913	8.2	25,599	8.4
5 years.....	68,770	7.6	23,082	7.6
6 years.....	62,666	7.0	20,227	6.6
7 years.....	56,417	6.3	17,680	5.8
8 years.....	50,654	5.6	15,088	5.0
9 years.....	44,397	4.9	13,843	4.5
10 years.....	40,730	4.5	11,847	3.9
11 years.....	36,369	4.0	10,698	3.5
12 years.....	31,971	3.6	9,296	3.1
13 years.....	28,260	3.1	8,002	2.6
14 years.....	25,077	2.8	7,218	2.4
15 years.....	22,979	2.6	6,362	2.1
16 years.....	20,025	2.2	5,380	1.8
17 years.....	17,901	2.0	4,649	1.5
18 years.....	16,018	1.8	4,125	1.4
19 years.....	14,253	1.6	3,938	1.3
20 years.....	13,864	1.5		
21 years.....	12,141	1.3		
22 years.....	10,489	1.2		
23 years.....	9,488	1.1	25,371	8.3
24 years.....	8,596	1.0		
25 years and over.....	54,434	6.0		

In connection with these figures concerning the duration of marriages dissolved by divorce, attention should be called to the fact that death and divorce tend to make the number of existing marriages in each successive class in respect to duration smaller than it was in the preceding class. In other words, in respect to duration the existing marriages may be regarded as forming a pyramid the base of which contains the marriages just celebrated and the apex the oldest marriages still subsisting.

The consequence of this fact is that if the tendency to divorce were the same at all times in married life, the number of divorces in each successive class in respect to duration would nevertheless, be smaller than in the preceding class. The divorces, too, could be represented as a pyramid.

Another important fact to be remembered is that in this country the number of marriages celebrated is increasing each year with the increase of population, and thus, independent of the action of death and divorce, on any given date the number of existing marriages of shorter duration, representing recent marriages, would exceed the number of longer duration, or earlier marriages. In other words the young marriages, if that term may be used, outnumber the old marriages, not

only because they have been less depleted by death and divorce, but also because they were more numerous at the outset.

This constant increase from year to year in the number of marriages celebrated seriously modifies the use which can be made of the figures presented for duration of marriage as an index of the time at which divorce is most likely to occur in the history of any given marriage, as it exaggerates the apparent chances of divorce in the early years of married life and understates the chances in the later years. That such is the effect is brought out by the following table, in which the distribution, by duration, of marriages dissolved by divorce in the period 1887 to 1906, before they had endured forty years, is compared with a similar distribution of divorces of marriages celebrated in 1867. In such a distribution of the divorces of marriages celebrated in a given year, the effects of a constant yearly increase in the number of marriages celebrated are, of course, eliminated. The year 1867 was selected because the history of the marriages celebrated in that year is the most complete available.

NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.	DIVORCES: 1887 to 1906.		DIVORCES INVOLVING MARRIAGES CELEBRATED IN 1867.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Less than 40 years.....	896,985	100.0	17,998	100.0
1 year or less.....	46,639	5.2	542	3.0
2 years.....	61,481	6.9	826	4.6
3 years.....	73,052	8.1	1,062	5.9
4 years.....	73,913	8.2	1,086	6.1
5 years.....	68,770	7.7	1,080	6.0
6 years.....	62,666	7.0	957	5.3
7 years.....	56,417	6.3	867	4.8
8 years.....	50,654	5.6	828	4.6
9 years.....	44,397	4.9	734	4.1
10 years.....	40,730	4.5	726	4.0
11 years.....	36,369	4.1	641	3.6
12 years.....	31,971	3.6	586	3.3
13 years.....	28,260	3.2	601	3.3
14 years.....	25,077	2.8	564	3.1
15 years.....	22,979	2.6	584	3.2
16 years.....	20,025	2.2	544	3.0
17 years.....	17,901	2.0	445	2.5
18 years.....	16,018	1.8	393	2.2
19 years.....	14,253	1.6	379	2.1
20 years.....	13,864	1.5	411	2.3
21 years.....	12,141	1.4	384	2.1
22 years.....	10,489	1.2	395	2.2
23 years.....	9,488	1.1	349	1.9
24 years.....	8,596	1.0	351	2.0
25 to 39 years.....	50,835	5.7	2,653	14.7

Of the total number of marriages dissolved by divorce during the period 1887 to 1906 before the end of their fortieth year, one-half had been dissolved before the end of the ninth year. In the case of marriages celebrated in 1867 and dissolved by divorce prior to 1907 one-half were not dissolved until the twelfth year. The figures for the period 1887 to 1906 show, moreover, only 5.7 per cent in the class 25 to 39 years, while those for 1867 show 14.7 per cent.

These results clearly demonstrate that the figures for the period as a whole do not accurately reflect the chances which a given marriage has for divorce at different periods of its career and that they exaggerate

DURATION OF MARRIAGE.	MARRIAGES CONTRACTED WITHIN THE GIVEN PERIOD AND DISSOLVED BY DIVORCE BEFORE THE MARRIAGE HAD ENDURED—																			
	10 years.						15 years.					20 years.				25 years.			30 years.	
	1892 to 1896	1887 to 1891	1882 to 1886	1877 to 1881	1872 to 1876	1867 to 1871	1887 to 1891	1882 to 1886	1877 to 1881	1872 to 1876	1867 to 1871	1882 to 1886	1877 to 1881	1872 to 1876	1867 to 1871	1877 to 1881	1872 to 1876	1867 to 1871	1872 to 1876	1867 to 1871
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.																			
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6 years.....	49.0	49.4	49.3	50.2	48.9	51.2	35.7	36.2	36.9	36.0	37.9	30.0	31.1	30.1	31.9	27.5	26.8	28.5	24.8	26.6
1 year or less.....	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2
2 years.....	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.8	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.6
3 years.....	10.9	11.2	10.8	11.6	10.8	11.8	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.7	6.6	7.2	6.6	7.3	6.4	5.9	6.5	5.5	6.1
4 years.....	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.6	8.5	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.2	6.5
5 years.....	11.8	11.6	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.9	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.2
6 to 10 years.....	51.0	50.6	50.7	49.8	51.1	48.8	36.6	37.3	36.5	37.7	36.1	30.9	30.8	31.5	30.4	27.3	28.1	27.1	25.9	25.3
6 years.....	11.5	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.1	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.2	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.7
7 years.....	11.0	10.7	11.1	10.3	11.1	10.3	7.7	8.2	7.6	8.2	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.3
8 years.....	10.4	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.4	9.7	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.7	7.2	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.0
9 years.....	9.2	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6
10 years.....	8.9	9.2	8.7	9.1	8.7	8.8	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.5	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.6
11 to 15 years.....							27.7	26.5	26.6	26.2	26.0	22.0	22.4	21.9	21.9	19.9	19.5	19.5	18.0	18.2
11 years.....							6.4	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0
12 years.....							5.9	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0
13 years.....							5.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7
14 years.....							5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
15 years.....							4.8	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2
16 to 20 years.....												17.1	15.8	16.5	15.8	14.0	14.7	14.1	13.6	13.2
16 years.....												3.8	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1
17 years.....												3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.6
18 years.....												3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6
19 years.....												3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
20 years.....												3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5
21 to 25 years.....																11.3	10.8	10.9	10.0	10.1
21 years.....																2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
22 years.....																2.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2
23 years.....																2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
24 years.....																2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9
25 years.....																2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
26 to 30 years.....																			7.6	6.7
26 years.....																			1.7	1.5
27 years.....																			1.6	1.4
28 years.....																			1.5	1.3
29 years.....																			1.4	1.2
30 years.....																			1.4	1.2

As this table is rather unusual in form it may perhaps be well to illustrate its use. It shows, for example, that 159,246 marriages celebrated in the period 1892 to 1896 had been dissolved by divorce at the end of 10 years. Of this number 78,014, or 49 per cent, were dissolved before the end of the sixth year of married life, that is, before the marriage had endured 6 years. For the period 1867 to 1871 the corresponding figures were 47,431 marriages dissolved by divorce at the end of 10 years, and of this number 24,299, or 51.2 per cent, were dissolved before they had endured 6 years.

Regarded more broadly, the table as a whole would seem to indicate that thus far the distribution of divorces by the duration of the marriages dissolved has not undergone any very marked change.

Another fact brought out by this table is that the number of divorces usually reaches its maximum in the fifth year of married life, that is, after the marriage has endured four years. The marriages celebrated in the period 1892 to 1896 seem to be the sole exception to this rule and in that case the maximum number was reached in the sixth year of married life.

After the expiration of the fifth year of married life the number of divorces gradually decreases but it does not fall to the level of the number granted in the first year until about the sixteenth year. The low number in the first year or two is to be attributed in part at least to the fact that the routine court procedure for obtaining a divorce requires some time and that desertion, the leading cause, must in many jurisdictions have been of considerable duration before it becomes a legal ground.

It would be interesting to know how far the gradual decrease in the number of divorces after the fifth year is due to a decrease in the tendency to divorce and how far it is due to a decrease in the number of surviving marriages from which divorces may arise. It may safely be assumed that while the death rate, as is known, increases as the marriages grow older, the divorce rate declines. Data for establishing the fact of such a decline or for measuring it are, however, unavailable.

For the purpose of comparing divorces granted to the husband with divorces granted to the wife in respect to the duration of marriage the figures for di-

divorces granted in the 20-year period are probably sufficiently accurate. Such figures are presented in the following table:

NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.	DIVORCES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH THE DURATION OF MARRIAGE WAS UNKNOWN: 1887 TO 1906.			
	Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	297,455	100.0	603,129	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	6,684	2.2	12,192	2.0
1 year.....	9,074	3.1	18,689	3.1
2 years.....	19,571	6.6	41,910	6.9
3 years.....	24,033	8.1	49,019	8.1
4 years.....	24,438	8.2	49,475	8.2
5 years.....	22,942	7.7	45,828	7.6
6 years.....	21,142	7.1	41,524	6.9
7 years.....	18,947	6.4	37,470	6.2
8 years.....	17,059	5.7	33,595	5.6
9 years.....	14,659	4.9	29,738	4.9
10 years.....	13,631	4.6	27,099	4.5
11 years.....	12,081	4.1	24,288	4.0
12 years.....	10,521	3.5	21,450	3.6
13 years.....	9,230	3.1	19,030	3.2
14 years.....	8,210	2.8	16,867	2.8
15 years.....	7,376	2.5	15,603	2.6
16 years.....	6,393	2.1	13,632	2.3
17 years.....	5,742	1.9	12,159	2.0
18 years.....	5,125	1.7	10,893	1.8
19 years.....	4,446	1.5	9,807	1.6
20 years.....	4,351	1.5	9,513	1.6
21 years.....	3,805	1.3	8,336	1.4
22 years.....	3,318	1.1	7,171	1.2
23 years.....	2,913	1.0	6,575	1.1
24 years.....	2,644	0.9	5,952	1.0
25 years and over.....	19,120	6.4	35,314	5.9

No significant difference in respect to the duration of marriages dissolved by divorce is apparent between cases in which the husband brought the action and those in which the wife sought the decree. The distribution of the two classes by duration is in fact markedly similar.

In the table given below divorces granted during the 20-year period are classified by duration of marriage and also by cause. The percentages presented indicate the changes in the relative importance of the several causes as the period of married life advances.

It may be noted that of the divorces granted in the first two years of married life, the proportion for adultery and cruelty is exceptionally large, and the proportion for desertion is exceptionally small. This does not necessarily mean that in the first year or two of married life the tendency toward infidelity and cruelty is greater than it is in later years and the inclination toward desertion less.

An obvious reason for the peculiarity exhibited by the percentages referred to is found in the fact that desertion is not ordinarily recognized by the courts as a valid ground for divorce until it has existed for a considerable length of time. In some states it must have lasted three years before it becomes a legal ground. Naturally, then, in the first year or two of married life, the proportion of divorces granted for desertion is small, and that fact increases the relative importance of the other grounds for divorce, which are more immediately applicable. Apparently a normal relationship between the causes of divorce is established in about the fifth year of married life, "married 4 years." By that time desertion, as a cause of divorce, has attained its full effect. For a period of about fifteen years thereafter, or until the twentieth year of married life is reached, the relative importance of the several main causes of divorce shows very little change, the percentages remaining fairly constant.

		DIVORCES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH THE DURATION OF MARRIAGE WAS UNKNOWN: 1887 TO 1906.													
NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.	Total number.	Granted for—													
		Adultery.		Cruelty.		Desertion.		Drunkenness.		Neglect to provide.		Combinations of preceding causes, etc.		All other causes. ¹	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	900,584	146,976	16.3	200,916	22.3	356,298	39.6	35,798	4.0	34,157	3.8	86,844	9.6	39,595	4.4
Less than 5 years.....	255,085	45,453	17.8	71,361	28.0	81,337	31.9	7,622	3.0	10,766	4.2	23,633	9.3	14,913	5.8
Less than 1 year.....	18,876	4,800	25.4	8,426	44.6	1,293	6.8	426	2.3	674	3.6	1,417	7.5	1,840	9.7
1 year.....	27,763	6,134	22.1	10,504	37.8	4,381	15.8	701	2.5	1,313	4.7	2,587	9.3	2,138	7.7
2 years.....	61,481	11,433	18.6	18,964	30.8	16,918	27.5	1,795	2.9	2,799	4.6	5,791	9.4	3,781	6.1
3 years.....	73,052	11,705	16.0	17,750	24.3	27,727	38.0	2,224	3.0	3,152	4.3	6,766	9.3	3,728	5.1
4 years.....	73,913	11,381	15.4	15,717	24.3	31,018	42.0	2,476	3.3	2,823	3.8	7,072	9.6	3,426	4.6
5 to 9 years.....	282,904	46,841	16.6	55,010	19.4	120,785	42.7	10,937	3.9	10,298	3.6	27,594	9.8	11,439	4.0
5 years.....	68,770	10,789	15.7	14,072	20.5	29,461	42.8	2,406	3.5	2,564	3.7	6,592	9.6	2,886	4.2
6 years.....	62,666	10,370	16.5	12,329	19.7	26,511	42.3	2,360	3.8	2,316	3.7	6,150	9.8	2,630	4.2
7 years.....	56,417	9,453	16.8	10,800	19.1	24,256	43.0	2,194	3.9	2,099	3.7	5,370	9.5	2,245	4.0
8 years.....	50,654	8,731	17.2	9,581	18.9	21,541	42.5	2,081	4.1	1,757	3.5	5,001	9.9	1,962	3.9
9 years.....	44,397	7,498	16.9	8,228	18.5	19,016	42.8	1,896	4.3	1,562	3.5	4,481	10.1	1,716	3.9
10 to 14 years.....	162,407	27,635	17.0	31,650	19.5	68,119	41.9	7,472	4.6	5,851	3.6	15,918	9.8	5,762	3.5
15 to 19 years.....	91,176	14,564	16.0	18,770	20.6	37,310	40.9	4,498	4.9	3,501	3.8	9,090	10.0	3,443	3.8
20 to 24 years.....	54,578	7,442	13.6	12,072	22.1	22,634	41.5	2,831	5.2	1,998	3.7	5,557	10.2	2,044	3.7
25 to 29 years.....	29,245	3,179	10.9	6,501	22.2	13,181	45.1	1,422	4.9	1,031	3.5	2,808	9.6	1,123	3.8
30 to 34 years.....	15,035	1,263	8.4	3,366	22.4	7,348	48.9	682	4.5	464	3.1	1,379	9.2	533	3.5
35 to 39 years.....	6,555	445	6.8	1,426	21.8	3,504	53.5	229	3.5	173	2.6	561	8.6	217	3.3
40 to 44 years.....	2,507	106	4.2	543	21.7	1,427	56.9	67	2.7	53	2.1	220	8.8	91	3.6
45 to 49 years.....	805	36	4.5	158	19.6	470	58.4	30	3.7	20	2.5	66	8.2	25	3.1
50 years and over.....	287	12	4.2	69	20.6	183	63.8	8	2.8	2	0.7	18	6.3	5	1.7

¹ Includes cause unknown.

After the twentieth year the relative importance of adultery as a ground of divorce decreases and that of desertion increases. Drunkenness, as a cause of divorce, attains its greatest relative importance between the twentieth and twenty-fifth years of married life.

The rapidity with which matters come to a crisis in the married careers of divorced couples is more clearly indicated by the number of years which elapsed between marriage and separation. This has been ascertained for 770,929 divorces, or about four-fifths of the total number granted in the years 1887 to 1906, and the results are summarized in the following table.

The classification there used is based simply upon the calendar year of marriage and separation. Accordingly "less than 1 year" includes only those that separated in the same calendar year in which married; similarly "1 year" includes those who separated in the first calendar year following that in which they were married; "2 years" those separating in the second calendar year after marriage; and so on. Probably the number separating within twelve months after marriage is at least 50 per cent greater than the number classified as separating in "less than 1 year."

NUMBER OF YEARS FROM MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION.	DIVORCES: ¹ 1887 to 1906.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	770,929	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	98,460	12.8
1 year.....	109,689	14.2
2 years.....	76,102	9.9
3 years.....	62,609	8.1
4 years.....	53,078	6.9
5 years.....	45,549	5.9
6 years.....	39,319	5.1
7 years.....	33,916	4.4
8 years.....	30,023	3.9
9 years.....	25,904	3.4
10 years.....	24,428	3.2
11 years.....	20,002	2.6
12 years.....	17,620	2.3
13 years.....	15,521	2.0
14 years.....	13,950	1.8
15 years.....	12,597	1.6
16 years.....	11,027	1.4
17 years.....	10,190	1.3
18 years.....	8,053	1.2
19 years.....	8,245	1.1
20 years.....	7,851	1.0
21 years.....	6,443	0.8
22 years.....	5,742	0.7
23 years.....	5,041	0.7
24 years.....	4,427	0.6
25 years and over.....	24,143	3.1

¹ Exclusive of those for which the number of years from marriage to separation was unknown.

This table makes it evident that more separations occur in the first and second years of married life than in any subsequent year. At the end of the fifth year more than one-half of the total number of separations had taken place. The number diminishes slowly year by year thereafter. But it is a somewhat surprising fact that 24,143 married couples—3.1 per cent of the total number—separated and became divorced after the completion of twenty-five years of married life.

The number of years elapsing between separation and divorce was ascertained in 780,022 cases. The results secured are exhibited in the following table:

NUMBER OF YEARS FROM SEPARATION TO DIVORCE.	DIVORCES: ¹ 1887 to 1906.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	780,022	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	99,443	12.7
1 year.....	173,778	22.3
2 years.....	144,131	18.5
3 years.....	115,521	14.8
4 years.....	79,556	10.2
5 years.....	49,556	6.4
6 years.....	32,842	4.2
7 years.....	22,024	2.8
8 years.....	15,681	2.0
9 years.....	10,764	1.4
10 years.....	8,295	1.1
11 years.....	6,399	0.8
12 years.....	4,777	0.6
13 years.....	3,607	0.5
14 years.....	2,804	0.4
15 years.....	2,234	0.3
16 years.....	1,713	0.2
17 years.....	1,350	0.2
18 years.....	1,085	0.1
19 years.....	846	0.1
20 years and over.....	3,616	0.5

¹ Exclusive of those for which the number of years from separation to divorce was unknown.

About one-eighth (12.7 per cent) of the total number of divorces were granted in the same calendar year in which the separation took place. Rather more than one-third (35 per cent) were granted either in the same year or in the following year. At the completion of five years after separation 78.5 per cent of the total number of divorces had been granted.

Condition as to children.—The inquiry in regard to children used in the earlier investigation called for the number by the marriage. In the present investigation the attempt was made to go a step further and to determine not only the number by the marriage, but also the number affected by the decree, which approximates the number of dependent children. Early in the course of the work, however, it developed that the court papers rarely show the number of children of the marriage, although they often contain information in regard to the children who are affected by the decree, and therefore the data tabulated have been confined entirely to those relating to the children affected by the decree. As no material change has been made in the method of keeping court records, it is highly probable that the figures obtained at the earlier investigation also dealt with the children affected by the decree, although the inquiry called for the total number by the marriage. The figures for the two investigations, as summarized in the table on the following page, are therefore presumably comparable.

In 188,323 of the cases included in the present investigation (1887 to 1906) no report was made as to children—that is, children were not mentioned in the available court records. These cases represent 19.9 per cent, or one-fifth, of the total number. This absence of any reference to children creates a strong presumption that no children were affected, or, at least, no young children. In 376,694 cases, or 39.8 per cent of the total number, children were reported; and in 380,608 cases, or 40.2 per cent of the total, it was reported that there were no children.

PERIOD OF YEARS.	DIVORCES.						
	Total number.	Reporting children.		Reporting no children.		Not reporting as to children.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1887 to 1906....	945,625	376,694	39.8	380,608	40.2	188,323	19.9
1902 to 1906.....	332,642	128,688	38.7	139,779	42.0	64,175	19.3
1897 to 1901.....	260,720	104,628	40.1	104,431	40.1	51,661	19.8
1892 to 1896.....	194,939	79,960	41.0	76,346	39.2	38,633	19.8
1887 to 1891.....	157,324	63,418	40.3	60,052	38.2	33,854	21.5
1867 to 1886....	328,716	129,382	39.4	57,524	17.5	141,810	43.1
1882 to 1886.....	117,311	47,307	40.3	21,056	17.9	48,948	41.7
1877 to 1881.....	89,284	35,356	39.6	15,109	16.9	38,819	43.5
1872 to 1876.....	68,547	26,524	38.7	11,646	17.0	30,377	44.3
1867 to 1871.....	53,574	20,195	37.7	9,713	18.1	23,666	44.2

At the earlier investigation, covering the years 1867 to 1886, the proportion of cases in which children were reported was practically the same, 39.4 per cent. The percentage reporting no children (17.5) was, however, much smaller than in the present investigation, and the percentage not reporting (43.1), much larger. This strengthens the presumption that the cases in which no report was obtained represent, for the most part, cases in which there were no children, as it is probable that the contrast between the two periods, in respect to these percentages, is due mainly to a difference in the practice of the agents collecting the data, or in the completeness of the court records. In other words, it may be assumed that at the present investigation very many cases were returned as "reporting no children," which at the earlier period would have been returned as "not reporting." If these inferences are correct, it follows that percentages based on the total number of divorces more accurately represent the proportion of cases in which children were concerned than percentages based on the total number of cases exclusive of those "not reporting." If the latter basis were adopted, the contrast between the two periods as regards the percentage of cases in which children were affected would be remarkable and inexplicable as the percentage would become 69.2 for the earlier period, as compared with 49.7 for the later. It seems a fairly safe conclusion, therefore, that for purposes of analysis and comparison, the cases in which no report was obtained may be treated as being cases in which no children were involved.

If the percentages based on the total number of divorce cases are accepted, it appears that children are affected in about 2 cases out of 5. Considerable difference is apparent in this respect between divorces granted to the husband and those granted to the wife, as is shown by the table given below.

Children were present more frequently in cases where the wife brought the action than in those in which the husband secured the divorce. The figures for the period 1887 to 1906 show that children were affected by 46.8 per cent of the divorces secured on

the wife's petition and in but 26 per cent of those secured by the husband.

PERIOD OF YEARS.	DIVORCES.							
	Total number.	Reporting children.		Reporting no children.		Not reporting as to children		
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
GRANTED TO HUSBAND.								
1887 to 1906....	316,149	82,207	26.0	148,504	47.0	85,438	27.0	
1902 to 1906.....	109,241	28,012	25.6	52,656	48.2	28,573	26.2	
1897 to 1901.....	86,306	22,838	26.5	40,087	46.4	23,381	27.1	
1892 to 1896.....	65,622	17,354	26.4	30,711	46.8	17,557	26.8	
1887 to 1891.....	54,980	14,003	25.5	25,050	45.6	15,927	29.0	
GRANTED TO WIFE.								
1887 to 1906....	629,476	294,487	46.8	232,104	36.9	102,885	16.3	
1902 to 1906.....	223,401	100,676	45.1	87,123	39.0	35,602	15.9	
1897 to 1901.....	174,414	81,790	46.9	64,344	36.9	28,280	16.2	
1892 to 1896.....	129,317	62,606	48.4	45,635	35.3	21,076	16.3	
1887 to 1891.....	102,344	49,415	48.3	35,002	34.2	17,927	17.5	

In so far as the presence of children acts as a restraint upon the inclination to seek divorce, it might seem that it would have more influence upon the mother than upon the father. This important difference exists, however, between the position of the father and that of the mother when it comes to the question of getting a divorce. The court usually assigns the children to the care of the mother. To her, therefore, divorce does not ordinarily involve a separation from her children. It is a severance of the marital relationship only. To the father, on the other hand, it signifies a severance of the parental relationship also. Both parents may be equally averse to a continuation of the marital relationship, but the father may, for the reason suggested, be more reluctant than the mother to take the initiative in securing divorce.

It appears from the following table that the divorce was granted to the wife in 77.9 per cent of the cases in which children were affected as compared with 61 per cent of those in which no children were involved:

CLASS WITH RESPECT TO CHILDREN.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.				
	Total number.	Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	945,625	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6
Reporting children.....	376,694	82,207	22.1	294,487	77.9
Reporting no children.....	380,608	148,504	39.0	232,104	61.0
Not reporting as to children.....	188,323	85,438	45.4	102,885	54.6

The following table shows the proportion of cases affecting children, for divorces classified by cause, and by party to which granted:

CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.						
	Total number.	Reporting children.		Reporting no children.		Not reporting as to children.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
GRANTED TO HUSBAND.							
All causes.....	316,149	82,207	26.0	148,504	47.0	85,438	27.0
Adultery.....	90,890	25,171	27.7	41,730	45.9	23,989	26.4
Cruelty.....	33,178	11,079	33.4	16,104	48.5	5,995	18.1
Desertion.....	156,283	36,615	23.4	75,295	48.2	44,373	28.4
Drunkenness.....	3,436	1,141	33.2	1,643	47.8	652	19.0
Neglect to provide.....	6	5	(1)	-----	-----	1	(1)
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	14,330	4,366	30.5	6,517	45.5	3,447	24.1
All other causes ²	18,026	3,830	21.2	7,215	40.0	6,981	38.7
GRANTED TO WIFE.							
All causes.....	629,476	294,487	46.8	232,104	36.9	102,885	16.3
Adultery.....	62,869	26,579	42.3	26,086	41.5	10,204	16.2
Cruelty.....	173,047	84,583	48.9	62,614	36.2	25,850	14.9
Desertion.....	211,219	92,803	43.9	78,458	37.1	39,958	18.9
Drunkenness.....	33,080	18,243	55.1	10,381	31.4	4,456	13.5
Neglect to provide.....	34,664	17,007	49.1	14,627	42.2	3,030	8.7
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.....	74,519	39,586	53.1	26,058	35.0	8,875	11.9
All other causes ²	40,078	15,686	39.1	13,880	34.6	10,512	26.2

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes cause unknown.

The variations shown by this table in the percentage of cases in which children were involved invite attention; but any explanation offered must of necessity be largely conjectural.

In the class of divorces granted to the husband on the ground of desertion, the comparatively small percentage in which children were affected suggests the influence that children may have in restraining the wife from abandoning her husband prior to divorce when, as already remarked, the children are usually given into her custody by decree of the court. But it must be remembered in this connection, however, that the mere fact of desertion reduces the probability of there being any children to the marriage, especially if the desertion takes place soon after the marriage was contracted.

The large percentage of cases in which children were affected in the class of divorces granted to the wife on the ground of drunkenness raises the question whether in this case the mother's regard for her children may not be among the motives determining her action in securing a divorce, her purpose being to protect her children from the evil influences or the brutality commonly associated with that vice. In the class of divorces granted to the wife for cruelty, the percentage of cases in which children were affected is also above the average, though not as much so as in the cases where drunkenness was the cause.

Occupation of husbands.—An attempt was made to secure a statement of the occupation of the husbands involved in the divorce suits, but the effort can not be characterized as successful. An occupation was returned for but 226,760 divorced husbands, only 24 per cent of the total number divorced during the period

covered by this investigation. In the remaining 76 per cent of the cases the court records contained no statement of the husband's occupation. This fact suggests another way in which the court records might be improved with a view of making them a satisfactory source of statistical data.

The degree of completeness of the records differed widely in the several states, as is shown by the following table:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.		
	Total number.	Reporting occupation of husband.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	945,625	226,760	24.0
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	42,263	29.6
Maine.....	14,194	21	0.1
New Hampshire.....	8,617	134	1.6
Vermont.....	4,740	945	19.9
Massachusetts.....	22,940	274	1.2
Rhode Island.....	6,953	3,092	44.5
Connecticut.....	9,224	91	1.0
New York.....	29,125	10,857	37.3
New Jersey.....	7,441	6,034	81.1
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	20,815	52.4
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	19,739	33.7
Delaware.....	887	10	1.1
Maryland.....	7,920	2,706	34.2
District of Columbia.....	2,325	618	22.3
Virginia.....	12,129	7,747	63.9
West Virginia.....	10,308	3,781	36.7
North Carolina.....	7,047	2,043	29.0
South Carolina ¹	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	10,401	1,774	17.1
Florida.....	7,586	1,160	15.3
North Central division.....	434,476	109,762	25.3
Ohio.....	63,982	7,294	11.4
Indiana.....	60,721	20,372	33.6
Illinois.....	82,209	27,886	33.9
Michigan.....	42,371	19,327	45.6
Wisconsin.....	22,867	8,152	35.6
Minnesota.....	15,646	2,902	18.5
Iowa.....	34,874	8,819	25.3
Missouri.....	54,766	2,873	5.2
North Dakota ²	4,317	1,367	31.7
South Dakota ²	7,108	3,614	50.8
Nebraska.....	16,711	3,433	20.5
Kansas.....	28,904	8,723	30.2
South Central division.....	220,289	36,265	16.5
Kentucky.....	30,641	9,306	30.4
Tennessee.....	30,447	5,728	18.8
Alabama.....	22,807	2,462	10.8
Mississippi.....	19,993	2,005	10.0
Louisiana.....	9,785	2,941	30.1
Arkansas.....	29,541	3,246	11.0
Indian Territory ³	6,751	1,360	20.1
Oklahoma ⁴	7,669	1,488	19.4
Texas.....	62,655	7,729	12.3
Western division.....	89,337	18,731	21.0
Montana.....	6,454	1,165	18.1
Idaho.....	3,205	673	21.0
Wyoming.....	1,772	400	22.6
Colorado.....	15,844	2,512	15.9
New Mexico.....	2,437	941	38.6
Arizona.....	2,380	733	30.8
Utah.....	4,670	1,155	24.7
Nevada.....	1,045	236	22.6
Washington.....	16,215	2,647	16.3
Oregon.....	10,145	2,952	29.1
California.....	25,170	5,317	21.1

¹ All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

² Organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states.

³ The act of May 2, 1890, creating the territory of Oklahoma, gave the United States court in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce.

⁴ Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890.

Returns so incomplete can hardly be accepted as typical, or as indicating the proportion of divorced

men in the different occupations. Still, considerable interest attaches to the numbers reported, and they are accordingly presented in the table given below in which the relative importance of the occupations is

indicated on a percentage basis. For purposes of comparison the distribution by occupation is shown also for the married males for whom an occupation was reported at the Twelfth Census (1900).

OCCUPATION.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.				OCCUPATION.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.			
	Husbands divorced (1887 to 1906) for whom occupation was reported.		Married males having an occupation: Census of 1900.			Husbands divorced (1887 to 1906) for whom occupation was reported.		Married males having an occupation: Census of 1900.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All occupations.....	226,760	100.0	13,150,671	100.0	Trade and transportation—Con.				
Agricultural pursuits.....	64,420	28.4	5,186,449	39.4	Merchants and dealers.....	9,122	4.0	600,429	4.6
Agricultural laborers.....	4,247	1.9	611,208	4.6	Salesmen.....	3,597	1.6	188,289	1.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	57,136	25.2	4,425,661	33.7	Steam railroad employees.....	8,421	3.7	343,870	2.6
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.....	455	0.2	42,671	0.3	Street railway employees.....	1,078	0.5	42,168	0.3
Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	779	0.3	32,430	0.2	Telegraph and telephone operators.....	857	0.4	21,989	0.2
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.....	1,483	0.7	38,855	0.3	All others in this class.....	1,049	0.5	91,996	0.7
All others in this class.....	320	0.1	35,624	0.3	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	51,414	22.7	3,364,056	25.6
Professional service.....	12,510	5.5	508,975	3.9	Bakers.....	879	0.4	42,545	0.3
Actors, professional showmen, etc.....	1,598	0.7	12,551	0.1	Blacksmiths.....	2,265	1.0	156,701	1.2
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc.....	288	0.1	14,480	0.1	Bleachery and dye works operatives.....	431	0.2	11,831	0.1
Clergymen.....	905	0.4	80,958	0.6	Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	940	0.4	98,992	0.8
Dentists.....	722	0.3	17,250	0.1	Brewers and maltsters.....	242	0.1	14,821	0.1
Electricians.....	602	0.3	23,050	0.2	Brick and tile makers, etc.....	222	0.1	24,000	0.2
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors.....	498	0.2	24,795	0.2	Butchers.....	1,549	0.7	70,516	0.5
Journalists.....	447	0.2	17,271	0.1	Cabinetmakers.....	436	0.2	25,474	0.2
Lawyers.....	1,289	0.6	75,589	0.6	Carpenters and joiners.....	5,781	2.5	424,861	3.2
Musicians and teachers of music.....	911	0.4	20,054	0.2	Coopers.....	319	0.1	22,882	0.2
Officials (government).....	538	0.2	59,243	0.5	Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	2,031	0.9	152,820	1.2
Physicians and surgeons.....	3,244	1.4	89,652	0.7	Fishermen and oystermen.....	444	0.2	36,636	0.3
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	877	0.4	52,924	0.4	Food preparers (not otherwise specified) ¹	495	0.2	33,962	0.3
All others in this class.....	591	0.3	21,158	0.2	Glassworkers.....	653	0.3	21,914	0.2
Domestic and personal service.....	54,365	24.0	1,703,674	13.0	Gold and silver workers.....	235	0.1	9,852	0.1
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2,787	1.2	74,386	0.6	Harness and saddle makers and repairers.....	415	0.2	24,767	0.2
Bartenders.....	1,279	0.6	36,607	0.3	Iron and steel workers.....	2,146	0.9	161,088	1.2
Hotel keepers.....	1,093	0.5	39,350	0.3	Leather curriers and tanners.....	238	0.1	23,885	0.2
Janitors and sextons.....	325	0.1	35,646	0.3	Machinists.....	2,642	1.2	152,861	1.2
Laborers (not specified).....	40,639	17.9	1,189,995	9.0	Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	2,325	1.0	187,160	1.4
Laundresses.....	289	0.1	21,762	0.2	Marble and stone cutters.....	381	0.2	33,880	0.3
Restaurant and saloon keepers.....	3,206	1.4	83,485	0.6	Masons (brick and stone).....	1,674	0.7	109,883	0.8
Servants and waiters.....	2,059	0.9	88,423	0.7	Metal workers (not otherwise specified) ²	717	0.3	77,441	0.6
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.).....	799	0.4	5,260	0.0	Millers.....	377	0.2	29,730	0.2
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.....	1,378	0.6	97,461	0.7	Miners and quarrymen.....	4,189	1.8	282,671	2.1
All others in this class.....	511	0.2	31,299	0.2	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	3,237	1.4	162,522	1.2
Trade and transportation.....	44,051	19.4	2,387,517	18.2	Photographers.....	493	0.2	13,230	0.1
Agents.....	2,884	1.3	155,987	1.2	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	844	0.4	45,281	0.3
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc.....	1,338	0.6	105,217	0.8	Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	1,363	0.6	61,109	0.5
Boatmen and sailors.....	1,076	0.5	39,050	0.3	Saw and planing mill employees.....	640	0.3	83,994	0.6
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	1,422	0.6	86,206	0.7	Steam boiler makers.....	267	0.1	18,679	0.1
Clerks, stenographers, etc. ³	5,234	2.3	206,954	1.6	Tailors.....	1,337	0.6	103,928	0.8
Commercial travelers.....	2,979	1.3	62,949	0.5	Textile mill operatives ⁴	724	0.3	115,035	0.9
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	3,175	1.4	306,470	2.3	Tin plate and tinware makers.....	532	0.2	37,437	0.3
Foremen and overseers.....	308	0.1	41,832	0.3	Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	955	0.4	44,064	0.3
Hostlers.....	308	0.1	23,864	0.2	Tool and cutlery makers.....	242	0.1	15,809	0.1
Hucksters and peddlers.....	584	0.3	46,052	0.4	Upholsterers.....	265	0.1	15,803	0.1
Livery stable keepers.....	619	0.3	24,195	0.2	Woodworkers (not otherwise specified) ⁵	614	0.3	57,390	0.4
					All others in this class.....	7,875	3.5	358,602	2.7

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Includes clerks, copyists, stenographers, and typewriters.

³ Includes butter and cheese makers, confectioners, and "other food preparers."

⁴ Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, wheelwrights, wireworkers, and "other metal workers."

⁵ Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

If it could be assumed that the relative importance of the different occupations was the same in the cases for which no report was secured as for those where the occupation was reported, so that the distribution, on a percentage basis, would not be materially affected if complete returns were secured, the above table would become extremely interesting and significant. It would indicate, for instance, that the proportion of farmers among men obtaining divorces is small as compared with the proportion in the total married male population, which would in turn suggest that divorce is not so prevalent among farmers as among

men in some other occupational classes. Similarly, the comparison would suggest that divorces are especially frequent among general or common laborers, here designated as "laborers, not specified." Probably many of those reported under this head should have been returned as agricultural laborers. For purposes of comparison it would be better to combine these two occupations in one group. But in fact it is hardly possible to base any conclusion upon figures that are so incomplete.

The comparison would not be so unreliable and unsatisfactory if the degree of incompleteness had

been the same for all parts of the country. This, however, was not the case. In some states a return of occupation was received for 50 per cent or more of the total number of divorces. In New Jersey the percentage reached 81.1. In other states practically no returns were received, as was the case in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware. The occupations followed in the latter states therefore hardly affect the total, while those followed in New Jersey have undue weight.

It is probable, moreover, that an occupation is more frequently recorded when alimony is granted than in other cases, because in determining the amount of alimony the court inquires into the ability of the husband to pay, and of course his occupation is evidence upon this point. It is also probable that alimony is more frequently asked in cases where the husband owns property or has a lucrative position than in cases where he is comparatively poor. If such are the facts it would seem that in states where only a very few occupations are recorded, many of them are reported as the result of a request for alimony, and hence the returns probably contain an abnormally large representation of the occupations fol-

lowed by the well-to-do classes; and so far as that is the case the statistics will tend to be unfair to those classes.

Because of these deficiencies perhaps the only safe conclusion that could be deduced from the above table is that a large proportion of the persons obtaining divorces come from those occupations in which a large proportion of the population are engaged. This, of course, is a very conservative statement and hardly requires statistical confirmation.

While the statistics for the country as a whole are thus too incomplete to be of any considerable value, the returns for certain states are sufficiently full to permit of an interesting study, the material for which is presented for 9 states in the four ensuing tables. The first gives the divorces granted during the period 1887 to 1906, classified according to the occupation of the husband; and the second (page 45), the married male breadwinners at the census of 1900 classified by occupation. From these two tables the third (page 46) has been computed, which gives for each occupation the number of married males in 1900 to each husband divorced from 1887 to 1906. The fourth (page 47) gives the rank of the specified occupations in accordance with the ratio in the third table.

OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.	NUMBER OF DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906. ¹								
	Rhode Island.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	West Virginia.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	South Dakota. ²
Total.....	6,953	29,125	7,441	39,686	10,308	60,721	82,209	42,371	7,108
Actors, professional showmen, etc.....	35	319	64	187	6	53	472	112	17
Musicians and teachers of music.....	28	125	37	103	8	39	198	85	19
Commercial travelers.....	40	308	119	335	18	93	553	365	102
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	9	51	33	81	7	60	161	91	17
Physicians and surgeons.....	41	210	73	341	40	215	440	249	118
Barbers and hairdressers.....	49	142	80	283	28	279	474	289	57
Servants and waiters.....	48	149	78	182	21	135	534	104	25
Bartenders.....	7	114	59	165	6	105	293	94	14
Restaurant and saloon keepers.....	18	241	94	168	18	206	786	244	53
Hotel keepers.....	17	146	42	148	13	39	127	87	34
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	5	63	35	213	5	40	187	95	12
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	19	120	80	151	10	79	90	146	38
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.....	150	617	464	684	40	394	1,626	419	122
Steam railroad employees.....	81	420	228	1,040	153	664	1,311	665	93
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	112	150	146	283	37	310	578	389	47
Bakers.....	17	67	54	170	6	51	145	69	7
Laborers (not specified).....	132	1,010	413	3,553	567	5,741	3,315	3,069	339
Agents.....	47	286	179	265	21	180	700	233	88
Salesmen.....	97	262	150	412	22	271	1,305	181	62
Butchers.....	31	98	73	229	7	93	299	134	14
Tailors.....	18	114	51	130	10	71	374	78	21
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	29	62	52	99	4	51	180	52	11
Machinists.....	140	160	109	454	19	210	407	199	26
Merchants and dealers.....	329	642	473	939	96	583	1,416	626	184
Lawyers.....	6	86	37	73	19	71	176	87	59
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc.....	33	158	79	144	7	40	265	96	44
Masons (brick and stone).....	44	59	63	205	32	137	248	159	25
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	23	82	76	125	6	69	125	60	15
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	6	28	20	58	17	77	99	79	32
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.....	32	143	52	206	12	86	313	96	12
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	48	262	99	282	26	127	389	155	48
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	54	127	45	229	28	240	279	157	14
Miners and quarrymen.....	1	12	20	811	335	348	345	100	44
Carpenters and joiners.....	118	238	183	502	89	609	832	616	111
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	107	1,264	283	1,893	1,528	5,380	2,837	5,480	1,100
Blacksmiths.....	28	95	41	189	33	230	278	247	33
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	131	212	144	431	37	287	297	230	48
Clergymen.....	8	29	21	64	16	62	59	37	26
Agricultural laborers.....	9	93	89	322	9	164	406	771	51
All other occupations.....	945	2,062	1,596	4,666	425	2,483	4,967	2,872	432
Occupation not reported.....	3,861	18,268	1,407	18,871	6,527	40,349	54,323	23,044	3,494

¹In the state of New Jersey the occupation was reported for 81.1 per cent of the males divorced; in Rhode Island, for 44.5 per cent; in New York, for 37.3 per cent; in Pennsylvania, for 52.4 per cent; in West Virginia, for 36.7 per cent; in Indiana, for 33.6 per cent; in Illinois, for 33.9 per cent; in Michigan, for 45.6 per cent; and in South Dakota, for 50.8 per cent.

²Organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states.

The ratio of the number of married males in 1900 to each husband divorced from 1887 to 1906 should not be regarded as a divorce rate. For instance, the fact that in New Jersey 92 married farmers were enumerated in 1900 to every farmer receiving a divorce during the period 1887 to 1906 does not mean that 1 farmer in 92 procured a divorce during that period. In fact the number of different men engaged in farming at one time or another during the twenty years must have

greatly exceeded the number reported at the census of 1900. A closer approach to a rate would be obtained by making a comparison with the average annual number divorced. It should be remembered, however, that in 18.9 per cent of the total number of divorces in New Jersey the occupation of the husband was not reported, so that it is practically certain that not all the farmers who were divorced are included in the above table.

OCCUPATION.	MARRIED MALE BREADWINNERS: 1900.								
	Rhode Island.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	West Virginia.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	South Dakota.
Total.....	76,456	1,333,730	352,887	1,142,505	162,157	476,079	842,068	456,771	64,910
Actors, professional showmen, etc.....	85	3,314	405	751	46	378	1,247	441	53
Musicians and teachers of music.....	182	4,962	820	1,877	64	396	1,807	531	31
Commercial travelers.....	480	7,545	1,070	3,188	408	2,955	5,818	3,024	297
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	71	2,363	807	2,551	225	1,047	2,164	737	50
Physicians and surgeons.....	424	8,497	1,658	6,562	1,020	4,116	6,607	3,091	345
Barbers and hairdressers.....	617	11,210	2,670	6,711	428	3,284	6,053	2,556	277
Servants and waiters.....	589	17,582	3,442	6,015	389	1,258	5,379	1,512	90
Bartenders.....	441	7,363	1,318	3,845	212	1,444	2,886	1,158	110
Restaurant and saloon keepers.....	481	10,954	3,720	4,589	471	3,943	9,902	3,059	417
Hotel keepers.....	173	7,700	1,562	5,429	378	919	1,770	1,538	306
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	59	10,295	1,186	7,978	300	794	2,923	1,242	51
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	446	13,297	2,965	6,023	222	1,596	5,956	1,688	155
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.....	2,544	53,158	15,041	30,009	1,525	7,102	27,536	8,100	489
Steam railroad employees.....	1,324	32,215	12,144	43,649	5,108	13,288	26,584	10,730	1,059
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	1,778	30,091	7,792	14,442	795	6,091	14,856	6,627	338
Bakers.....	472	10,157	2,572	5,723	129	1,091	3,336	1,095	55
Laborers (not specified).....	6,728	131,693	38,938	154,616	13,641	44,244	85,299	48,618	2,266
Agents.....	1,085	23,578	6,051	12,988	666	5,570	14,864	5,239	1,080
Salesmen.....	1,478	29,563	7,976	17,683	1,117	6,771	16,363	5,692	634
Butchers.....	493	12,664	3,567	8,481	356	2,449	6,549	2,413	250
Tailors.....	513	43,802	3,350	9,553	252	1,290	10,839	1,726	104
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	603	10,243	3,162	5,340	180	1,069	3,925	1,112	52
Machinists.....	3,459	22,234	8,536	21,279	712	4,547	13,440	4,738	104
Merchants and dealers.....	4,276	87,780	21,560	51,833	4,824	20,548	45,134	19,530	2,865
Lawyers.....	230	8,691	1,813	5,324	936	3,044	5,911	2,191	517
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc.....	673	13,830	4,077	7,733	559	3,099	9,531	3,375	477
Masons (brick and stone).....	1,054	17,127	5,189	13,133	1,082	3,338	7,295	4,282	388
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	476	14,705	4,362	8,764	386	1,627	4,745	1,873	131
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	216	4,191	1,006	4,256	882	2,921	3,747	1,442	327
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.....	1,178	17,142	4,323	11,372	619	2,707	8,895	3,008	216
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	1,663	29,377	8,132	21,728	1,414	6,545	14,929	6,550	326
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	1,398	21,364	6,316	19,483	1,259	5,160	11,946	6,865	289
Miners and quarrymen.....	102	2,961	1,575	94,900	10,629	7,132	21,080	11,791	1,191
Carpenters and joiners.....	3,724	51,873	17,345	41,138	4,600	16,055	31,198	16,454	1,475
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	3,660	173,875	26,066	168,176	75,152	183,994	209,996	157,154	39,053
Blacksmiths.....	953	15,552	4,078	16,387	2,025	6,937	11,019	5,855	684
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	3,143	45,514	11,848	28,705	2,957	10,584	23,238	9,727	798
Clergymen.....	293	6,103	1,837	6,132	959	2,927	4,820	2,686	670
Agricultural laborers.....	1,759	41,774	10,014	25,044	9,191	20,772	25,138	17,679	1,538
All other occupations.....	27,133	277,391	92,594	239,115	16,039	63,047	127,343	69,642	5,452

Although these ratios are not divorce rates, yet they have value for purposes of comparison, as they probably afford some indication of the relative frequency of divorce in the different occupational classes. The rank in relative frequency according to this ratio is given in the fourth table for each of the 9 states.

In these tables the attempt has been made to arrange the occupations according to the relative frequency with which divorce occurred in them. Each occupation has been given the position determined by its prevailing or most usual rank in the 9 states included in this comparison. Two factors were considered, the median rank of the occupation and the position on the

scale where its ranking in the 9 states seemed most concentrated. The order which was thus determined without applying any mathematical formula differs slightly from an order determined by the average rank, but it is believed to be more typical and representative.

Actors and professional showmen, according to this ranking, are at the head of the list, reporting more divorces in proportion to their numbers than any other class. In all but 1 of the 9 states considered, moreover, they occupy first place, and in the 1 exception they rank second. These figures thus confirm the popular impression that divorce is unusually prevalent among actors.

OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF MARRIED MALES IN 1900 TO EACH HUSBAND DIVORCED FROM 1887 TO 1906, INCLUSIVE. ¹								
	Rhode Island.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	West Virginia.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	South Dakota. ²
Actors, professional showmen, etc.	2	10	6	4	8	7	3	4	3
Musicians and teachers of music	7	40	22	18	8	10	9	6	2
Commercial travelers	12	24	9	10	23	32	11	8	3
Telegraph and telephone operators	8	46	24	21	32	17	13	8	3
Physicians and surgeons	10	40	23	19	26	19	15	12	3
Barbers and hairdressers	13	79	33	24	15	12	13	9	5
Servants and waiters	12	118	44	33	19	9	10	15	4
Bartenders	63	65	22	23	35	14	10	12	8
Restaurant and saloon keepers	27	45	40	27	26	19	13	13	8
Hotel keepers	10	53	37	37	29	24	14	18	9
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	12	163	34	37	60	20	16	13	4
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	23	111	37	40	22	20	66	12	4
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.	17	86	32	44	38	18	17	19	4
Steam railroad employees	16	77	53	42	33	20	20	16	11
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	16	201	53	51	21	20	26	17	7
Bakers	28	152	48	34	22	21	23	16	8
Laborers (not specified)	51	130	44	44	24	8	26	16	7
Agents	23	82	34	49	32	31	21	22	12
Salesmen	15	113	53	43	51	25	13	31	10
Butchers	16	129	49	37	51	26	22	18	18
Tailors	29	384	66	73	25	18	29	32	5
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	21	165	61	54	45	21	22	21	5
Machinists	25	139	78	47	37	22	33	24	4
Merchants and dealers	13	137	46	55	50	35	32	31	16
Lawyers	38	100	49	73	49	43	34	23	9
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc.	20	88	52	54	80	77	36	35	11
Masons (brick and stone)	24	290	82	64	34	24	29	27	16
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	21	179	57	70	64	24	38	31	9
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	36	150	50	73	52	38	38	18	10
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.	37	120	83	55	52	31	28	31	18
Manufacturers and officials, etc.	35	112	82	77	54	52	38	42	7
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	26	168	140	85	45	22	43	44	21
Miners and quarrymen	102	247	79	117	32	20	61	118	27
Carpenters and joiners	32	218	95	82	52	26	37	27	13
Farmers, planters, and overseers	34	138	92	89	49	34	74	29	36
Blacksmiths	34	164	99	87	61	30	40	24	21
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	24	215	82	67	80	37	78	42	17
Clergymen	37	210	87	96	60	47	82	73	22
Agricultural laborers	197	449	113	78	1,021	127	62	23	30

¹ In the state of New Jersey the occupation was reported for 81.1 per cent of the males divorced; in Rhode Island, for 44.5 per cent; in New York, for 37.3 per cent; in Pennsylvania, for 52.4 per cent; in West Virginia, for 36.7 per cent; in Indiana, for 33.6 per cent; in Illinois, for 33.9 per cent; in Michigan, for 45.6 per cent; and in South Dakota, for 50.8 per cent.

² Organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states.

Musicians and teachers of music seem to rank next to actors in the relative frequency of divorce. In South Dakota they rank first, in West Virginia they share first place with the actors, while in 3 of the remaining states they are second, in 3, third, and in 1, fourth. Commercial travelers apparently rank third.

The figures at the other extreme are not so decisive. They tend to show, however, that divorce is least frequent among agricultural laborers and clergymen.

The figures for agricultural laborers are perhaps an illustration of the danger which lies in the present comparison. The total number of agricultural laborers at the census of 1900 was obtained by Census enumerators working under uniform instructions so framed that a clear distinction would be made between general laborers and agricultural laborers; and moreover, the work of the enumerators was carefully supervised so as to promote accuracy in this respect. The number of agricultural laborers divorced, on the other hand, was secured from the court records, where it was entered by a man who gave no thought to any niceties in the question of the husband's exact occupation, because

the fundamental purposes of the court record did not require it. He had no instructions, and his work was not subject to review. It is possible that in a number of instances divorced husbands were thus reported on the court records as laborers merely, whereas in the Census returns they would have been classified as agricultural laborers. The effect of such an error would be to place agricultural laborers too low in rank, making divorce among them appear less frequent than is actually the case.

To a greater or less degree such errors, resulting from the absence of a standard nomenclature of occupations, doubtlessly affect the figures for other classes. When it is recalled, moreover, that even in the 9 selected states a considerable number of cases were found in which the occupation of the husband was not reported, it will be perfectly apparent that the results of this study should not be accepted as absolute and conclusive. It has seemed best, however, to present these results, because they may throw some light on a subject which has not hitherto been treated statistically for this country.

OCCUPATION.	RANK OF THE SPECIFIED OCCUPATION IN THE ORDER OF THE INCREASING RATIO OF MARRIED MALES (1900) TO HUSBANDS DIVORCED (1887 TO 1906). ¹								
	Rhode Island.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsyl- vania.	West Virginia.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michi- gan.	South Dakota. ²
Actors, professional showmen, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Musicians and teachers of music.	2	3	3	3	1	4	2	2	1
Commercial travelers.	6	2	2	2	8	30	5	3	2
Telegraph and telephone operators.	3	6	6	8	14	7	6	3	2
Physicians and surgeons.	4	3	5	4	11	10	11	6	2
Barbers and hairdressers.	9	10	8	6	3	5	6	5	11
Servants and waiters.	6	18	14	9	4	3	3	11	6
Bartenders.	37	8	3	5	19	6	3	6	17
Restaurant and saloon keepers.	26	5	13	7	11	10	6	9	17
Hotel keepers.	4	7	11	11	13	21	10	16	20
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.	6	27	9	11	33	12	12	9	6
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.	19	15	11	14	6	12	36	6	6
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.	15	12	7	17	21	8	13	19	6
Steam railroad employees.	12	9	21	15	17	12	14	12	25
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.	12	32	21	21	5	12	19	15	14
Bakers.	26	26	16	10	6	17	18	12	17
Laborers (not specified).	36	21	35	17	9	2	19	12	14
Agents.	19	11	9	20	14	28	15	21	27
Salesmen.	11	17	21	16	27	24	6	30	23
Butchers.	12	20	17	11	27	25	16	16	32
Tailors.	27	38	26	29	10	8	22	21	11
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.	17	29	25	22	22	17	16	20	11
Machinists.	23	24	27	19	20	19	25	25	6
Merchants and dealers.	9	22	15	24	26	32	24	30	29
Lawyers.	35	14	17	29	24	35	26	23	20
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc.	16	13	20	22	37	38	27	34	25
Masons (brick and stone).	21	37	29	26	18	21	22	27	29
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.	17	31	24	28	26	21	29	30	20
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	32	25	19	29	34	29	29	16	23
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.	33	19	32	24	29	28	21	30	32
Manufacturers and officials, etc.	31	16	29	32	32	37	29	35	14
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).	24	30	39	35	22	19	33	37	34
Miners and quarrymen.	38	36	28	39	14	12	34	39	37
Carpenters and joiners.	28	35	36	34	29	25	28	27	28
Farmers, planters, and overseers.	29	23	34	37	24	31	27	29	39
Blacksmiths.	29	28	37	36	35	27	32	25	34
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	21	34	29	27	37	33	38	35	31
Clergymen.	33	33	33	38	33	36	39	38	36
Agricultural laborers.	39	39	38	33	39	39	35	23	38

¹ In the state of New Jersey the occupation was reported for 81.1 per cent of the males divorced; in Rhode Island, for 44.5 per cent; in New York, for 37.3 per cent; in Pennsylvania, for 52.4 per cent; in West Virginia, for 36.7 per cent; in Indiana, for 33.6 per cent; in Illinois, for 33.9 per cent; in Michigan, for 45.6 per cent; and in South Dakota, for 50.8 per cent.

² Organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states.

Applications for divorce.—All figures thus far presented concerning divorce have dealt with divorces actually granted, which have been tabulated according to the year in which the decree was issued. Other fig-

ures were collected which dealt not with the divorces granted, but with the applications for divorce filed, and these have been tabulated according to the year in which filed.

YEAR OF APPLICATION.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE.						
	Total.	Granted.		Denied or discon- tinued.		Pending.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All years.	1,319,289	945,625	71.7	249,238	18.9	124,426	9.4
1906.	97,208	43,762	45.0	7,496	7.7	45,950	47.3
1905.	92,667	64,899	70.0	13,233	14.3	14,535	15.7
1904.	90,011	66,176	73.5	15,388	17.1	8,447	9.4
1903.	89,118	66,232	74.3	16,100	18.1	6,786	7.6
1902.	84,037	62,947	74.9	15,923	18.9	5,167	6.1
1901.	81,097	60,959	75.2	15,629	19.3	4,509	5.6
1900.	75,816	57,398	75.7	14,558	19.2	3,860	5.1
1899.	69,836	52,892	75.7	13,453	19.3	3,491	5.0
1898.	63,423	47,690	75.2	12,665	20.0	3,068	4.8
1897.	61,096	45,483	74.4	12,546	20.5	3,067	5.0
1896.	57,314	42,889	74.8	11,477	20.0	2,948	5.1
1895.	55,250	41,387	74.9	11,200	20.3	2,663	4.8
1894.	51,015	37,738	74.0	10,706	21.0	2,571	5.0
1893.	50,847	37,213	73.2	11,071	21.8	2,563	5.0
1892.	49,853	36,788	73.8	10,575	21.2	2,490	5.0
1891.	48,781	35,884	73.6	10,502	21.5	2,395	4.9
1890.	46,090	33,861	73.5	9,969	21.6	2,260	4.9
1889.	43,401	32,144	74.1	9,124	21.0	2,133	4.9
1888.	40,123	29,562	73.7	8,654	21.6	1,907	4.8
1887.	39,676	29,405	74.1	8,465	21.3	1,806	4.6
Prior to 1887.	17,198	10,567	61.4	6,386	37.1	255	1.5
Without date.	15,432	9,759	63.2	4,118	26.7	1,555	10.1

The object in collecting these figures was to determine, so far as possible, the attitude of the courts trying divorce cases. The statement is frequently made that the courts are becoming lax in such trials, and in support of this assertion instances are cited in which the courts granted a large number of divorces in an almost incredibly short time. In answer to such criticisms it has been asserted that in these instances the decrees were the result of previous deliberation, that courts are very apt to hear petitions for divorce at various times and then on some one day announce their decrees. It is also pointed out that cases are often referred to a master for hearing, and that the court grants the decree in accordance with his findings.

To get some light on this question the petitions have been classified in accordance with their status at the close of the period of investigation, under three headings—(1) granted, (2) denied or discontinued, and (3) pending. The results are briefly summarized in the preceding table for continental United States. It will be noted that 17,198 petitions have been included which were filed before 1887. These all received some action from the court during the period of investigation.

An exact interpretation of this table is rendered difficult by the presence of the pending cases, which naturally become of great numerical importance in the later years of the period covered, decreasing the relative importance of the other two classes. It might seem at first as if this difficulty could be obviated by excluding the pending cases and considering the decided cases only. Such a method would be permissible if it could fairly be presumed that pending cases have as good a chance of ending in divorce as those cases had which have already been decided, but such a presumption seems hardly warrantable, if one considers the reasons which cause a case to remain unsettled.

A case may be pending simply because it has been filed so recently that it has not been reached in the regular course of court routine, and in such instances

the chances that the case will be successful are as good as the chances of the average case. But this by no means accounts for all the pending cases. Among other causes mention may be made of lack of interest on the part of the plaintiff resulting in neglect of the case, inefficiency of the plaintiff's attorney, a contest by the defendant, a weak case which may cause the court to hesitate, the death of one of the parties, or the mere failure to enter on the record a denial or a discontinuance. If for any of these causes a case is pending, its chances of resulting in a divorce are not as good as those of the average case. It does not follow, therefore, that because 79.1 per cent of the cases actually decided during the period 1887 to 1906 have resulted in divorce, 79.1 per cent of the cases still pending will also result in divorce. On the contrary, it is probable that the percentage for the pending cases will be much smaller.

It seems best, therefore, not to exclude the pending cases, but to consider only the figures for the years 1887 to 1901, in which years the proportion of pending cases is fairly constant at about 5 per cent. The pending cases in these years, moreover, may probably be regarded as being virtually discontinued cases, although they were not so recorded.

The figures for the years 1887 to 1901 show that the courts grant about three petitions out of every four filed. A slight tendency is apparent toward granting an increasing proportion of the petitions, as in the earlier years about 74 per cent were granted, while in the later years the corresponding percentage was about 75. This difference, which is comparatively slight, may result from minor changes and does not necessarily indicate any tendency toward laxness on the part of the courts.

The conditions in the several states are shown in Table 51, page 132. This table is summarized in the following tabular statement, which presents the figures for geographic divisions:

DIVISION.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED DURING THE PERIOD—								
	1897 to 1901			1892 to 1896			1887 to 1891		
	Total.	Granted.		Total.	Granted.		Total.	Granted.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	351,268	264,422	75.3	264,279	196,015	74.2	218,071	160,856	73.8
North Atlantic.....	53,599	39,528	73.7	43,714	32,036	73.3	35,711	26,589	74.5
South Atlantic.....	22,611	16,503	73.0	15,649	11,249	71.9	13,712	9,317	67.9
North Central.....	160,926	120,904	75.1	126,102	93,104	73.8	104,921	77,155	73.5
South Central.....	83,359	62,321	74.8	56,221	41,577	74.0	44,433	32,656	73.5
Western.....	30,773	25,166	81.8	22,593	18,049	79.9	19,294	15,139	78.5

Remarriage of divorced persons.—An important phase of the divorce question, namely, the frequency with which divorced persons remarry, could not be considered in the present investigation because in a ma-

jority of cases state records of marriage are not kept in a manner which supplies the requisite data on the subject. Three states, however, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, are now publishing each year the

number of divorced persons marrying and these numbers are collected in the following table, which also gives the number of persons divorced in each year and

the percentage which divorced persons marrying in the specified year form of all persons divorced in that year:

YEAR.	MAINE.			RHODE ISLAND.			CONNECTICUT.		
	Persons divorced in the specified year.	Divorced persons marrying.		Persons divorced in the specified year.	Divorced persons marrying.		Persons divorced in the specified year.	Divorced persons marrying.	
		Number.	Per cent of persons divorced in the specified year.		Number.	Per cent of persons divorced in the specified year.		Number.	Per cent of persons divorced in the specified year.
1906.....	1,566	627	40.0	736	264	35.9	1,114	402	36.1
1905.....	1,706	643	37.7	922	299	32.4	1,016	351	34.5
1904.....	1,782	591	33.2	824	259	31.4	952	350	36.8
1903.....	1,902	638	33.5	420	286	68.1	1,076	406	37.7
1902.....	1,822	539	29.6	842	267	31.7	920	354	38.5
1901.....	1,582	526	33.2	1,032	217	21.0	1,018	347	34.1
1900.....	1,614	425	26.3	968	243	25.1	900	326	36.2
1899.....	1,590	448	28.2	840	212	25.2	848	(1)	(1)
1898.....	1,502	438	29.2	818	188	23.0	874	(1)	(1)
1897.....	1,418	345	24.3	746	190	25.5	796	(1)	(1)
1896.....	1,362	379	27.8	718	199	27.7	900	305	33.9
1895.....	1,328	385	29.0	758	209	27.6	828	293	35.4
1894.....	1,362	335	24.6	566	154	27.2	728	264	36.3
1893.....	1,240	269	21.7	600	159	26.5	774	283	36.6
1892.....	1,138	293	25.7	588	137	23.3	1,010	308	30.5
1891.....	1,198	(1)	(1)	546	109	20.0	966	299	31.0
1890.....	1,152	(1)	(1)	498	112	22.5	962	350	36.4
1889.....	1,386	(1)	(1)	550	135	24.5	1,086	(1)	(1)
1888.....	934	(1)	(1)	444	(1)	(1)	882	(1)	(1)
1887.....	804	(1)	(1)	490	(1)	(1)	798	(1)	(1)
1886.....	748	(1)	(1)	514	(1)	(1)	840	(1)	(1)
1885.....	664	(1)	(1)	450	99	22.0	796	(1)	(1)
1884.....	488	(1)	(1)	540	131	24.3	688	(1)	(1)
1883.....	746	(1)	(1)	530	(1)	(1)	846	(1)	(1)
1882.....	1,058	(1)	(1)	560	121	21.6	802	(1)	(1)

¹ Figures not available.

It will be noted that the figures are ostensibly complete for all three states from 1900 to 1906. The totals for this period are presented in the accompanying tabular statement:

STATE.	1900 TO 1906		
	Persons divorced.	Divorced persons marrying.	
		Number.	Per cent of persons divorced.
Maine.....	11,974	3,989	33.3
Rhode Island.....	5,744	1,835	31.9
Connecticut.....	6,996	2,536	36.2

These figures would seem to indicate that at present about one-third of the divorced persons are marrying again. This should not be interpreted as proving that about one-third of the divorced persons sought the divorce so that they might contract a new union. The figures for divorced persons marrying include not only those who marry immediately after securing the decree, but also those who marry several years afterwards.

That a certain proportion of divorced persons should remarry is as natural and as inevitable as that a certain proportion of the widowed should remarry. It is perhaps more likely to happen because the divorced as a class are younger than the widowed.

It will be noted in the main table on this subject that the percentage remarrying in Maine and Rhode Island seems smaller in the earlier years than in the later, which would prove, if the figures were absolutely accurate, that the tendency toward remarriage is increasing. One must bear in mind, however, that the practice of recording the details in regard to marriages celebrated is at present in its early infancy in this country, and that some of this apparent increase is doubtless to be attributed to greater completeness in the returns in the later years. In Rhode Island, moreover, a law went into effect on July 1, 1902, in accordance with which decrees for divorce do not become absolute until 6 months after they are granted. The immediate effect of this law was to reduce the number of persons divorced in 1903 to about one-half the normal annual number. As the divorced persons remarrying in 1903 were in many instances divorced before that year, their number was not correspondingly reduced by the change in law, and, as a consequence, the percentage remarrying in 1903 is abnormally large.

None of the figures presented can, in fact, be considered as absolutely conclusive. Many persons divorced in one of these states may marry elsewhere, while persons divorced in other states may marry in these states. The figures are, however, the best at present available concerning conditions in the United States.

Suicide among the divorced.—In the writings of foreign statisticians attention has frequently been called to the fact that suicide is apparently more prevalent among the divorced than among any other marital class. The latest investigation of this subject is probably that made by Prof. Augusto Bosco in his "Divorzi e Separazioni Personali di Coniugi."¹ The figures presented by him are reproduced in the following tables:

¹ In Annali di Statistica, Direzione Generale Della Statistica.

COUNTRY.	Period of years.	SUICIDES PER 100,000—			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Baden.....	1895 to 1899..	28.1	25.7	51.3	64.1
Belgium.....	1896 to 1900..	17.4	18.2	32.3	135.6
Denmark.....	1891 to 1895..	30.0	36.6	77.2	259.2
Prussia.....	1895 to 1899..	26.5	28.8	51.8	103.2
Saxony.....	1896 to 1900..	39.5	39.1	80.6	131.9
Switzerland.....	1876 to 1885..	29.0	30.1	53.8	157.2
Wurttemberg.....	1894 to 1898..	23.9	24.1	37.7	82.0

COUNTRY.	Period of years.	SUICIDES PER 100,000—							
		Males.				Females.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Baden.....	1895 to 1899..	46.0	44.0	133.5	174.8	9.3	7.4	16.8	.....
Denmark.....	1891 to 1895..	44.8	6.0	18.6	498.9	15.7	13.1	29.7	97.1
Prussia.....	1895 to 1899..	38.7	47.7	144.4	230.6	13.3	9.8	20.4	36.5
Saxony.....	1896 to 1900..	56.7	63.4	255.3	337.2	21.5	14.8	32.0	42.9
Switzerland.....	1876 to 1885..	48.3	52.8	137.7	343.5	9.0	7.5	15.0	42.2

AGE.	SUICIDES PER 100,000—							
	Males.				Females.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
DENMARK (1886 to 1895).								
20 to 40 years.....	45.5	27.2	94.5	327.9	15.8	6.1	21.7	50.2
40 to 60 years.....	147.6	74.2	188.8	435.1	30.3	16.5	28.3	110.5
60 to 80 years.....	121.9	100.5	205.7	463.8	20.9	21.7	32.2	67.6
Over 80 years.....	175.6	52.4	168.9	369.7	39.5	60.5	37.0	.....
SWITZERLAND (1876 to 1885).								
20 to 30 years.....	44	33	32	55	10	5	23	20
30 to 40 years.....	72	42	118	177	13	7	9	41
40 to 50 years.....	99	55	144	331	12	8	13	54
50 to 60 years.....	106	66	194	472	11	8	19	67
60 to 70 years.....	96	69	155	430	11	11	11	13
70 to 80 years.....	71	45	89	330	9	2	14	.....
Over 80 years.....	41	22	66	.....	.....	.....	7	.....

These figures would seem to prove conclusively that in the countries concerned suicide is more prevalent among the divorced than among any other marital class. It should be remembered, however, that in the United States the number of divorced persons reported by the general census of population is grossly deficient, because many persons who are divorced, being sensitive in regard to the fact, report themselves as single or widowed. In foreign countries the people are kept under far stricter surveillance than is customary in this country, and more accurate records are kept of their personal affairs, but if the tendency referred to exists at all, it would account in some measure for the results exhibited by the figures.

The figures for this country are too meager to be of any real value. In so far as they indicate anything, they tend to show that the suicide rate in this country is higher among the widowed than among the divorced. For the registration states in 1900 the suicide rate

per 100,000 population was 22 for the widowed and 20 for the divorced. It should be recalled, moreover, that these figures are unfair to the divorced, because the deficiencies in the figures for the divorced population tend to make the ratio too high.

That the figures for this country differ materially from those for European countries is not surprising. Obtaining a divorce is a more normal, everyday affair in this country than it is in Europe, and it is probably resorted to by a more normal element of the population. It is highly probable that divorce and suicide are not related to each other as cause and effect, but that the apparent connection between them exhibited by the figures for European countries arises because in Europe both have their source in some abnormal condition. If such is the case, as divorce becomes more usual it will be accompanied by a decrease in the suicide rate shown for the divorced classes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

MARRIAGES.

Indian Territory.—The act of May 2, 1890, creating the territory of Oklahoma, gave the clerk and deputy clerks of the United States court in Indian Territory power to issue marriage licenses and to solemnize marriages; prior to that date no record was kept.

Iowa.—Prior to 1897 the returns for marriages were for the year ending September 30. For the year 1897 the returns cover the fifteen months from October 1, 1896, to December 31, 1897. Thereafter the returns cover the calendar year.

Maine.—This state had no provision for the systematic registration of marriages prior to 1892.

North Dakota and South Dakota.—These states were organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. The marriages reported in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota in accordance with the present division of those counties between the two states.

Oklahoma.—Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890.

South Carolina.—This state requires neither a marriage license nor a return or record of marriage.

Number of counties for which marriage returns are lacking in one or more years: 1887 to 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY FOR WHICH THE MARRIAGE RETURNS WERE NOT COM- PILED.	Total num- ber of count- ies in 1906.	COUNTIES FOR WHICH MARRIAGE RECORDS (1887 TO 1906) ARE LACKING—																				
		For one or more years.	For the year—																			
			1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Continental United States.....	2,544	206	76	79	84	83	83	89	96	95	94	96	97	104	110	111	112	138	138	147	154	164
North Atlantic division.....	264	16																16	16	16	16	16
Maine.....	18	16																16	16	16	16	16
South Atlantic division.....	531	69	46	47	46	45	46	46	50	50	50	49	49	50	51	52	54	59	56	56	59	59
Maryland.....	24	2												1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Virginia.....	119	4	1		1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	4
West Virginia.....	36	1																				1
North Carolina.....	97	4																				1
South Carolina.....	41	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Georgia.....	143	12	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Florida.....	48	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
North Central division.....	1,322	80	2	2	5	4	4	5	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12	19	21	21
Wisconsin.....	71	2												1							1	
Iowa.....	99	7			2	1									1	2	2	1			1	
Missouri.....	115	6					1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6
North Dakota.....	140	6	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
South Dakota.....	153	7							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7
Nebraska.....	90	2															1	2	2	2	2	2
South Central division.....	764	69	19	21	23	25	24	29	30	29	23	30	30	35	36	36	36	40	43	44	46	50
Kentucky.....	119	9	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	
Tennessee.....	96	13	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	2	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	10	10	10	11
Arkansas.....	77	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5
Mississippi.....	59	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Louisiana.....	75	6			1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Alabama.....	41	1																				
Texas.....	230	13	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	11	11	(9)	(10)	(11)
Western division.....	326	22	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	12	11	9	9	11	12	12	18
Idaho.....	21	3													3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Colorado.....	59	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						2
Arizona.....	13	1																			1	1
Utah.....	27	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
Nevada.....	14	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Washington.....	37	2																				
California.....	57	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

¹ Exclusive of 2 unorganized counties and part of Standing Rock Indian reservation.

² Exclusive of 19 unorganized counties (including Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and part of Standing Rock Indian reservations).

³ Prior to 1890 returns lacking for entire territory. Territory not divided into counties.

⁴ Exclusive of Osage Indian reservation.

⁵ Part of Indian Territory prior to 1890.

⁶ Exclusive of 15 unorganized counties.

⁷ Exclusive of San Carlos Indian reservation.

DIVORCES.

Indian Territory.—The act of May 2, 1890, creating the territory of Oklahoma, gave the United States courts in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce.

North Dakota and South Dakota.—These states were organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. The divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota in accordance with the present division of those counties between the two states.

Oklahoma.—Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890.

South Carolina.—All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 1.—MARRIAGES—NUMBER IN EACH YEAR, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1887 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Continental United States.....	12,832,044	853,290	804,787	781,145	786,132	746,733	716,621	685,284	650,610	625,655
North Atlantic division.....	3,338,912	226,783	210,624	197,409	203,253	190,596	180,821	174,394	165,039	156,655
Maine ¹	86,592	6,574	6,264	6,208	6,200	5,905	5,735	5,482	5,329	5,144
New Hampshire.....	77,764	4,278	4,212	3,803	4,004	4,061	4,001	3,983	3,741	3,793
Vermont.....	58,472	3,106	2,992	3,078	3,135	3,146	3,054	2,905	2,901	2,880
Massachusetts.....	468,267	29,654	27,184	25,993	26,940	25,685	24,891	24,342	23,523	22,142
Rhode Island.....	72,836	5,117	4,760	4,174	4,473	4,136	3,846	3,936	3,433	3,278
Connecticut.....	136,984	9,069	8,075	7,635	8,078	7,660	7,112	6,991	6,843	6,565
New York.....	1,205,655	88,979	80,162	74,581	73,338	69,439	65,158	63,743	59,907	57,155
New Jersey.....	335,809	21,580	20,571	18,942	19,552	18,149	15,889	14,622	13,336	13,213
Pennsylvania.....	896,533	58,426	56,404	52,995	57,533	52,415	51,135	48,390	46,026	42,475
South Atlantic division.....	1,567,157	104,995	101,429	97,192	97,428	92,876	89,423	86,304	82,691	78,961
Delaware.....	25,374	2,302	2,018	1,776	1,822	1,620	1,404	1,246	1,189	1,151
Maryland.....	195,875	12,564	12,511	11,956	12,248	11,577	10,954	10,667	10,639	9,864
District of Columbia.....	50,244	3,833	3,702	3,772	3,652	3,560	3,270	3,158	2,901	2,683
Virginia.....	295,377	17,851	17,148	16,879	17,376	17,172	16,393	16,463	16,370	15,532
West Virginia.....	170,810	11,551	11,258	10,771	10,786	10,435	10,032	9,580	9,230	8,381
North Carolina.....	313,725	20,085	20,036	19,260	19,093	18,248	17,777	17,090	16,643	15,950
South Carolina ¹										
Georgia.....	401,266	27,438	26,312	24,612	25,093	23,446	23,160	21,937	19,926	19,729
Florida.....	114,486	9,371	8,444	8,166	7,358	6,818	6,433	6,163	5,793	5,671
North Central division.....	4,577,684	279,933	268,441	264,459	269,424	258,482	246,909	240,709	230,920	224,671
Ohio.....	727,408	45,365	43,118	41,184	43,537	42,069	39,611	37,750	35,130	35,333
Indiana.....	493,890	28,306	26,492	27,364	28,230	26,966	26,638	27,152	26,491	25,006
Illinois.....	861,717	53,717	52,798	51,594	52,745	49,703	47,212	44,552	43,162	39,663
Michigan.....	424,096	27,335	26,119	24,918	26,029	25,653	24,079	23,295	21,877	20,188
Wisconsin.....	337,583	17,819	16,315	17,575	17,095	16,731	15,925	15,423	16,404	16,528
Minnesota.....	242,147	15,809	15,182	14,919	15,209	14,652	13,666	13,420	12,580	11,273
Iowa.....	366,350	20,135	19,616	19,289	20,189	20,425	20,031	19,526	18,543	17,964
Missouri.....	579,807	35,750	34,724	35,390	34,159	32,100	30,837	30,597	29,214	28,951
North Dakota ¹	44,022	4,753	3,937	3,482	3,034	2,464	2,359	2,349	2,349	2,063
South Dakota ¹	54,782	4,131	3,740	3,617	3,536	3,379	3,233	3,040	3,116	2,700
Nebraska.....	170,820	10,344	9,985	9,470	9,534	9,075	8,774	9,020	8,604	8,650
Kansas.....	275,062	16,969	16,415	15,774	15,679	14,695	14,439	14,575	13,450	13,402
South Central division.....	2,730,718	187,455	176,207	178,098	172,887	165,074	163,861	150,869	141,991	137,025
Kentucky.....	359,783	22,087	21,514	21,287	21,926	21,749	19,906	18,740	19,361	17,874
Tennessee.....	396,990	24,418	23,772	22,997	23,212	22,081	20,781	21,056	20,751	20,208
Alabama.....	372,525	25,390	24,215	23,309	22,786	21,949	21,605	20,418	18,903	18,262
Mississippi.....	313,500	22,061	21,071	22,752	20,061	18,661	18,670	18,119	16,637	15,785
Louisiana.....	243,881	16,751	15,556	16,859	15,983	15,491	14,767	12,710	12,275	11,864
Arkansas.....	310,767	20,227	18,778	19,567	19,337	18,073	18,969	17,191	15,282	14,993
Indian Territory ¹	67,412	8,422	7,906	7,167	6,751	6,146	5,373	4,811	4,124	3,781
Oklahoma ¹	45,415	5,590	4,991	4,701	4,875	4,331	3,948	3,143	2,718	2,488
Texas.....	620,445	42,509	38,404	39,459	37,956	36,593	39,842	34,681	31,940	31,770
Western division.....	617,573	54,124	48,086	43,987	43,140	39,705	35,607	33,008	29,969	28,343
Montana.....	36,362	2,675	2,605	2,485	2,581	2,407	2,382	2,124	2,046	1,980
Idaho.....	23,330	2,193	2,108	1,932	1,784	1,657	1,449	1,381	1,194	1,115
Wyoming.....	13,509	1,181	1,079	1,000	1,018	1,009	920	840	752	672
Colorado.....	98,877	7,307	6,584	6,106	6,559	6,400	5,858	5,461	4,944	4,623
New Mexico.....	25,625	2,667	2,171	1,541	1,601	1,464	1,295	1,315	1,319	1,141
Arizona.....	17,342	1,579	1,441	1,252	1,272	1,254	1,160	1,107	915	832
Utah.....	51,259	3,853	3,746	3,405	3,425	3,095	2,994	2,715	2,613	2,530
Nevada.....	7,073	534	458	416	502	673	479	535	501	446
Washington.....	87,182	9,182	7,946	7,643	7,125	6,200	5,169	4,703	3,974	3,689
Oregon.....	67,475	5,233	5,155	4,683	4,410	3,922	3,619	3,560	3,196	3,198
California.....	189,539	17,720	14,793	13,524	12,863	11,624	10,282	9,267	8,515	8,117

¹ See explanatory notes, page 52.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 1.—MARRIAGES—NUMBER IN EACH YEAR, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Continental United States.....	622,350	613,873	598,855	566,161	578,673	577,870	562,412	542,537	531,457	504,530	483,099
North Atlantic division.....	160,717	165,270	161,447	148,648	156,191	155,374	145,893	140,989	138,929	131,391	128,489
Maine ¹	5,331	5,579	5,729	5,591	5,795	5,726	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
New Hampshire.....	3,776	4,032	4,015	3,881	4,090	4,074	3,904	3,621	3,621	3,379	3,495
Vermont.....	2,816	3,041	2,955	2,828	2,941	2,905	2,817	2,818	2,846	2,647	2,661
Massachusetts.....	23,038	23,651	23,102	20,619	22,814	22,507	21,675	20,838	20,397	19,739	19,533
Rhode Island.....	3,137	3,327	3,497	3,271	3,544	3,502	3,320	3,195	3,029	3,022	2,839
Connecticut.....	6,461	6,716	6,623	5,830	6,459	6,596	6,486	6,284	5,744	5,969	5,788
New York.....	57,025	59,189	58,889	52,621	52,999	52,798	51,277	49,201	49,997	44,645	44,542
New Jersey.....	18,171	18,370	15,873	16,245	17,178	16,082	15,305	15,564	15,726	16,025	15,416
Pennsylvania.....	40,962	41,365	40,764	37,762	40,371	41,184	41,109	39,468	37,569	35,965	34,215
South Atlantic division.....	79,473	74,620	72,327	67,871	66,223	66,711	66,501	63,699	62,437	59,903	56,093
Delaware.....	1,063	978	1,037	898	1,010	993	930	930	1,122	941	944
Maryland.....	10,170	9,558	9,426	8,534	8,460	8,559	8,338	7,704	7,577	7,402	7,167
District of Columbia.....	2,357	2,187	2,893	1,747	1,709	1,742	1,595	1,450	1,450	1,366	1,260
Virginia.....	14,705	13,823	13,933	13,576	13,039	13,597	13,358	12,891	12,380	11,866	11,025
West Virginia.....	8,328	7,919	7,991	7,543	7,522	7,243	7,065	6,438	6,486	6,226	6,025
North Carolina.....	16,204	15,000	14,324	13,662	13,420	13,304	13,813	12,877	12,652	12,725	11,562
South Carolina ¹											
Georgia.....	21,100	19,965	17,841	17,090	16,523	16,753	17,098	17,094	16,507	15,251	14,391
Florida.....	5,546	5,190	4,882	4,821	4,540	4,520	4,304	4,358	4,263	4,126	3,719
North Central division.....	220,911	215,579	216,366	208,013	216,776	218,878	210,606	205,290	200,359	193,061	187,897
Ohio.....	34,549	34,238	34,652	32,172	33,874	34,171	33,538	33,032	33,044	31,133	29,908
Indiana.....	24,135	23,823	24,442	22,759	23,077	23,629	23,080	22,072	22,221	21,261	20,746
Illinois.....	37,875	39,269	40,745	39,303	42,291	42,637	40,309	38,046	36,216	34,897	34,983
Michigan.....	18,579	18,897	18,952	18,220	19,197	20,107	19,244	18,664	18,317	17,297	17,179
Wisconsin.....	18,502	18,362	18,902	17,805	17,514	17,664	16,869	15,760	15,041	14,711	14,138
Minnesota.....	10,886	11,136	10,721	10,516	11,182	11,338	10,270	10,097	9,807	9,861	9,623
Iowa.....	122,433	118,519	117,560	117,227	117,866	117,429	117,220	116,681	115,981	115,058	114,658
Missouri.....	28,699	27,916	27,410	26,053	25,983	26,235	26,362	26,397	25,270	24,236	23,524
North Dakota ¹	1,982	1,817	1,747	1,696	1,717	1,748	1,395	1,287	1,120	1,143	564
South Dakota ¹	2,696	2,481	2,388	2,376	2,767	2,634	2,327	1,987	1,782	1,910	952
Nebraska.....	7,649	6,963	7,031	7,803	8,718	8,622	7,875	8,406	8,540	8,242	7,515
Kansas.....	12,926	12,158	11,816	12,083	12,600	12,664	12,117	12,861	13,020	13,312	14,107
South Central division.....	134,057	132,801	123,094	117,685	114,198	110,874	113,547	108,155	107,821	100,537	94,482
Kentucky.....	17,538	17,145	17,034	16,389	16,341	16,538	15,565	14,678	15,561	14,653	13,897
Tennessee.....	19,977	19,478	19,169	17,982	17,693	17,593	17,383	17,217	17,786	17,182	16,254
Alabama.....	18,459	18,448	16,265	15,474	15,010	15,204	16,213	15,980	16,452	14,788	13,395
Mississippi.....	15,492	16,537	13,563	12,385	12,150	11,012	12,238	12,883	11,684	11,072	10,667
Louisiana.....	11,295	10,879	10,079	10,413	9,884	10,830	11,205	9,568	9,533	9,613	8,326
Arkansas.....	14,616	14,951	13,756	13,917	13,116	12,675	13,912	13,124	13,892	12,482	11,909
Indian Territory ¹	3,379	2,717	2,080	1,414	1,132	949	883	377			
Oklahoma ¹	2,123	1,806	1,557	1,467	637	456	419	165			
Texas.....	31,178	30,840	29,591	28,244	28,235	25,617	25,729	24,163	22,913	20,747	20,034
Western division.....	27,192	25,603	25,621	23,944	25,285	26,033	25,865	24,404	21,911	19,638	16,108
Montana.....	1,706	1,652	1,661	1,482	1,545	1,458	1,525	1,311	1,195	981	561
Idaho.....	1,032	994	884	749	797	817	713	661	729	604	537
Wyoming.....	566	542	488	457	462	469	418	429	417	395	365
Colorado.....	4,387	4,215	4,151	3,723	4,344	4,626	4,559	4,650	3,985	3,485	2,910
New Mexico.....	1,093	1,104	1,034	992	1,093	1,111	1,130	1,116	948	783	707
Arizona.....	787	723	665	596	614	668	701	501	416	510	349
Utah.....	2,523	2,213	2,214	2,155	2,323	2,355	2,419	2,319	1,950	1,594	818
Nevada.....	290	213	198	177	239	229	243	223	248	245	224
Washington.....	3,404	2,886	3,068	2,921	3,146	3,527	3,641	3,437	2,530	1,738	1,253
Oregon.....	2,846	2,732	2,958	2,911	2,892	3,121	3,056	2,876	2,590	2,362	2,155
California.....	8,558	8,329	8,300	7,751	7,830	7,652	7,460	6,881	6,903	6,941	6,229

¹ See explanatory notes, page 52.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 2.—MARRIAGES—ANNUAL INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.																	
	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Continental United States.....	48,503	23,642	¹ 4,987	39,399	30,112	31,337	34,674	24,955	3,305	8,477	15,018	32,694	¹ 12,512	803	15,458	19,875	11,080	26,927
North Atlantic division...	16,159	13,215	¹ 5,844	12,657	9,775	6,427	9,355	8,384	¹ 4,062	¹ 4,553	3,823	12,799	¹ 7,543	817	9,481	4,904	2,060	7,538
Maine ²	310	56	8	295	170	253	153	185	¹ 187	¹ 248	¹ 150	138	¹ 204	69	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Hampshire.....	66	409	¹ 201	¹ 57	60	18	242	¹ 58	17	¹ 256	17	134	¹ 209	16	170	283	.....	242
Vermont.....	114	¹ 88	¹ 57	¹ 11	92	149	4	21	64	¹ 225	86	127	¹ 113	36	88	¹ 1	¹ 28	199
Massachusetts.....	2,470	1,191	¹ 847	1,255	794	549	819	1,381	¹ 896	¹ 613	549	2,483	¹ 2,195	307	832	837	441	658
Rhode Island.....	357	586	¹ 299	337	290	190	503	155	141	¹ 190	¹ 170	226	¹ 273	42	182	125	166	7
Connecticut.....	994	440	¹ 443	418	548	121	148	278	104	¹ 255	93	793	¹ 689	¹ 137	110	202	540	¹ 225
New York.....	8,817	5,581	1,243	3,899	4,281	1,415	3,836	2,742	140	¹ 2,164	300	6,268	¹ 378	201	1,521	2,076	¹ 799	5,352
New Jersey.....	1,009	1,629	¹ 610	1,403	2,260	1,267	1,286	123	¹ 4,958	¹ 199	2,497	¹ 372	¹ 933	1,096	777	¹ 259	¹ 162	¹ 299
Pennsylvania.....	2,022	3,409	¹ 4,558	5,118	1,280	2,745	2,364	3,551	1,513	¹ 403	601	3,002	¹ 2,609	¹ 813	75	1,641	1,899	1,604
South Atlantic division...	3,566	4,237	¹ 236	4,552	3,453	3,119	3,613	3,730	¹ 612	4,853	2,293	4,456	1,648	¹ 488	210	2,802	1,262	2,534
Delaware.....	284	242	¹ 48	202	216	158	57	38	88	85	¹ 59	139	¹ 112	17	63	.....	¹ 192	181
Maryland.....	53	555	¹ 298	671	623	287	28	775	¹ 906	612	132	892	74	¹ 99	221	634	127	175
District of Columbia...	131	¹ 70	120	92	290	112	257	218	326	170	¹ 706	1,146	38	¹ 53	147	188	¹ 43	84
Virginia.....	703	269	¹ 497	204	779	¹ 70	93	838	827	882	¹ 110	357	537	¹ 558	239	467	511	514
West Virginia.....	293	487	¹ 15	351	403	452	350	849	53	409	¹ 72	448	21	279	178	627	¹ 48	260
North Carolina.....	49	776	167	845	471	687	447	693	¹ 254	1,204	676	662	242	116	¹ 509	936	225	¹ 73
South Carolina ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1,126	1,700	¹ 481	1,647	286	1,223	2,011	197	¹ 1,371	1,135	2,124	751	567	¹ 230	¹ 345	4	587	1,256
Florida.....	927	278	808	540	385	270	370	122	125	356	308	61	281	20	216	¹ 54	95	137
North Central division...	11,492	3,982	¹ 4,065	10,942	11,573	6,200	9,789	6,249	3,760	5,332	¹ 787	8,353	¹ 8,763	¹ 2,102	8,272	5,316	4,931	7,293
Ohio.....	2,247	1,934	¹ 2,553	1,468	2,458	1,861	2,620	¹ 203	784	311	¹ 414	2,480	¹ 1,702	¹ 297	633	506	¹ 12	1,911
Indiana.....	1,814	¹ 872	¹ 868	1,264	328	¹ 514	661	1,485	871	312	¹ 619	1,683	¹ 518	¹ 552	549	1,008	¹ 149	960
Illinois.....	919	1,204	¹ 1,151	3,042	2,491	2,660	1,390	3,499	1,788	¹ 1,394	¹ 1,476	1,442	¹ 2,088	¹ 346	2,328	2,263	1,830	1,819
Michigan.....	1,216	1,201	¹ 1,111	376	1,574	784	1,418	1,739	1,559	¹ 518	155	732	¹ 977	¹ 910	863	580	347	1,020
Wisconsin.....	1,004	¹ 1,260	480	364	806	502	¹ 981	¹ 5,124	1,026	140	¹ 540	1,097	291	¹ 150	795	1,109	719	330
Minnesota.....	627	263	¹ 290	557	986	246	840	1,307	387	¹ 880	415	205	¹ 666	¹ 166	1,068	173	290	¹ 54
Iowa.....	519	327	¹ 900	¹ 236	394	505	983	579	¹ 24,469	¹ 3,914	¹ 959	¹ 339	¹ 437	¹ 209	¹ 539	¹ 700	¹ 923	¹ 400
Missouri.....	1,026	¹ 666	1,231	2,059	1,263	240	1,383	263	252	783	506	1,357	70	¹ 252	¹ 127	¹ 35	1,127	1,034
North Dakota ²	816	572	¹ 117	448	570	105	10	286	81	165	70	51	¹ 21	¹ 21	353	108	167	¹ 23
South Dakota ²	391	123	81	157	146	193	¹ 76	416	4	215	93	12	¹ 381	123	307	340	205	¹ 128
Nebraska.....	359	515	¹ 64	459	301	¹ 246	416	¹ 46	1,001	686	168	¹ 772	¹ 916	96	747	¹ 531	¹ 134	298
Kansas.....	554	641	95	984	256	¹ 186	1,125	48	476	768	342	¹ 267	¹ 517	¹ 64	547	¹ 744	¹ 159	¹ 292
South Central division...	11,248	¹ 1,391	5,211	7,813	1,213	12,992	8,878	4,966	2,968	1,256	9,707	5,409	3,487	3,324	¹ 2,673	5,392	334	7,284
Kentucky.....	573	227	¹ 639	177	1,843	1,166	¹ 621	1,487	336	393	111	645	48	¹ 197	973	887	¹ 885	908
Tennessee.....	646	775	¹ 215	1,131	1,300	¹ 275	305	543	231	499	309	1,187	289	100	210	166	¹ 569	604
Alabama.....	1,175	906	523	837	344	1,187	1,515	641	¹ 197	11	2,183	791	464	¹ 194	¹ 1,009	233	¹ 472	1,664
Mississippi.....	990	¹ 1,681	2,691	1,400	¹ 9	551	1,482	852	293	¹ 1,045	2,974	1,178	235	¹ 1,138	¹ 1,226	¹ 645	1,199	612
Louisiana.....	1,195	¹ 1,303	876	492	724	2,057	435	411	569	416	800	¹ 534	529	¹ 946	¹ 275	1,637	35	¹ 80
Arkansas.....	1,449	¹ 789	230	1,264	¹ 896	1,778	1,909	289	377	¹ 535	1,195	¹ 161	801	441	¹ 1,237	788	¹ 768	1,410
Indian Territory ²	516	739	416	605	773	562	687	343	402	662	637	666	282	183	66	506	(²)	(²)
Oklahoma ²	599	290	¹ 174	544	383	805	425	230	365	317	249	90	830	181	37	254	(²)	(²)
Texas.....	4,105	¹ 1,055	1,503	1,363	¹ 3,249	5,161	2,741	170	592	338	1,249	1,347	9	2,618	¹ 112	1,566	1,250	2,166
Western division.....	6,038	4,099	847	3,435	4,098	2,599	3,039	1,626	1,151	1,589	¹ 18	1,677	¹ 1,341	¹ 748	168	1,461	2,493	2,273
Montana.....	70	120	¹ 96	174	25	258	78	66	274	54	¹ 9	179	¹ 63	87	¹ 67	214	116	214
Idaho.....	85	176	148	127	208	68	187	79	83	38	110	135	¹ 48	¹ 20	104	52	¹ 68	125
Wyoming.....	102	79	¹ 18	9	89	80	88	80	106	24	54	1	25	¹ 7	51	¹ 11	12	22
Colorado.....	723	478	¹ 453	159	542	397	517	321	236	172	64	428	¹ 621	¹ 228	67	¹ 91	665	500
New Mexico.....	496	630	¹ 60	137	169	¹ 20	¹ 4	178	48	¹ 11	70	42	¹ 101	¹ 18	¹ 19	14	168	165
Arizona.....	138	189	¹ 80	18	94	¹ 53	192	83	45	64	58	69	¹ 18	¹ 54	¹ 33	200	85	¹ 94
Utah.....	107	341	¹ 20	330	101	279	102	83	7	310	¹ 1	59	¹ 168	¹ 38	¹ 64	100	369	356
Nevada.....	76	42	¹ 86	¹ 171	194	¹ 68	34	55	156	77	15	21	¹ 62	10	¹ 14	20	¹ 25	3
Washington.....	1,236	303	518	925	1,031	466	729	285	518	¹ 122	147	¹ 225	¹ 381	¹ 114	204	907	792	485
Oregon.....	78	472	273	488	303	59	364	¹ 2	352	114	¹ 226	47	19	¹ 229	65	180	286	228
California.....	2,927	1,269	661	1,239	1,342	1,015	752	398	¹ 441	229	29	549	¹ 79	178	192	579	¹ 22	¹ 38

¹ Decrease.² See explanatory notes, page 52.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 3.—MARRIAGES—NUMBER IN EACH FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, WITH INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MARRIAGES.										
	Total number (1887 to 1906).	1902 to 1906.			1897 to 1901.			1892 to 1896.			1887 to 1891.
		Total number.	Increase. ¹		Total number.	Increase. ¹		Total number.	Increase. ¹		
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
Continental United States.....	12,832,044	3,972,087	671,567	20.3	3,300,520	365,088	12.4	2,935,432	311,427	11.9	2,624,005
North Atlantic division.....	3,338,912	1,028,665	191,039	22.8	837,626	50,696	6.4	786,930	101,239	14.8	685,691
Maine.....	86,592	31,151	4,130	15.3	27,021	¹ 1,399	² 4.9	28,420	(³)	(³)	(³)
New Hampshire.....	77,764	20,358	1,064	5.5	19,294	² 798	² 4.0	20,092	2,072	11.5	18,020
Vermont.....	58,472	15,457	901	6.2	14,556	114	² 0.8	14,670	881	6.4	13,789
Massachusetts.....	468,267	135,456	17,520	14.9	117,936	5,243	4.7	112,693	10,511	10.3	102,182
Rhode Island.....	72,836	22,660	5,030	28.5	17,630	489	2.9	17,141	1,736	11.3	15,405
Connecticut.....	136,984	40,517	6,545	19.3	33,972	1,748	5.4	32,224	1,953	6.5	30,271
New York.....	1,205,655	386,499	83,501	27.6	302,998	26,502	9.6	276,496	36,834	15.4	239,662
New Jersey.....	335,809	98,794	23,563	31.3	75,231	² 8,517	² 10.8	83,748	5,712	7.3	78,036
Pennsylvania.....	896,533	277,773	48,785	21.3	228,988	27,542	13.7	201,446	13,120	7.0	188,326
South Atlantic division.....	1,567,157	493,920	77,068	18.5	416,852	69,100	19.9	347,752	39,119	12.7	308,633
Delaware.....	25,374	9,538	3,485	57.6	6,053	1,137	23.1	4,916	49	1.0	4,867
Maryland.....	195,875	60,856	8,562	16.4	52,294	7,757	17.4	44,537	6,349	16.6	38,188
District of Columbia.....	50,244	18,519	4,150	28.9	14,369	4,091	39.8	10,278	3,200	45.2	7,078
Virginia.....	295,377	86,426	6,963	8.8	79,463	11,495	16.9	67,968	6,448	10.5	61,520
West Virginia.....	170,810	54,801	9,250	20.3	45,551	7,333	19.2	38,218	5,978	18.5	32,240
North Carolina.....	313,725	96,722	13,058	15.6	83,664	13,954	20.0	69,710	6,081	9.6	63,629
South Carolina ²											
Georgia.....	401,266	126,901	21,049	19.9	105,852	17,680	20.1	88,172	7,831	9.7	80,341
Florida.....	114,486	40,157	10,551	35.6	29,606	5,653	23.6	23,953	3,183	15.3	20,770
North Central division.....	4,577,684	1,340,739	176,619	15.2	1,164,120	88,508	8.2	1,075,612	78,399	7.9	997,213
Ohio.....	727,408	215,273	32,900	18.0	182,373	13,266	7.8	169,107	8,452	5.3	160,655
Indiana.....	493,890	137,358	7,936	6.1	129,422	11,692	9.9	117,730	8,350	7.6	109,380
Illinois.....	861,717	260,557	48,093	22.6	212,464	8,219	4.0	204,245	19,794	10.7	184,451
Michigan.....	424,096	130,054	22,086	20.5	107,968	12,595	13.2	95,373	4,672	5.2	90,701
Wisconsin.....	337,583	85,035	² 747	² 0.9	85,782	² 4,466	² 4.9	90,247	13,728	17.9	76,519
Minnesota.....	242,147	75,771	13,946	22.6	61,825	6,932	12.6	54,893	5,235	10.5	49,658
Iowa.....	366,350	99,654	1,157	1.2	² 98,497	9,896	11.2	88,601	9,003	11.3	79,598
Missouri.....	579,807	172,123	23,825	16.1	148,298	14,701	11.0	133,597	7,808	6.2	125,789
North Dakota ²	44,022	18,571	7,354	65.6	11,217	2,492	28.6	8,725	3,216	58.4	5,509
South Dakota ²	54,782	18,403	3,618	24.5	14,785	2,149	17.0	12,636	3,678	41.1	8,958
Nebraska.....	170,820	48,408	5,711	13.4	42,697	3,560	9.1	39,137	² 1,441	² 8.6	40,578
Kansas.....	275,062	79,532	10,740	15.6	68,792	7,471	12.2	61,321	² 4,096	² 6.5	65,417
South Central division.....	2,730,718	879,721	151,918	20.9	727,803	129,151	21.6	598,652	74,110	14.1	524,542
Kentucky.....	359,783	108,563	15,144	16.2	93,419	9,972	12.0	83,447	9,093	12.2	74,354
Tennessee.....	396,990	116,480	13,707	13.3	102,773	10,858	11.8	91,915	6,093	7.1	85,822
Alabama.....	372,525	117,649	20,002	20.5	97,647	17,246	21.4	80,401	3,573	4.7	76,828
Mississippi ¹	313,500	104,606	19,903	23.5	84,703	19,056	29.0	65,647	7,103	12.1	58,544
Louisiana.....	243,881	80,640	17,729	28.2	62,911	10,826	20.8	52,085	3,840	8.0	48,245
Arkansas.....	310,767	95,982	14,931	18.4	81,051	12,636	18.5	68,415	3,096	4.7	65,319
Indian Territory ²	67,412	36,392	14,924	69.5	21,468	13,176	158.9	8,292	(³)	(³)	² 1,260
Oklahoma ²	45,415	24,488	10,068	69.8	14,420	8,497	143.5	5,923	(³)	(³)	² 584
Texas.....	620,445	194,921	25,510	15.1	169,411	26,884	18.9	142,527	28,941	25.5	113,586
Western division.....	617,573	229,042	74,923	48.6	154,119	27,633	21.8	126,486	18,560	17.2	107,926
Montana.....	36,362	12,753	2,515	24.6	10,238	2,440	31.3	7,798	2,225	39.9	5,573
Idaho.....	23,330	9,674	3,503	56.8	6,171	1,930	45.5	4,241	997	30.7	3,244
Wyoming.....	13,509	5,287	1,637	41.0	3,750	1,302	53.2	2,448	424	20.9	2,024
Colorado.....	98,877	32,956	7,683	30.4	25,273	4,214	20.0	21,059	1,470	7.5	19,589
New Mexico.....	25,625	9,444	3,281	53.2	6,163	829	15.5	5,334	650	13.9	4,684
Arizona.....	17,342	6,798	1,997	41.6	4,801	1,535	47.0	3,266	789	31.9	2,477
Utah.....	51,259	17,524	4,149	31.0	13,375	2,115	18.8	11,260	2,160	23.7	9,100
Nevada.....	7,073	2,583	332	14.7	2,251	1,195	113.2	1,056	² 127	² 10.7	1,183
Washington.....	87,182	38,096	17,157	81.9	20,939	5,391	34.7	15,548	2,949	23.4	12,599
Oregon.....	67,475	23,403	6,984	42.5	16,419	1,805	12.4	14,614	1,575	12.1	13,039
California.....	189,539	70,524	25,785	57.6	44,739	4,877	12.2	39,862	5,448	15.8	34,414

¹ As compared with the preceding five-year period.

² Decrease.

³ See explanatory notes, page 52.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 4.—MARRIAGE RATES BASED ON (1) TOTAL POPULATION OF STATE, TERRITORY, OR DIVISION, AND (2) POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION				MARRIAGES.							
	Total.		Exclusive of counties for which the marriage records were lacking or incomplete.		Total.				Exclusive of counties for which records were lacking or incomplete.			
					Annual average, 1898 to 1902.		Annual average, 1888 to 1892.		Annual average, 1898 to 1902.		Annual average, 1888 to 1892.	
	1900.	1890. ¹	1900.	1890.	Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 10,000 population.
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	73,385,121	59,313,546	684,981	90	548,779	87	682,640	93	538,891	91
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	17,406,969	21,046,695	16,745,883	173,501	82	147,097	85	173,501	82	141,371	84
Maine ²	694,466	661,086	694,466	.....	5,519	79	* 5,726	87	5,519	79	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	411,588	376,530	411,588	376,530	3,916	95	3,720	99	3,916	95	3,720	99
Vermont.....	343,641	332,422	343,641	332,422	2,977	87	2,807	84	2,977	87	2,807	84
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	2,238,947	2,805,346	2,238,947	24,117	86	21,031	94	24,117	86	21,031	94
Rhode Island.....	428,556	345,506	428,556	345,506	3,726	87	3,214	93	3,726	87	3,214	93
Connecticut.....	908,420	746,258	908,420	746,258	7,034	77	6,216	83	7,034	77	6,216	83
New York.....	7,268,894	6,003,174	7,268,894	6,003,174	63,082	87	49,584	83	63,082	87	49,584	83
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	1,444,933	1,883,669	1,444,933	15,042	80	15,740	109	15,042	80	15,740	109
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	5,258,113	6,302,115	5,258,113	48,088	76	39,059	74	48,088	76	39,059	74
South Atlantic division.....	10,443,480	8,857,922	8,853,469	7,390,751	86,051	82	63,850	72	85,455	97	63,333	86
Delaware.....	184,735	168,493	184,735	168,493	1,322	72	983	58	1,322	72	983	58
Maryland.....	1,188,044	1,042,390	1,188,044	994,823	10,740	90	* 7,916	76	10,740	90	7,878	79
District of Columbia.....	278,718	230,392	278,718	230,392	3,114	112	1,512	66	3,114	112	1,512	66
Virginia.....	1,854,184	1,655,980	1,844,665	1,627,755	* 16,386	88	* 12,818	77	16,383	89	12,771	78
West Virginia.....	958,800	762,794	958,800	758,011	9,532	99	* 6,692	88	9,532	99	6,650	88
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	1,617,949	1,893,810	1,541,911	17,142	91	* 13,074	81	17,142	91	12,943	84
South Carolina ²	1,340,316	1,151,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	2,216,331	1,837,353	2,004,602	1,699,685	* 21,640	98	* 16,541	90	21,092	105	16,287	96
Florida.....	528,542	391,422	500,095	369,681	* 6,176	117	* 4,314	110	6,150	123	4,309	117
North Central division.....	26,333,004	22,410,417	26,271,326	22,226,266	240,338	91	205,641	92	240,184	91	205,063	92
Ohio.....	4,157,545	3,672,329	4,157,545	3,672,329	37,979	91	32,984	90	37,979	91	32,984	90
Indiana.....	2,516,462	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,192,404	26,451	* 105	22,453	102	26,451	* 105	22,453	102
Illinois.....	4,821,550	3,826,352	4,821,550	3,826,352	44,858	93	38,421	100	44,858	93	38,421	100
Michigan.....	2,420,982	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,093,890	23,008	95	18,726	89	23,008	95	18,726	89
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	1,693,330	2,069,042	1,688,320	16,802	81	* 16,009	95	16,802	81	15,961	95
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	1,310,283	1,751,394	1,310,283	13,118	75	10,275	78	13,118	75	10,275	78
Iowa.....	2,231,853	1,912,297	2,231,853	1,882,386	19,298	86	* 16,474	86	19,298	86	16,309	87
Missouri.....	3,106,665	2,679,185	3,066,587	2,601,916	* 30,340	98	* 25,700	96	30,277	99	25,582	98
North Dakota.....	319,146	190,983	306,034	171,139	* 2,454	77	* 1,339	70	2,413	79	1,281	75
South Dakota.....	401,570	348,600	393,082	307,072	* 3,094	77	* 2,128	61	3,043	77	1,948	63
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,052,067	8,825	83	* 8,337	78	8,825	83	8,328	79
Kansas.....	1,470,495	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,428,108	14,112	96	12,795	90	14,112	96	12,795	90
South Central division.....	14,080,047	11,170,137	13,503,398	10,210,064	151,764	108	108,620	97	150,173	111	105,763	104
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	1,858,635	2,058,442	1,788,862	* 19,526	91	* 15,399	83	19,018	92	15,310	86
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	1,767,518	1,915,159	1,632,532	* 20,975	104	* 17,432	99	20,751	108	17,253	106
Alabama.....	1,828,697	1,513,401	1,773,970	1,442,284	* 20,227	111	* 15,727	104	19,793	112	15,493	107
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	1,289,600	1,521,658	1,118,655	* 17,574	113	* 11,778	91	17,574	115	11,125	99
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	1,118,588	1,294,042	1,007,710	* 13,421	97	* 10,150	91	13,421	104	9,945	99
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	1,128,211	1,258,399	1,077,872	* 16,902	129	* 13,217	117	16,616	132	13,052	121
Indian Territory ²	392,060	180,182	392,060	.....	4,847	124	* 736	41	4,847	124	.....	.....
Oklahoma ²	398,331	78,475	309,581	.....	* 3,326	83	* 347	44	3,217	104	.....	.....
Texas.....	3,048,710	2,235,527	2,980,087	2,142,149	* 34,965	115	* 23,834	107	34,936	117	23,585	110
Western division.....	4,091,349	3,102,269	3,710,233	2,740,582	33,326	81	23,571	76	33,327	90	23,361	85
Montana.....	243,329	142,924	243,329	142,924	2,188	90	1,294	91	2,188	90	1,294	91
Idaho.....	161,772	88,548	161,772	81,145	1,359	84	* 705	80	1,359	84	705	87
Wyoming.....	92,531	62,555	92,531	62,555	839	91	426	68	839	91	422	68
Colorado.....	539,700	413,249	533,010	413,249	* 5,457	101	4,261	103	5,457	102	4,261	103
New Mexico.....	195,310	160,282	195,310	160,282	1,307	67	1,018	64	1,307	67	1,018	64
Arizona.....	122,931	88,243	122,931	85,572	1,054	86	* 559	63	1,054	86	546	64
Utah.....	276,749	210,779	257,006	200,121	* 2,789	101	* 2,127	101	2,789	109	2,127	106
Nevada.....	42,335	47,355	34,811	40,754	* 527	124	* 238	50	527	151	238	58
Washington.....	518,103	357,232	518,103	344,056	4,747	92	* 2,975	83	4,747	92	2,846	83
Oregon.....	413,536	317,704	413,536	317,704	3,499	85	2,801	88	3,499	85	2,801	88
California.....	1,485,053	1,213,398	1,137,894	892,220	* 9,561	64	* 7,167	59	9,561	84	7,099	80

¹ Includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.² Incomplete returns. For counties for which records were lacking see page 52.³ See explanatory notes, page 52.

TABLE 5.—MARRIAGE RATES BASED ON (1) TOTAL POPULATION, (2) POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, AND (3) UNMARRIED POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER OF STATE, TERRITORY, OR DIVISION, EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION (1900) EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH MARRIAGE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.			AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF MARRIAGES (1898 TO 1902) EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH RECORDS WERE INCOMPLETE.			
	Total.	15 years of age and over.		Total.	Per 10,000 of—		
		Total.	Unmarried.		Total population.	Population 15 years of age and over.	Unmarried population 15 years of age and over.
Continental United States.....	73,385,121	48,290,873	21,261,642	682,640	93	141	321
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	14,783,978	6,678,214	173,501	82	117	260
Maine.....	694,466	505,133	215,710	5,519	79	109	256
New Hampshire.....	411,588	304,996	134,490	3,916	95	128	291
Vermont.....	343,641	248,764	102,380	2,977	87	120	291
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	2,037,718	974,486	24,117	86	118	247
Rhode Island.....	428,556	308,085	147,070	3,726	87	121	253
Connecticut.....	908,420	654,099	302,966	7,034	77	108	232
New York.....	7,268,894	5,157,894	2,345,768	63,082	87	122	269
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	1,306,151	569,133	15,042	80	115	264
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	4,261,138	1,886,211	48,088	76	113	255
South Atlantic division.....	8,853,469	5,452,852	2,444,888	85,455	97	157	350
Delaware.....	184,735	126,754	55,949	1,322	72	104	236
Maryland.....	1,188,044	794,498	369,979	10,740	90	135	290
District of Columbia.....	278,718	209,103	108,507	3,114	112	149	287
Virginia ¹	1,844,665	*1,137,793	*533,510	16,363	89	144	307
West Virginia.....	958,800	590,917	252,915	9,532	99	161	377
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	1,111,409	493,270	17,142	91	154	348
South Carolina ¹							
Georgia ¹	2,004,602	*1,175,329	*499,339	21,092	105	179	422
Florida ¹	500,095	*307,049	*131,419	6,150	123	200	468
North Central division.....	26,271,326	17,436,588	7,470,355	240,184	91	138	322
Ohio.....	4,157,545	2,875,074	1,235,979	37,979	91	132	307
Indiana.....	2,516,462	1,703,393	694,702	26,451	105	155	381
Illinois.....	4,821,550	3,232,865	1,414,607	44,858	93	139	317
Michigan.....	2,420,982	1,648,648	665,494	23,008	95	140	346
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	1,329,044	580,546	16,802	81	126	289
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	1,113,593	512,881	13,118	75	118	256
Iowa.....	2,231,853	1,472,240	625,009	19,298	86	131	309
Missouri ¹	3,066,587	*1,998,481	*869,473	30,277	99	152	348
North Dakota ¹	306,034	*185,698	*84,679	2,413	79	130	285
South Dakota ¹	393,082	*241,784	*103,499	3,043	77	126	294
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	678,012	289,134	8,825	83	130	305
Kansas.....	1,470,495	957,756	394,352	14,112	96	147	358
South Central division.....	13,503,398	8,039,888	3,447,863	150,173	111	187	436
Kentucky ¹	2,058,442	*1,282,738	*553,974	19,018	92	148	343
Tennessee ¹	1,915,159	*1,172,606	*513,626	20,751	108	177	404
Alabama ¹	1,773,970	*1,043,816	*452,741	19,793	112	190	437
Mississippi ¹	1,521,658	*883,630	*383,087	17,574	115	199	459
Louisiana ¹	1,294,042	*768,935	*345,864	13,421	104	175	388
Arkansas ¹	1,258,399	*736,725	*305,312	16,616	132	226	544
Indian Territory.....	392,060	224,418	87,261	4,847	124	216	555
Oklahoma ¹	309,581	*186,366	*69,902	3,217	104	173	460
Texas ¹	2,980,087	*1,740,654	*736,096	34,936	117	201	475
Western division.....	3,710,233	2,577,567	1,220,322	33,327	90	129	273
Montana.....	243,329	172,199	88,963	2,188	90	127	246
Idaho.....	161,772	102,855	46,776	1,359	84	132	291
Wyoming.....	92,531	64,219	33,679	839	91	131	249
Colorado ¹	533,010	*371,885	*162,210	5,457	102	147	336
New Mexico.....	195,310	119,433	45,643	1,307	67	109	286
Arizona.....	122,931	82,476	39,096	1,054	86	128	270
Utah ¹	257,006	*151,742	*64,827	2,789	109	184	430
Nevada ¹	34,811	*25,960	*13,545	527	151	203	389
Washington.....	518,103	360,204	170,046	4,747	92	132	279
Oregon.....	413,536	287,401	135,792	3,499	85	122	258
California ¹	1,137,894	*839,193	*419,745	9,561	84	114	228

¹ Exclusive of those counties for which marriage records were lacking or incomplete. See page 52.

* Estimated on the basis of the ratio of the total population of the state to the population of the state exclusive of counties for which marriage records were lacking or incomplete.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 6.—MARRIAGE RATES BASED ON TOTAL POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH MARRIAGE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE: 1880 AND 1870.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	TOTAL POPULATION.		COUNTIES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH MARRIAGE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD OF WHICH THE GIVEN YEAR IS THE MEDIAN YEAR.					
	1880	1870	Population.		Average annual number of marriages. ¹		Average annual number of marriages per 10,000 population. ¹	
			1880	1870	1880	1870	1880	1870
Continental United States.....	50,155,783	38,558,371	25,242,036	16,929,613	230,690	166,417	91	98
North Atlantic division.....	14,507,407	12,298,730	3,861,772	3,216,731	32,204	31,588	83	98
Maine.....	648,936	626,915						
New Hampshire.....	346,991	318,300						
Vermont.....	332,286	330,551	332,286	330,551	2,764	2,800	83	85
Massachusetts.....	1,783,085	1,457,351	1,783,085	1,457,351	15,337	15,058	86	103
Rhode Island.....	276,531	217,353	276,531	217,353	2,574	2,362	93	109
Connecticut.....	622,700	537,454	622,700	537,454	4,722	4,873	76	91
New York.....	5,082,871	4,382,759						
New Jersey.....	1,131,116	906,096						
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,891	3,521,951	847,170	674,022	6,807	6,495	80	96
South Atlantic division.....	7,597,197	5,853,610	3,136,818	2,206,283	27,543	20,722	88	94
Delaware.....	146,608	125,015						
Maryland.....	934,943	780,894	934,943	780,894	6,742	6,616	72	85
District of Columbia.....	177,624	131,700	177,624	131,700	1,657	1,488	93	113
Virginia.....	1,512,565	1,225,163	26,651	22,661	232	178	87	79
West Virginia.....	618,457	442,014						
North Carolina.....	1,399,750	1,071,361	733,015	433,423	6,515	3,923	89	91
South Carolina.....	995,577	705,606						
Georgia.....	1,542,180	1,184,109	1,021,345	695,343	9,719	6,881	95	99
Florida.....	269,493	187,748	243,240	142,262	2,678	1,636	110	115
North Central division.....	17,364,111	12,981,111	13,405,331	8,277,444	122,193	78,998	91	95
Ohio.....	3,198,062	2,665,260	3,198,062	2,665,260	27,819	25,706	87	96
Indiana.....	1,978,301	1,680,637	1,599,477	1,367,559	16,404	14,256	103	104
Illinois.....	3,077,871	2,539,891	2,927,279	2,035,713	28,800	19,780	98	97
Michigan.....	1,636,937	1,184,059	1,635,723	1,170,511	14,117	8,597	86	73
Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	1,054,670	1,313,186		11,356		86	
Minnesota.....	780,773	439,706	523,761	11,846	4,453	59	85	50
Iowa.....	1,624,615	1,194,020	359,639	238,475	3,730	2,515	104	105
Missouri.....	2,168,380	1,721,295	727,676	515,295	6,301	5,482	87	106
North Dakota.....	36,909	2,405						
South Dakota.....	98,268	11,776	3,010		5		17	
Nebraska.....	452,402	122,993	406,169	84,357	3,137	812	77	96
Kansas.....	996,096	364,399	711,349	188,428	6,071	1,791	85	95
South Central division.....	8,919,371	6,434,410	3,689,561	2,590,742	39,151	29,782	106	115
Kentucky.....	1,648,690	1,321,011	851,052	676,749	7,276	6,577	85	97
Tennessee.....	1,542,359	1,258,520	1,381,479	1,068,335	15,466	12,406	112	114
Alabama.....	1,262,505	996,992	145,099	72,415	1,416	812	98	112
Mississippi.....	1,131,597	827,922	768,169	509,173	8,615	6,982	112	137
Louisiana.....	939,946	726,915	157,656	68,241	1,673	911	106	133
Arkansas.....	802,525	484,471	386,106	175,829	4,705	2,094	122	119
Indian Territory.....								
Oklahoma.....								
Texas.....	1,591,749	818,579						
Western division.....	1,767,697	990,510	1,148,554	638,413	9,599	5,327	84	83
Montana.....	39,159	20,595	29,263	15,070	257	62	88	41
Idaho.....	32,610	14,999	24,659	9,035	182	38	74	42
Wyoming.....	20,789	9,118	17,352	2,957	179	41	103	139
Colorado.....	194,327	39,864	140,499	21,372	1,327	181	94	85
New Mexico.....	119,565	91,874						
Arizona.....	40,440	9,658	1,190		2		17	
Utah.....	143,963	86,786						
Nevada.....	62,266	42,491	57,709	26,372	340	172	59	65
Washington.....	75,116	23,955	28,963	6,709	269	72	93	107
Oregon.....	174,768	90,923	51,780	26,941	464	257	90	95
California.....	864,694	560,247	797,139	529,957	6,579	4,504	83	85

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

TABLE 7.—MARRIAGE RATES BASED ON TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH MARRIAGE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE, BY SINGLE YEARS: 1887 TO 1906.

YEAR.	COUNTIES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH MARRIAGE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.								
	Continental United States.			North Atlantic division.			South Atlantic division.		
	Estimated population.	Marriages.		Estimated population.	Marriages.		Estimated population.	Marriages.	
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.		Number.	Per 10,000 population.		Number.	Per 10,000 population.
1906.....	81,458,750	853,079	105	23,388,682	226,783	97	9,772,991	104,995	107
1905.....	80,085,511	804,016	100	23,998,353	210,624	92	9,622,886	101,429	105
1904.....	78,727,805	780,856	99	22,608,020	197,409	87	9,478,817	97,192	103
1903.....	77,455,534	785,926	101	22,140,788	203,253	92	9,365,808	97,428	104
1902.....	76,183,191	746,364	98	21,778,196	190,596	88	9,197,848	92,748	101
1901.....	74,843,971	716,287	96	21,411,507	180,821	84	9,064,468	89,374	99
1900.....	¹ 73,539,779	685,101	93	¹ 21,046,695	174,394	83	¹ 8,894,328	86,304	97
1899.....	72,303,090	650,585	90	20,682,722	165,039	80	8,759,364	82,691	94
1898.....	70,985,186	625,253	88	20,318,750	156,655	77	8,621,741	78,961	92
1897.....	69,772,335	622,112	89	19,954,777	160,717	81	8,511,876	79,473	93
1896.....	68,485,189	613,719	90	19,590,805	165,270	84	8,376,624	74,620	89
1895.....	67,110,923	598,633	89	19,226,832	161,447	84	8,224,944	72,327	88
1894.....	65,765,975	565,798	86	18,862,859	148,648	79	8,046,768	67,776	84
1893.....	64,471,119	578,457	90	18,498,887	156,191	84	7,908,883	66,223	84
1892.....	63,115,603	577,335	91	18,134,914	155,374	86	7,734,644	66,613	86
1891.....	61,131,603	562,004	92	17,106,518	145,893	85	7,570,465	66,501	88
1890.....	¹ 59,941,396	542,307	90	¹ 16,745,883	140,989	84	¹ 7,467,789	63,699	85
1889.....	58,256,373	530,937	91	16,452,260	138,929	84	7,341,807	62,366	85
1888.....	57,007,689	504,373	88	16,164,061	131,391	81	7,197,702	59,875	83
1887.....	55,667,252	482,680	87	15,875,863	128,489	81	7,108,669	56,036	79

YEAR.	COUNTIES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH MARRIAGE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE—CON.								
	North Central division.			South Central division.			Western division.		
	Estimated population.	Marriages.		Estimated population.	Marriages.		Estimated population.	Marriages.	
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.		Number.	Per 10,000 population.		Number.	Per 10,000 population.
1906.....	28,619,098	279,818	98	15,424,992	187,359	121	4,252,987	54,124	127
1905.....	28,187,071	268,223	95	15,117,356	175,654	116	4,159,845	48,086	116
1904.....	27,764,372	264,257	95	14,814,599	178,011	120	4,061,997	43,987	108
1903.....	27,429,230	269,306	98	14,522,460	172,799	119	3,997,248	43,140	108
1902.....	27,045,924	258,353	96	14,264,345	164,962	116	3,896,878	39,705	102
1901.....	26,656,133	246,797	93	13,908,244	163,688	118	3,803,619	35,607	94
1900.....	¹ 26,276,157	240,703	92	¹ 13,612,366	150,692	111	¹ 3,710,233	33,008	89
1899.....	25,885,237	230,916	89	13,358,899	141,970	106	3,616,868	29,969	83
1898.....	25,488,605	224,647	88	13,032,582	136,647	105	3,523,508	28,343	80
1897.....	25,083,245	220,730	88	12,792,295	134,000	105	3,430,142	27,192	79
1896.....	24,692,854	215,574	87	12,488,126	132,652	106	3,336,780	25,603	77
1895.....	24,299,558	216,365	89	12,116,174	122,873	101	3,243,415	25,021	79
1894.....	23,893,321	208,011	87	11,836,979	117,419	99	3,126,048	23,944	77
1893.....	23,493,342	216,774	92	11,526,816	113,984	99	3,043,191	25,235	83
1892.....	23,088,344	218,855	95	11,197,416	110,460	99	2,960,285	26,033	88
1891.....	22,699,008	210,595	93	10,889,725	113,155	104	2,865,887	25,860	90
1890.....	¹ 22,326,682	205,286	92	¹ 10,657,789	108,101	101	¹ 2,743,253	24,232	88
1889.....	21,731,693	200,351	92	10,179,426	107,380	105	2,551,187	21,911	86
1888.....	21,207,395	193,029	91	9,989,820	100,440	101	2,448,711	19,638	80
1887.....	20,698,745	187,822	91	9,720,866	94,299	97	2,263,109	16,034	71

¹ Actual enumeration. In 1890 includes the population specially enumerated.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 8.—DIVORCES—NUMBER IN EACH YEAR, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1887 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Continental United States.....	945,625	72,062	67,976	66,199	64,925	61,480	60,984	55,751	51,437	47,849
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	9,648	9,798	9,670	9,475	8,729	8,634	8,244	7,518	7,217
Maine.....	14,194	783	853	891	951	911	791	807	795	751
New Hampshire.....	8,617	473	496	530	523	475	518	429	432	450
Vermont.....	4,740	301	289	311	315	327	236	239	246	236
Massachusetts.....	22,940	1,540	1,576	1,645	1,717	1,529	1,381	1,260	1,185	1,181
Rhode Island.....	6,953	368	461	412	210	421	516	484	420	409
Connecticut.....	9,224	557	508	476	538	460	509	450	424	437
New York.....	29,125	2,069	2,114	1,952	1,774	1,533	1,832	1,800	1,690	1,493
New Jersey.....	7,441	530	535	525	485	454	462	463	420	405
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	3,027	2,966	2,923	2,962	2,619	2,389	2,312	1,906	1,855
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	4,945	4,703	4,535	4,291	3,919	3,837	3,487	3,132	2,860
Delaware.....	887	51	78	66	54	52	35	25	21	13
Maryland.....	7,920	696	602	593	582	540	495	524	426	418
District of Columbia.....	2,325	86	72	68	136	97	186	200	170	162
Virginia.....	12,129	1,074	969	1,030	887	830	743	744	604	606
West Virginia.....	10,308	966	901	746	800	721	694	594	604	466
North Carolina.....	7,047	380	564	679	617	471	573	479	398	374
South Carolina ¹										
Georgia.....	10,401	862	765	694	626	663	612	527	543	533
Florida.....	7,586	830	752	659	589	545	499	394	366	283
North Central division.....	434,476	30,926	29,396	28,579	29,451	27,936	27,221	25,056	24,354	22,451
Ohio.....	63,982	4,781	4,295	4,235	4,382	4,377	4,292	3,597	3,368	3,192
Indiana.....	60,721	4,048	3,839	3,473	3,978	3,758	3,622	3,586	3,587	3,276
Illinois.....	82,209	5,943	5,715	5,592	5,653	5,393	5,252	4,698	4,666	4,176
Michigan.....	42,371	3,259	2,911	2,927	3,023	2,927	2,558	2,530	2,478	2,092
Wisconsin.....	22,867	1,458	1,478	1,459	1,464	1,383	1,453	1,343	1,328	1,217
Minnesota.....	15,646	1,066	1,046	1,027	1,098	1,122	923	989	936	829
Iowa.....	34,874	2,385	2,209	2,149	2,268	2,247	2,275	2,118	1,922	1,787
Missouri.....	54,766	3,936	4,043	3,975	3,866	3,375	3,553	3,170	3,006	2,920
North Dakota ¹	4,317	320	329	265	242	193	174	202	386	450
South Dakota ¹	7,108	604	531	601	568	454	391	382	358	314
Nebraska.....	16,711	1,186	1,071	1,019	1,094	937	952	813	921	751
Kansas.....	28,904	1,940	1,929	1,857	1,815	1,770	1,776	1,628	1,398	1,447
South Central division.....	220,289	18,666	17,023	17,391	15,598	14,794	15,456	13,614	11,624	11,091
Kentucky.....	30,641	2,050	1,943	2,065	2,095	1,943	1,915	1,795	1,674	1,638
Tennessee.....	30,447	2,172	2,001	2,056	2,052	1,958	1,938	1,836	1,660	1,646
Alabama.....	22,807	2,162	1,925	1,876	1,555	1,365	1,467	1,299	1,057	1,133
Mississippi.....	19,993	1,930	1,730	1,828	1,531	1,286	1,236	1,189	1,036	980
Louisiana.....	9,785	882	735	922	740	733	750	550	404	417
Arkansas.....	29,541	2,428	2,192	2,390	2,107	2,041	2,288	1,810	1,511	1,278
Indian Territory ¹	6,751	998	935	722	585	505	507	419	420	358
Oklahoma ¹	7,669	871	846	813	795	611	678	504	372	410
Texas.....	62,655	5,173	4,716	4,719	4,138	4,352	4,677	4,212	3,490	3,231
Western division.....	89,337	7,877	7,056	6,024	6,110	6,102	5,836	5,350	4,809	4,230
Montana.....	6,454	491	482	478	520	465	499	377	387	319
Idaho.....	3,205	320	296	281	296	223	243	204	136	162
Wyoming.....	1,772	143	145	137	160	94	144	122	99	84
Colorado.....	15,844	1,165	1,101	1,141	1,176	1,073	977	802	743	663
New Mexico.....	2,437	218	212	181	192	167	153	145	117	129
Arizona.....	2,380	214	225	215	185	136	179	158	142	122
Utah.....	4,670	387	355	410	350	295	266	273	234	209
Nevada.....	1,045	119	81	68	73	52	51	42	43	48
Washington.....	16,215	1,981	1,599	1,612	1,544	1,247	1,077	958	837	636
Oregon.....	10,145	1,026	899	785	752	617	525	620	555	447
California.....	25,170	1,813	1,660	716	862	1,733	1,732	1,649	1,506	1,411

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 8.—DIVORCES—NUMBER IN EACH YEAR, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Continental United States.....	44,699	42,937	40,387	37,568	37,468	36,579	35,540	33,461	31,735	28,669	27,919
North Atlantic division.....	6,684	6,781	6,655	6,310	6,213	5,733	5,560	5,133	5,516	4,740	4,662
Maine.....	709	681	664	681	620	569	599	576	693	467	402
New Hampshire.....	439	417	407	415	404	348	420	382	370	363	326
Vermont.....	226	292	327	236	175	173	164	162	152	160	173
Massachusetts.....	1,104	1,235	1,004	1,059	1,181	810	807	663	764	547	752
Rhode Island.....	373	359	379	283	300	294	273	249	275	222	245
Connecticut.....	398	450	414	364	387	505	483	481	543	441	399
New York.....	1,324	1,270	1,434	1,386	1,175	1,155	1,052	901	1,095	1,034	1,042
New Jersey.....	331	352	332	342	311	306	272	251	238	201	226
Pennsylvania.....	1,780	1,725	1,694	1,544	1,660	1,573	1,490	1,468	1,386	1,305	1,097
South Atlantic division.....	2,951	2,579	2,327	2,098	2,107	1,972	2,098	1,843	1,897	1,618	1,404
Delaware.....	114	20	63	18	74	10	51	14	70	8	45
Maryland.....	407	351	305	297	281	279	283	247	216	212	166
District of Columbia.....	143	163	112	133	132	71	60	80	91	88	75
Virginia.....	539	525	523	486	407	381	380	386	361	349	305
West Virginia.....	493	452	392	348	357	370	358	282	308	241	215
North Carolina.....	427	378	243	163	197	186	222	163	190	184	159
South Carolina ¹											
Georgia.....	531	428	434	394	393	449	497	431	438	352	229
Florida.....	297	262	255	259	266	226	247	240	223	184	210
North Central division.....	20,597	19,804	19,494	17,762	18,031	17,843	16,570	16,100	14,861	13,922	14,122
Ohio.....	2,818	2,794	2,909	2,501	2,664	2,687	2,354	2,393	2,256	2,084	2,003
Indiana.....	3,156	2,793	2,962	2,615	2,499	2,647	2,372	2,242	2,205	1,983	2,080
Illinois.....	3,893	3,847	3,626	3,442	3,303	3,301	3,096	2,884	2,745	2,351	2,633
Michigan.....	1,833	1,723	1,722	1,633	1,772	1,732	1,571	1,492	1,459	1,241	1,488
Wisconsin.....	1,134	1,085	1,117	936	915	901	945	838	838	810	765
Minnesota.....	860	876	632	539	555	581	569	514	538	482	464
Iowa.....	1,711	1,591	1,620	1,550	1,518	1,421	1,398	1,243	1,179	1,166	1,117
Missouri.....	2,581	2,543	2,469	2,092	2,209	2,023	2,013	2,146	1,739	1,546	1,561
North Dakota ¹	390	368	241	186	130	103	88	91	86	76	57
South Dakota ¹	316	278	292	331	412	357	228	208	195	150	138
Nebraska.....	679	645	685	712	805	839	723	843	692	668	676
Kansas.....	1,226	1,321	1,219	1,225	1,249	1,251	1,213	1,206	929	1,365	1,140
South Central division.....	10,389	10,096	8,470	8,130	7,976	7,181	7,590	7,085	6,590	5,968	5,557
Kentucky.....	1,619	1,500	1,434	1,326	1,286	1,270	1,230	965	1,048	896	949
Tennessee.....	1,574	1,449	1,231	1,239	1,196	1,124	1,100	1,147	1,114	1,030	924
Alabama.....	1,114	940	740	772	718	721	923	971	745	728	596
Mississippi.....	930	981	640	557	544	497	637	650	701	586	524
Louisiana.....	375	352	329	342	353	324	373	316	334	285	269
Arkansas.....	1,203	1,317	1,059	1,055	976	922	1,099	1,072	1,070	896	827
Indian Territory ¹	253	182	211	164	196	127	131	38			
Oklahoma ¹	302	490	356	262	180	124	54	1			
Texas.....	3,019	2,885	2,470	2,413	2,527	2,072	2,043	1,925	1,578	1,547	1,468
Western division.....	4,078	3,677	3,441	3,268	3,141	3,850	3,722	3,300	2,871	2,421	2,174
Montana.....	319	244	273	236	242	274	226	229	136	124	143
Idaho.....	129	139	134	89	86	110	99	43	75	81	59
Wyoming.....	63	70	71	66	57	66	64	47	61	34	45
Colorado.....	607	531	422	598	280	935	939	849	724	624	494
New Mexico.....	107	107	82	99	108	102	84	72	59	46	57
Arizona.....	111	111	84	60	95	66	74	55	53	47	47
Utah.....	228	225	202	189	197	196	207	162	124	95	76
Nevada.....	38	42	43	44	31	48	49	55	35	43	40
Washington.....	579	529	515	472	520	570	532	429	274	144	160
Oregon.....	413	399	362	345	405	421	417	295	297	287	268
California.....	1,484	1,280	1,253	1,070	1,120	1,062	1,031	1,074	1,033	896	785

¹See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 8.—DIVORCES—NUMBER IN EACH YEAR, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1867 to 1886	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878
Continental United States.....	328,716	25,535	23,472	22,994	23,198	22,112	20,762	19,663	17,063	16,069
North Atlantic division.....	73,503	4,574	4,123	4,271	4,277	4,533	4,054	4,225	3,583	3,580
Maine.....	8,412	374	332	244	373	529	496	600	510	410
New Hampshire.....	4,979	381	314	312	308	318	303	352	265	235
Vermont.....	3,238	129	91	198	174	167	158	138	132	192
Massachusetts.....	9,853	565	623	649	631	532	387	595	550	572
Rhode Island.....	4,462	257	225	270	265	280	287	274	226	213
Connecticut.....	8,542	420	398	344	423	401	428	346	325	412
New York.....	15,355	1,006	936	953	881	993	853	834	704	657
New Jersey.....	2,642	286	186	234	176	190	147	135	146	120
Pennsylvania.....	16,020	1,156	1,018	1,067	1,046	1,133	995	951	725	769
South Atlantic division.....	16,357	1,424	1,296	1,227	1,208	1,133	1,022	969	879	748
Delaware.....	289	9	41	11	27	6	20	5	36	6
Maryland.....	2,185	165	167	173	157	138	103	128	99	82
District of Columbia.....	1,105	75	55	81	66	55	65	66	40	49
Virginia.....	2,635	238	185	212	219	196	179	164	132	153
West Virginia.....	2,555	217	235	194	193	176	204	120	142	118
North Carolina.....	1,338	163	117	106	88	104	83	84	77	74
South Carolina ¹	163									39
Georgia.....	3,959	325	295	292	258	284	215	253	223	123
Florida.....	2,128	232	201	158	200	174	153	149	130	104
North Central division.....	162,830	12,344	11,428	11,208	11,444	10,997	10,276	9,670	8,490	7,989
Ohio.....	26,367	1,889	1,840	1,746	1,758	1,701	1,594	1,553	1,441	1,345
Indiana.....	25,193	1,655	1,504	1,534	1,607	1,540	1,495	1,423	1,271	1,183
Illinois.....	36,072	2,606	2,273	2,342	2,455	2,375	2,326	2,139	1,842	1,743
Michigan.....	18,433	1,339	1,227	1,239	1,383	1,335	1,313	1,149	1,110	993
Wisconsin.....	9,988	700	698	637	679	638	599	535	468	486
Minnesota.....	3,623	379	358	328	301	277	223	228	176	151
Iowa.....	16,564	1,127	1,119	1,164	1,043	1,150	1,063	1,001	854	842
Missouri.....	15,278	1,217	1,193	1,158	1,107	1,029	951	930	727	737
North Dakota ¹	297	48	45	40	63	34	21	15	11	5
South Dakota ¹	790	131	143	132	90	89	56	57	19	12
Nebraska.....	3,034	436	338	314	315	271	191	198	184	130
Kansas.....	7,191	817	690	574	643	558	444	442	387	357
South Central division.....	49,327	4,893	4,481	4,037	4,040	3,509	3,661	3,335	2,821	2,404
Kentucky.....	10,248	757	755	668	640	615	660	567	537	531
Tennessee.....	9,625	801	797	628	626	566	586	680	551	515
Alabama.....	5,204	662	515	413	486	395	413	300	327	268
Mississippi.....	5,040	504	482	475	449	393	421	429	295	189
Louisiana.....	1,697	197	168	143	157	94	112	109	87	70
Arkansas.....	6,041	646	582	539	497	422	510	464	383	334
Indian Territory ¹										
Oklahoma ¹										
Texas.....	11,472	1,326	1,182	1,171	1,185	1,024	959	786	641	497
Western division.....	26,699	2,300	2,144	2,251	2,229	1,940	1,749	1,464	1,310	1,368
Montana.....	822	130	112	97	70	86	55	38	27	38
Idaho.....	368	53	52	36	30	36	14	23	16	9
Wyoming.....	401	46	54	32	27	31	18	21	22	25
Colorado.....	3,687	451	387	476	510	440	362	250	153	138
New Mexico.....	255	40	39	34	44	39	12	8	8	3
Arizona.....	237	30	22	27	34	22	17	23	28	5
Utah.....	4,078	119	142	146	162	141	145	115	122	298
Nevada.....	1,128	44	38	57	51	44	61	64	78	84
Washington.....	996	128	114	109	99	73	67	65	40	37
Oregon.....	2,609	249	210	188	216	170	169	174	152	138
California.....	12,118	1,010	974	1,049	986	858	829	683	664	594

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 8.—DIVORCES—NUMBER IN EACH YEAR, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867
Continental United States.....	15,687	14,800	14,212	13,989	13,156	12,390	11,586	10,962	10,939	10,150	9,937
North Atlantic division.....	3,389	3,311	3,536	3,845	3,269	3,038	3,090	3,145	3,303	3,237	3,129
Maine.....	495	436	447	466	365	387	402	357	365	416	408
New Hampshire.....	237	252	231	281	209	200	153	163	186	143	136
Vermont.....	178	157	190	182	170	152	211	164	137	161	157
Massachusetts.....	520	511	547	611	442	337	331	404	359	369	318
Rhode Island.....	197	191	184	240	193	222	165	202	167	209	195
Connecticut.....	412	380	498	531	461	449	412	412	497	493	508
New York.....	569	629	657	716	630	592	668	731	824	761	771
New Jersey.....	104	117	127	108	92	84	83	89	79	79	60
Pennsylvania.....	677	638	655	710	707	615	665	623	689	606	575
South Atlantic division.....	768	729	735	669	643	568	527	483	468	378	478
Delaware.....	16	6	4	8	25	.....	21	1	21	1	25
Maryland.....	83	91	97	81	87	109	89	84	86	83	83
District of Columbia.....	74	58	56	73	64	67	47	39	24	23	28
Virginia.....	113	112	106	91	88	65	86	62	67	77	90
West Virginia.....	110	98	91	103	89	89	85	80	79	60	72
North Carolina.....	46	65	65	53	46	37	22	41	22	24	21
South Carolina ¹	26	17	35	17	16	7	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Georgia.....	211	197	196	182	175	143	148	118	112	82	127
Florida.....	89	85	85	61	58	51	29	57	52	28	32
North Central division.....	7,394	7,157	6,986	6,830	6,664	6,629	6,039	5,622	5,569	5,166	4,923
Ohio.....	1,160	1,153	1,177	1,090	1,126	1,065	975	992	1,013	848	901
Indiana.....	1,151	1,014	1,052	1,002	864	1,157	1,139	1,170	1,210	1,126	1,096
Illinois.....	1,647	1,659	1,647	1,678	1,787	1,745	1,250	1,178	1,179	1,125	1,071
Michigan.....	927	800	864	794	705	620	630	554	493	509	449
Wisconsin.....	396	471	455	416	390	414	378	396	417	409	408
Minnesota.....	140	148	135	131	137	108	111	83	84	73	52
Iowa.....	854	846	675	662	709	617	627	570	584	553	504
Missouri.....	728	683	668	664	621	584	615	491	426	387	362
North Dakota ¹	8	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ¹	7	13	11	7	9	2	9	.....	2	.....	1
Nebraska.....	115	106	81	87	80	37	49	30	39	23	10
Kansas.....	261	261	220	296	236	280	256	158	122	113	76
South Central division.....	2,201	1,951	1,783	1,652	1,681	1,451	1,344	1,157	1,058	917	951
Kentucky.....	550	510	432	436	460	404	414	368	332	320	292
Tennessee.....	506	409	387	364	431	363	319	284	299	226	287
Alabama.....	194	183	146	163	143	117	106	114	90	91	78
Mississippi.....	172	172	171	176	169	170	105	85	75	59	49
Louisiana.....	68	78	90	70	49	32	35	30	41	34	33
Arkansas.....	256	243	187	144	143	129	132	113	113	83	121
Indian Territory ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	455	356	370	299	286	236	233	163	108	104	91
Western division.....	1,935	1,652	1,172	993	894	704	586	555	541	452	460
Montana.....	15	15	9	17	20	18	19	14	14	11	17
Idaho.....	9	9	10	3	8	7	14	9	12	7	12
Wyoming.....	18	18	16	14	12	19	10	13	2	3	.....
Colorado.....	102	91	83	63	59	42	28	30	9	9	4
New Mexico.....	5	5	3	4	4	1	1	1	3	.....	1
Arizona.....	8	9	1	2	3	2	2	1	.....	1	.....
Utah.....	914	709	295	149	134	100	84	82	75	58	88
Nevada.....	80	72	65	72	72	39	40	28	40	62	37
Washington.....	28	26	21	35	29	29	20	15	12	29	20
Oregon.....	126	110	96	99	64	79	81	64	77	66	81
California.....	630	588	573	535	499	368	287	298	297	206	200

¹See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 9.—DIVORCES—ANNUAL INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DIVORCES AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.																		
	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888
Continental United States.....	4,086	1,777	1,274	3,445	496	5,233	4,314	3,588	3,150	1,762	2,550	2,819	100	889	1,039	2,079	1,726	3,066	750
North Atlantic division.....	1160	128	195	746	95	390	726	301	533	197	126	345	97	480	173	427	1583	776	78
Maine.....	170	158	160	40	120	116	12	44	42	28	17	117	61	51	130	23	117	226	65
New Hampshire.....	123	124	7	48	143	89	13	118	11	22	10	18	11	56	172	38	12	7	37
Vermont.....	12	122	14	112	91	13	17	10	10	168	135	91	61	2	9	2	10	18	115
Massachusetts.....	136	169	172	188	148	121	75	4	77	1131	231	155	1122	371	3	144	1101	217	1802
Rhode Island.....	193	49	202	1211	195	32	64	11	36	14	120	96	117	6	21	24	126	53	123
Connecticut.....	49	32	162	78	149	59	26	113	39	152	36	50	123	1118	22	2	162	102	42
New York.....	145	162	178	241	1299	32	110	197	169	54	1164	48	211	20	103	151	1194	61	18
New Jersey.....	15	10	40	31	18	11	43	15	74	121	20	110	31	5	34	21	13	37	125
Pennsylvania.....	61	38	134	343	230	77	406	51	75	55	31	150	1116	87	83	22	82	81	208
South Atlantic division.....	242	168	244	372	82	350	355	272	191	372	252	229	19	135	1126	255	154	279	214
Delaware.....	127	12	12	2	17	10	4	3	196	94	143	45	156	64	141	37	156	62	137
Maryland.....	94	9	11	42	45	129	98	8	11	56	46	8	16	2	14	36	31	4	46
District of Columbia.....	14	4	168	39	189	114	30	8	19	120	51	121	1	61	11	120	111	3	13
Virginia.....	105	161	143	57	87	11	140	12	67	14	2	37	79	26	1	16	25	12	44
West Virginia.....	65	155	154	79	27	100	110	138	127	41	60	44	19	113	12	76	126	67	26
North Carolina.....	1184	1115	62	146	1102	94	81	24	153	49	135	80	154	11	128	59	127	6	25
South Carolina ²																			
Georgia.....	97	71	68	137	51	85	116	10	2	103	16	40	1	156	148	66	17	86	123
Florida.....	78	93	70	44	46	105	28	83	114	35	7	14	17	40	121	7	17	39	126
North Central division.....	1,530	817	1872	1,515	715	2,165	702	1,903	1,854	793	310	1,732	1269	188	1,273	470	1,239	939	1200
Ohio.....	486	60	1147	5	85	695	229	176	374	24	1115	408	1163	123	333	139	137	172	81
Indiana.....	209	366	1605	220	136	36	11	311	120	363	1169	347	116	1148	275	130	37	222	197
Illinois.....	228	123	161	260	141	554	32	490	283	46	221	184	139	2	205	212	139	394	1222
Michigan.....	348	116	196	96	389	28	52	386	259	110	1	89	1159	40	161	79	33	218	1247
Wisconsin.....	120	19	15	81	170	110	15	111	83	49	152	181	21	14	144	107		28	45
Minnesota.....	20	19	171	124	199	166	53	107	121	116	244	93	116	126	12	55	124	56	18
Iowa.....	176	60	1119	21	128	157	196	135	76	120	129	70	32	97	23	155	64	13	49
Missouri.....	1107	68	109	491	1178	383	164	86	339	38	74	377	1117	186	10	1133	407	193	115
North Dakota ²	19	64	23	49	19	122	1184	164	60	82	67	55	56	27	15	13	5	10	19
South Dakota ²	73	170	33	114	63	9	24	44	12	38	114	129	121	55	129	20	13	45	12
Nebraska.....	115	52	175	157	115	139	1108	170	72	34	140	127	193	134	116	1120	151	24	12
Kansas.....	11	72	42	45	16	148	230	149	221	195	102	16	124	12	38	7	277	1436	225
South Central division.....	1,643	1368	1,793	804	1662	1,842	1,990	533	702	293	1,626	340	154	795	1409	505	495	622	411
Kentucky.....	107	1122	130	152	28	120	121	36	19	119	66	108	40	16	40	265	123	152	153
Tennessee.....	171	155	4	94	20	102	176	14	72	125	218	18	43	72	24	147	33	84	106
Alabama.....	237	49	321	190	1102	168	242	176	19	174	200	152	54	12	1202	148	226	17	132
Mississippi.....	200	198	297	245	50	47	153	56	50	151	341	83	13	47	1140	113	151	115	62
Louisiana.....	147	1187	182	7	117	200	146	113	42	23	23	113	111	29	149	57	118	49	16
Arkansas.....	236	1198	283	66	1247	478	299	233	75	1114	258	4	79	54	1177	27	2	174	69
Indian Territory ²	63	213	137	80	12	88	11	62	105	71	129	47	152	69	14	93	(²)	(²)	(²)
Oklahoma ²	25	33	18	184	167	174	132	128	108	1288	134	94	82	56	70	53	(²)	(²)	(²)
Texas.....	457	13	581	1214	1225	465	722	259	212	134	415	57	1114	455	29	118	347	31	79
Western division.....	821	1,032	186	8	266	486	541	579	152	401	236	173	127	1709	128	422	429	450	247
Montana.....	9	4	142	55	124	112	110	68		75	129	37	16	122	48	12	93	12	119
Idaho.....	24	15	115	73	120	39	68	126	33	110	5	45	3	124	11	56	122	16	22
Wyoming.....	12	8	123	66	120	22	23	15	21	17	11	5	9	19	2	114	27	11	111
Colorado.....	64	140	135	103	96	175	59	80	56	76	109	1176	318	1655	14	90	125	100	130
New Mexico.....	6	31	111	25	14	8	28	112	22		25	117	19	6	18	12	13	13	111
Arizona.....	112	11	30	49	143	21	16	20	11		27	24	125	29	18	19	2	6	
Utah.....	32	155	60	55	29	17	39	25	119	3	23	13	18	1	111	55	28	29	19
Nevada.....	38	13	15	21	1	9	11	15	16	14	11	11	13	117	11	16	20	18	3
Washington.....	382	113	68	297	170	119	121	201	57	50	14	43	148	150	38	103	155	130	116
Oregon.....	127	114	33	135	92	195	55	118	34	14	37	17	160	116	4	122	12	10	19
California.....	153	944	1146	1871	1	83	143	95	173	204	27	183	160	58	31	145	41	137	111

¹ Decrease.² See explanatory notes, page 53.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 9.—DIVORCES—ANNUAL INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DIVORCES AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.																			
	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868
Continental United States...	2,384	2,063	478	1,204	1,086	1,350	1,099	2,580	994	402	887	588	223	833	766	804	624	23	789	213
North Atlantic division.....	88	451	148	16	186	479	171	642	3	191	78	125	180	576	231	162	155	1168	66	117
Maine.....	28	42	88	129	156	33	104	90	100	185	59	111	119	101	122	115	45	18	161	8
New Hampshire.....	155	67	2	4	10	15	149	87	30	12	115	21	160	72	9	47	110	123	43	7
Vermont.....	44	38	107	24	7	9	20	6	160	14	21	153	8	12	18	169	47	27	124	4
Massachusetts.....	187	168	126	18	99	145	1208	45	122	52	9	136	164	169	105	6	173	45	110	51
Rhode Island.....	112	32	145	5	115	17	13	48	13	16	6	7	166	47	129	57	137	35	142	14
Connecticut.....	121	22	54	179	22	127	82	21	187	32	1118	133	70	12	37	185	4	17		
New York.....	36	70	117	72	1102	130	19	130	47	88	160	128	169	86	38	176	163	123	63	110
New Jersey.....	160	100	143	53	114	43	12	111	26	16	113	110	19	16	8	1	16	10		19
Pennsylvania.....	169	138	149	21	187	138	44	226	144	92	39	117	155	3	92	160	42	166	83	31
South Atlantic division.....	120	128	69	19	75	111	53	90	131	120	39	16	66	21	80	41	44	15	90	100
Delaware.....	36	132	30	116	21	114	15	131	30	110	10	2	14	117	25	121	20	120	20	124
Maryland.....	1	12	16	16	19	35	125	29	17	11	18	16	16	16	122	20	5	12	3	
District of Columbia.....		20	126	15	11	110	11	26	19	125	16	2	117	9	13	20	8	15	1	15
Virginia.....	67	53	127	17	23	17	15	32	121	40	1	6	15	3	23	121	24	16	110	113
West Virginia.....	12	118	41	1	17	128	84	122	24	8	12	7	112	14		4	5	1	19	112
North Carolina.....	14	46	11	18	116	21	11	7	3	28	119		12	7	9	15	119	19	12	3
South Carolina ²									139	13	9	118	18	1	9	7	11	14	5	
Georgia.....	196	30	3	34	126	69	133	30	100	188	14	1	14	7	32	16	30	6	30	145
Florida.....	122	31	43	142	26	21	4	19	26	15	4		24	3	7	22	128	5	24	14
North Central division.....	1,778	916	220	1236	447	721	606	1,180	501	595	237	171	156	166	35	590	417	53	403	238
Ohio.....	114	49	94	112	57	107	41	112	96	185	7	124	87	136	61	90	117	121	165	153
Indiana.....	425	151	130	173	67	45	72	152	88	32	137	138	50	133	1293	18	131	140	84	30
Illinois.....	27	333	169	1113	80	49	187	297	94	101	112	12	131	1109	42	495	72	11	54	54
Michigan.....	149	112	112	1144	48	22	164	39	117	66	127	164	70	89	85	110	76	61	116	60
Wisconsin.....	65	2	61	142	41	39	64	67	118	90	175	16	39	26	124	36	118	121	8	3
Minnesota.....	85	21	30	27	24	54	15	52	25	11	18	13	4	16	29	13	28	11	11	21
Iowa.....	110	8	145	121	1107	87	62	147	12	112	8	171	13	147	92	110	67	114	31	49
Missouri.....	344	24	35	51	78	78	21	203	110	9	45	15	4	43	37	131	124	65	39	25
North Dakota ²	9	3	5	123	29	13	6	4	6	13	5	2	12	3						
South Dakota ²	7	112	11	42	1	33	11	38	7	5	16	2	4	12	7	17	9	12	2	11
Nebraska.....	240	98	24	11	44	80	17	14	54	15	9	25	16	7	43	112	19	19	16	13
Kansas.....	323	127	116	169	85	114	2	55	30	96		41	176	60	144	24	98	36	9	37
South Central division.....	664	412	444	13	531	1152	326	514	417	203	250	168	131	129	230	107	187	99	141	134
Kentucky.....	192	2	87	28	25	145	93	30	6	119	40	78	14	124	56	110	46	36	12	28
Tennessee.....	123	4	169	2	60	120	194	129	36	9	97	22	23	167	68	44	35	115	73	161
Alabama.....	166	147	102	173	91	118	113	127	59	74	11	37	117	20	26	11	18	24	11	13
Mississippi.....	20	22	7	26	56	128	18	134	106	17		1	15	7	11	65	20	10	16	10
Louisiana.....	72	29	25	114	63	118	3	22	17	2	110	112	20	21	17	13	5	111	7	1
Arkansas.....	181	64	43	42	75	188	46	81	49	78	13	56	43	1	14	13	19		30	138
Indian Territory ²																				
Oklahoma ²																				
Texas.....	142	144	11	114	161	65	173	145	144	42	99	114	71	13	50	3	70	55	4	13
Western division.....	1126	156	1107	22	289	191	285	154	153	1667	283	480	179	99	190	118	31	14	89	18
Montana.....	13	18	15	27	116	31	17	11	111	23		6	18	13	2	11	5		3	16
Idaho.....	6	1	16	6	16	22	19	7	8	11		11	7	15	1	17	5	13	5	15
Wyoming.....	11	18	22	5	14	13	11	13	7			2	2	17	9	13	11	11	3	
Colorado.....	43	64	189	134	70	78	112	97	15	36	11	8	20	4	17	14	12		5	
New Mexico.....	17	1	5	110	5	27	4		5	12		2	11		3			12	3	11
Arizona.....	17	8	16	17	12	5	16	15	23	13	11	8	11	11	1		1	1	1	1
Utah.....	143	123	14	116	21	14	30	17	1176	1616	205	414	146	15	34	16	2	7	17	130
Nevada.....	14	6	119	6	7	117	13	114	16	4	8	7	17		33	11	12	112	122	25
Washington.....	32	14	5	10	26	6	2	25	3	9	2	5	114	6		9	5	3	117	9
Oregon.....	19	39	22	128	46	1	15	22	14	12	16	14	13	35	115	12	17	113	11	116
California.....	1225	36	175	63	128	29	146	19	70	136	42	15	38	46	121	81	111	1	91	6

¹ Decrease.

² See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 10.—DIVORCES—NUMBER IN EACH FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, WITH INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES.										
	Total number.		1902 to 1906			1897 to 1901			1892 to 1896		
	1887 to 1906	1867 to 1886	Total number.	Increase. ¹		Total number.	Increase. ¹		Total number.	Increase. ¹	
				Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	945,625	328,716	332,642	71,922	27.6	260,720	65,781	33.7	194,939	37,615	23.9
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	73,503	47,320	9,023	23.6	38,297	6,605	20.8	31,692	6,081	23.
Maine.....	14,194	8,412	4,389	536	13.9	3,853	638	19.8	3,215	478	17.5
New Hampshire.....	8,617	4,979	2,497	229	10.1	2,268	277	13.9	1,991	130	7.0
Vermont.....	4,740	3,238	1,543	360	30.4	1,183	280	23.7	1,203	392	48.3
Massachusetts.....	22,940	9,853	8,007	1,896	31.0	6,111	822	15.5	5,289	1,756	49.7
Rhode Island.....	6,953	4,462	1,872	530	28.3	2,202	587	36.3	1,615	351	27.8
Connecticut.....	9,224	8,542	2,539	321	14.5	2,218	98	4.6	2,120	287	13.5
New York.....	29,125	15,355	9,442	1,303	16.0	8,139	1,719	26.8	6,420	1,296	25.3
New Jersey.....	7,441	2,642	2,529	448	21.5	2,081	438	26.7	1,643	455	38.3
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	16,020	14,502	4,260	41.6	10,242	2,046	25.0	8,196	1,450	21.5
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	16,357	22,393	6,126	37.7	16,267	5,184	46.8	11,083	2,223	25.1
Delaware.....	887	289	301	88	41.3	213	28	15.1	185	29	15.6
Maryland.....	7,920	2,185	3,013	743	32.7	2,270	757	50.0	1,513	389	34.6
District of Columbia.....	2,325	1,105	459	402	87.5	861	250	40.9	611	217	55.1
Virginia.....	12,129	2,635	4,790	1,554	48.0	3,236	914	39.4	2,322	541	30.4
West Virginia.....	10,308	2,555	4,134	1,283	45.0	2,851	932	48.6	1,919	515	36.7
North Carolina.....	7,047	1,338	2,711	460	20.4	2,251	1,084	92.9	1,167	249	27.1
South Carolina ²		163									
Georgia.....	10,401	3,959	3,610	864	31.5	2,746	648	30.9	2,098	151	7.8
Florida.....	7,586	2,128	3,375	1,536	83.5	1,839	571	45.0	1,268	164	14.9
North Central division.....	434,476	162,830	146,288	26,609	22.2	119,679	26,745	28.8	92,934	17,359	23.0
Ohio.....	63,982	26,367	22,070	4,803	27.8	17,267	3,712	27.4	13,555	2,465	22.2
Indiana.....	60,721	25,193	19,096	1,869	10.8	17,227	3,711	27.5	13,516	2,634	24.2
Illinois.....	82,209	36,072	28,296	5,611	24.7	22,685	5,166	29.5	17,519	3,810	27.8
Michigan.....	42,371	18,433	15,047	3,556	30.9	11,491	2,909	33.9	8,582	1,331	18.4
Wisconsin.....	22,867	9,988	7,242	767	11.8	6,475	1,521	30.7	4,954	758	18.1
Minnesota.....	15,646	3,623	5,359	822	18.1	4,537	1,354	42.5	3,183	616	24.0
Iowa.....	34,874	16,564	11,258	1,445	14.7	9,813	2,113	27.4	7,700	1,597	26.2
Missouri.....	54,766	15,278	19,195	3,965	26.0	15,230	3,894	34.4	11,336	2,331	25.9
North Dakota ³	4,317	297	1,349	253	18.8	1,602	634	65.5	968	570	143.2
South Dakota ³	7,108	790	2,758	997	56.6	1,761	91	5.4	1,670	751	81.7
Nebraska.....	16,711	3,034	5,307	1,191	28.9	4,116	430	11.7	3,686	84	2.3
Kansas.....	28,904	7,191	9,311	1,836	24.6	7,475	1,210	19.3	6,265	412	7.0
South Central division.....	220,289	49,327	83,472	21,298	34.3	62,174	20,321	48.6	41,853	9,063	27.6
Kentucky.....	30,641	10,248	10,096	1,455	16.8	8,641	1,825	26.8	6,816	1,728	34.0
Tennessee.....	30,447	9,625	10,239	1,585	18.3	8,654	2,415	38.7	6,239	924	17.4
Alabama.....	22,807	5,204	8,883	2,813	46.3	6,070	2,179	56.0	3,891	272	11.8
Mississippi.....	19,993	5,040	8,305	2,934	54.6	5,371	2,152	66.9	3,219	121	3.9
Louisiana.....	9,785	1,697	4,012	1,516	60.7	2,496	796	46.8	1,700	123	7.8
Arkansas.....	29,541	6,041	11,158	3,068	37.9	8,090	2,761	51.8	5,329	365	7.4
Indian Territory ³	6,751		3,745	1,788	91.4	1,957	1,077	122.4	880	(²)	(²)
Oklahoma ³	7,669		3,936	1,670	73.7	2,266	854	60.5	1,412	(²)	(²)
Texas.....	62,655	11,472	23,098	4,469	24.0	18,629	6,262	50.6	12,367	3,806	44.5
Western division.....	89,337	26,699	33,169	8,866	36.5	24,303	6,926	39.9	17,377	2,889	19.9
Montana.....	6,454	822	2,436	545	28.8	1,891	622	49.0	1,269	411	47.9
Idaho.....	3,205	368	1,416	542	62.0	874	316	56.6	558	201	56.3
Wyoming.....	1,772	401	679	167	32.6	512	182	55.2	330	79	31.5
Colorado.....	15,844	3,687	5,656	1,864	49.2	3,792	1,026	37.1	2,766	884	28.8
New Mexico.....	2,437	255	970	319	49.0	651	153	30.7	498	180	56.6
Arizona.....	2,380	237	976	264	37.1	712	296	71.2	416	140	50.7
Utah.....	4,670	4,078	1,797	587	48.5	1,210	201	19.9	1,009	355	54.3
Nevada.....	1,045	1,128	393	171	77.0	222	14	6.7	208	14	6.8
Washington.....	16,215	996	7,983	3,896	95.3	4,087	1,481	56.8	2,606	1,067	96.3
Oregon.....	10,145	2,609	4,079	1,509	58.7	2,570	638	33.0	1,932	368	23.5
California.....	25,170	12,118	6,784	2,998	44.2	7,782	1,997	34.5	5,785	966	20.0

¹ As compared with the preceding five-year period.² Decrease.³ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 11.—DIVORCE RATES BASED ON TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, BY SINGLE YEARS: 1867 TO 1906.

YEAR.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.			NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.			SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.		
	Estimated population.	Divorces.		Estimated population.	Divorces.		Estimated population.	Divorces.	
		Number.	Per 100,000 population.		Number.	Per 100,000 population.		Number.	Per 100,000 population.
1906.....	83,941,510	72,062	86	23,388,682	9,648	41	11,413,343	4,945	43
1905.....	82,574,195	67,976	82	22,998,353	9,798	43	11,251,699	4,703	42
1904.....	81,261,856	66,199	81	22,608,020	9,670	43	11,090,055	4,535	41
1903.....	79,900,389	64,925	81	22,140,788	9,475	43	10,931,970	4,291	39
1902.....	78,576,436	61,480	78	21,778,196	8,729	40	10,770,414	3,919	36
1901.....	77,274,967	60,984	79	21,411,507	8,634	40	10,601,373	3,837	36
1900.....	175,994,575	55,751	73	121,046,695	8,244	39	10,443,480	3,487	33
1899.....	74,689,889	51,437	69	20,682,722	7,518	36	10,284,924	3,132	30
1898.....	73,385,203	47,849	65	20,318,750	7,217	36	10,126,368	2,860	28
1897.....	72,080,517	44,699	62	19,954,777	6,684	33	9,967,813	2,951	30
1896.....	70,775,831	42,937	61	19,590,805	6,781	35	9,809,257	2,579	26
1895.....	69,471,145	40,887	58	19,226,832	6,655	35	9,650,701	2,327	24
1894.....	68,166,458	37,568	55	18,862,859	6,310	33	9,492,145	2,088	22
1893.....	66,861,772	37,468	56	18,498,887	6,213	34	9,333,589	2,107	23
1892.....	65,557,086	36,579	56	18,134,914	5,733	32	9,175,034	1,972	21
1891.....	64,252,400	35,540	55	17,770,942	5,560	31	9,016,478	2,098	23
1890.....	162,947,714	33,461	53	117,406,969	5,133	29	18,857,922	1,843	21
1889.....	61,375,603	31,735	52	17,112,131	5,516	32	8,731,848	1,897	22
1888.....	60,128,957	28,669	48	16,822,717	4,740	28	8,605,775	1,618	19
1887.....	58,882,310	27,919	47	16,533,304	4,662	28	8,479,703	1,404	17
1886.....	57,635,663	25,535	44	16,243,890	4,574	28	8,353,631	1,424	17
1885.....	56,389,017	23,472	42	15,954,476	4,123	26	8,227,559	1,296	16
1884.....	55,142,370	22,994	42	15,665,062	4,271	27	8,101,486	1,227	15
1883.....	53,895,723	23,198	43	15,375,648	4,277	28	7,975,414	1,208	15
1882.....	52,649,076	22,112	42	15,086,235	4,533	30	7,849,342	1,133	14
1881.....	51,402,430	20,762	40	14,796,821	4,054	27	7,723,269	1,022	13
1880.....	150,155,783	19,663	39	114,507,407	4,225	29	17,597,197	969	13
1879.....	48,996,042	17,083	35	14,286,539	3,583	25	7,422,838	879	12
1878.....	47,836,301	16,089	34	14,065,672	3,580	25	7,248,480	748	10
1877.....	46,676,559	15,687	34	13,844,804	3,389	24	7,074,121	768	11
1876.....	45,516,818	14,800	33	13,623,936	3,311	24	6,899,762	729	11
1875.....	44,357,077	14,212	32	13,403,069	3,536	26	6,725,404	735	11
1874.....	43,197,336	13,989	32	13,182,201	3,845	29	6,551,045	669	10
1873.....	42,037,595	13,156	31	12,961,333	3,269	25	6,376,686	648	10
1872.....	40,877,853	12,390	30	12,740,465	3,038	24	6,202,327	568	9
1871.....	39,718,112	11,586	29	12,519,598	3,090	25	6,027,969	527	9
1870.....	138,558,371	10,962	28	112,298,730	3,145	26	15,853,610	483	8
1869.....	37,846,886	10,939	29	12,128,284	3,303	27	5,804,719	468	8
1868.....	37,135,361	10,150	27	11,957,838	3,237	27	5,755,829	378	7
1867.....	36,423,856	9,937	27	11,787,391	3,120	26	5,706,938	478	8

¹ Actual enumeration. In 1890 includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.

TABLE 11.—DIVORCE RATES BASED ON TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, BY SINGLE YEARS: 1867 TO 1906—Continued.

YEAR.	NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			WESTERN DIVISION.		
	Estimated population.	Divorces.		Estimated population.	Divorces.		Estimated population.	Divorces.	
		Number.	Per 100,000 population.		Number.	Per 100,000 population.		Number.	Per 100,000 population.
1906.....	28,628,813	30,926	108	15,825,999	18,666	118	4,684,673	7,877	168
1905.....	28,203,350	29,396	104	15,535,007	17,023	110	4,585,786	7,056	154
1904.....	27,832,868	28,579	103	15,244,015	17,391	114	4,486,898	6,024	134
1903.....	27,490,996	29,451	107	14,941,636	15,598	104	4,394,999	6,110	139
1902.....	27,087,206	27,936	103	14,651,535	14,794	101	4,289,085	6,102	142
1901.....	26,709,304	27,221	102	14,362,503	15,456	108	4,190,280	5,836	139
1900.....	26,333,004	25,056	95	14,080,047	13,614	97	4,091,349	5,350	131
1899.....	25,940,745	24,354	94	13,789,056	11,624	84	3,992,441	4,809	120
1898.....	25,548,487	22,451	88	13,498,065	11,091	82	3,893,533	4,230	109
1897.....	25,156,228	20,597	82	13,207,074	10,389	79	3,794,625	4,078	107
1896.....	24,763,969	19,804	80	12,916,083	10,096	78	3,695,717	3,677	99
1895.....	24,371,711	19,494	80	12,625,092	8,470	67	3,596,809	3,441	96
1894.....	23,979,452	17,762	74	12,334,101	8,130	66	3,497,901	3,268	93
1893.....	23,587,193	18,031	76	12,043,110	7,976	66	3,398,993	3,141	92
1892.....	23,194,934	17,843	77	11,752,119	7,181	61	3,300,085	3,850	117
1891.....	22,802,676	16,570	73	11,461,128	7,590	66	3,201,177	3,722	116
1890.....	22,410,417	16,100	72	11,170,137	7,085	63	3,102,269	3,300	106
1889.....	21,862,462	14,861	68	10,767,541	6,590	61	2,901,621	2,871	99
1888.....	21,362,645	13,922	65	10,562,189	5,968	57	2,775,630	2,421	87
1887.....	20,862,829	14,122	68	10,356,836	5,557	54	2,649,638	2,174	82
1886.....	20,363,012	12,344	61	10,151,484	4,893	48	2,523,647	2,300	91
1885.....	19,863,195	11,428	58	9,946,132	4,481	45	2,397,655	2,144	89
1884.....	19,363,378	11,208	58	9,740,780	4,037	41	2,271,663	2,251	99
1883.....	18,863,561	11,444	61	9,535,428	4,040	42	2,145,672	2,229	104
1882.....	18,363,745	10,997	60	9,330,075	3,509	38	2,019,680	1,940	96
1881.....	17,863,928	10,276	58	9,124,723	3,661	40	1,893,689	1,749	92
1880.....	17,364,111	9,670	56	8,919,371	3,335	37	1,767,697	1,464	83
1879.....	16,925,811	8,490	50	8,670,875	2,821	33	1,689,978	1,310	78
1878.....	16,487,511	7,989	48	8,422,379	2,404	29	1,612,260	1,368	85
1877.....	16,049,211	7,394	46	8,173,883	2,201	27	1,534,511	1,935	126
1876.....	15,610,911	7,157	46	7,925,387	1,951	25	1,456,822	1,652	113
1875.....	15,172,611	6,986	46	7,676,891	1,783	23	1,379,104	1,172	85
1874.....	14,734,311	6,830	46	7,428,394	1,652	22	1,301,385	993	76
1873.....	14,296,011	6,664	47	7,179,898	1,681	23	1,223,666	894	73
1872.....	13,857,711	6,629	48	6,931,402	1,451	21	1,145,947	704	61
1871.....	13,419,411	6,039	45	6,682,906	1,344	20	1,068,229	586	55
1870.....	12,981,111	5,622	43	6,434,410	1,157	18	990,510	555	56
1869.....	12,592,672	5,569	44	6,367,835	1,058	17	953,357	541	57
1868.....	12,204,232	5,166	42	6,301,260	917	15	916,203	452	49
1867.....	11,815,793	4,928	42	6,234,684	951	15	879,050	460	52

¹ Actual enumeration. In 1890 includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 12.—DIVORCE RATES BASED ON (1) MARRIED POPULATION, 1900 AND 1890, (2) TOTAL POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1900				1890				1880		1870		DIVORCES: ANNUAL AVERAGE ¹ PER 100,000 POPULATION.			
	Popula- tion.	Married popula- tion.	Divorces: Annual average. ¹		Popula- tion. ²	Married popula- tion. ²	Divorces: Annual average. ¹		Popula- tion.	Divorces: Annual average. ¹	Popula- tion.	Divorces: Annual average. ¹	1900	1890	1880	1870
			Num- ber.	Per 100,000 married popula- tion.			Num- ber.	Per 100,000 married popula- tion.								
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	27,770,101	55,502	200	62,947,714	22,447,769	33,197	148	50,155,783	19,143	38,558,371	11,207	73	53	38	29
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	8,068,132	8,069	100	17,406,969	6,618,202	5,337	81	14,507,407	3,995	12,298,730	3,163	38	31	28	26
Maine.....	694,466	287,786	811	282	661,086	274,603	581	212	648,936	509	626,915	385	117	88	78	61
New Hampshire.....	411,588	169,565	461	272	376,530	157,184	377	240	346,991	295	318,300	169	112	100	85	53
Vermont.....	343,641	145,530	257	177	332,422	140,096	162	116	332,286	157	330,551	165	75	49	47	50
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	1,053,937	1,307	124	2,238,947	843,208	718	85	1,783,085	527	1,457,351	360	47	32	30	25
Rhode Island.....	428,556	160,363	450	281	345,506	129,690	263	203	276,531	256	217,353	193	105	76	93	89
Connecticut.....	908,420	350,184	456	130	746,258	287,317	491	171	622,700	382	537,454	453	50	66	61	84
New York.....	7,268,894	2,801,152	1,670	60	6,003,174	2,307,592	1,047	45	5,082,871	806	4,382,759	715	23	17	16	16
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	734,076	441	60	1,444,933	555,302	254	46	1,131,116	148	906,096	83	23	18	13	9
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	2,365,539	2,216	94	5,258,113	1,923,210	1,444	75	4,282,891	915	3,521,951	640	35	27	21	18
South Atlantic division.....	10,443,480	3,508,799	3,447	98	8,857,922	2,884,546	1,885	65	7,597,197	951	5,853,610	485	33	21	13	8
Delaware.....	184,735	70,266	30	43	168,493	62,351	31	50	146,608	15	125,015	9	16	18	10	7
Maryland.....	1,188,044	420,779	481	114	1,042,390	358,083	247	69	934,943	110	780,894	90	40	24	12	12
District of Columbia.....	278,718	100,327	163	162	230,392	79,314	78	98	177,624	55	131,700	40	58	34	31	30
Virginia.....	1,854,184	604,295	705	117	1,655,980	515,675	371	72	1,512,565	165	1,225,163	71	38	22	11	6
West Virginia.....	958,800	335,833	616	183	762,794	255,405	312	122	618,457	152	442,014	79	64	41	25	18
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	615,808	459	75	1,617,949	511,556	189	37	1,399,750	84	1,071,361	29	24	12	6	3
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	434,422	.....	.....	1,151,149	367,492	.....	.....	995,577	8	705,606	3	.....	.....	1	(³)
Georgia.....	2,216,331	742,821	576	78	1,837,353	600,691	433	72	1,542,180	220	1,184,109	121	26	24	14	10
Florida.....	528,542	184,248	417	226	391,422	133,799	224	167	269,493	142	187,748	43	79	57	53	23
North Central division.....	26,333,004	9,945,450	25,405	255	22,410,417	8,231,592	15,859	193	17,364,111	9,485	12,981,111	5,806	96	71	55	45
Ohio.....	4,157,545	1,633,276	3,765	231	3,672,329	1,380,550	2,355	171	3,198,062	1,527	2,665,280	979	91	64	48	37
Indiana.....	2,516,462	1,005,043	3,566	355	2,192,404	827,256	2,290	277	1,978,301	1,382	1,680,637	1,160	142	104	70	69
Illinois.....	4,821,550	1,808,263	4,837	267	3,826,352	1,391,660	2,875	207	3,077,871	2,086	2,539,891	1,295	100	75	68	51
Michigan.....	2,420,982	979,704	2,517	257	2,093,890	837,004	1,499	179	1,636,937	1,180	1,184,059	561	104	72	72	47
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	745,588	1,345	180	1,693,330	609,506	866	142	1,315,497	545	1,054,670	403	65	51	41	38
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	598,092	960	161	1,310,283	452,282	537	119	780,773	211	439,706	92	55	41	27	21
Iowa.....	2,231,853	843,148	2,070	246	1,912,297	699,474	1,281	183	1,624,615	982	1,194,020	590	93	67	60	49
Missouri.....	3,106,665	1,139,106	3,205	281	2,679,185	935,492	1,893	202	2,168,380	875	1,721,295	501	103	71	40	29
North Dakota.....	319,146	104,673	281	268	100,983	66,066	89	135	36,909	17	2,405	.....	88	47	46	.....
South Dakota.....	401,570	140,611	380	270	348,600	126,136	228	181	98,268	47	11,776	3	95	65	48	25
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	387,583	875	226	1,062,656	379,266	753	199	452,402	195	122,993	36	82	71	43	20
Kansas.....	1,470,495	560,363	1,604	286	1,428,108	526,900	1,193	226	996,096	438	364,399	186	109	84	44	51
South Central division.....	14,080,047	4,770,614	13,316	279	11,170,137	3,653,283	6,883	188	8,919,371	3,146	6,434,410	1,186	95	62	35	18
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	757,298	1,793	237	1,858,635	627,316	1,082	172	1,648,690	582	1,321,011	368	84	58	35	28
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	692,239	1,808	261	1,767,518	582,105	1,103	189	1,542,359	580	1,258,520	298	89	62	38	24
Alabama.....	1,828,697	607,942	1,264	208	1,513,401	490,864	818	167	1,262,505	341	996,992	104	69	54	27	10
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	508,468	1,145	225	1,289,600	406,992	614	151	1,131,597	345	827,922	99	74	48	30	12
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	450,244	571	127	1,118,588	357,678	326	91	939,946	94	726,915	34	41	29	10	5
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	447,951	1,786	399	1,128,211	375,608	1,012	269	802,525	423	484,471	114	136	90	53	24
Indian Territory.....	392,060	135,378	442	326	180,182	60,218	59	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	33	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	398,331	148,915	515	346	78,475	29,422	36	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	46	.....	.....
Texas.....	3,048,710	1,022,179	3,992	391	2,235,527	723,080	1,833	253	1,591,749	781	818,579	169	131	82	49	21
Western division.....	4,091,349	1,477,106	5,265	356	3,102,269	1,060,146	3,233	305	1,767,697	1,566	990,510	567	129	104	89	57
Montana.....	243,329	81,935	407	497	142,924	46,062	198	430	39,159	49	20,595	15	167	139	125	73
Idaho.....	161,772	55,865	194	347	88,548	29,330	82	280	32,610	19	14,999	10	120	93	58	67
Wyoming.....	92,531	30,204	109	361	62,555	19,834	54	272	20,789	23	9,118	9	118	86	111	99
Colorado.....	539,700	208,314	852	409	413,249	145,068	814	561	194,327	269	39,864	24	158	197	138	60
New Mexico.....	195,310	73,651	142	193	160,282	60,666	73	120	119,565	14	91,874	1	73	46	12	1
Arizona.....	122,931	42,711	147	344	88,243	29,374	59	201	40,440	19	9,658	1	120	67	47	10
Utah.....	276,749	93,130	255	274	210,779	68,836	155	225	143,963	164	86,786	80	92	74	114	62
Nevada.....	42,335	14,898	47	315	47,355	15,014	46	306	62,266	66	42,491	42	111	97	106	99
Washington.....	518,103	185,453	951	513	357,232	123,280	390	316	75,116	56	23,955	21	184	109	75	88
Oregon.....	413,536	150,640	555	368	317,704	109,992	343	312	174,768	161	90,923	73	134	108	92	80
California.....	1,485,053	540,305	1,606	297	1,213,398	412,690	1,019	247	864,694	726	560,247	291	108	84	84	53

¹ For the five-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.³ Estimated for Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated.⁴ See explanatory notes, page 53.⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 13.—POPULATION OF SELECTED COUNTIES AND INCLUDED CITIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

[See page 17.]

SELECTED COUNTY.	Included city.	POPULATION.											
		1900			1890 ¹			1880			1870		
		Selected county.	Included city.	Per cent in city.	Selected county.	Included city.	Per cent in city.	Selected county.	Included city.	Per cent in city.	Selected county.	Included city.	Per cent in city.
Suffolk, Mass.....	Boston.....	611,417	560,892	91.7	484,780	448,477	92.5	387,927	362,839	93.5	270,802	250,526	92.5
Providence, R. I.....	Providence.....	328,683	175,597	53.4	255,123	132,146	51.8	197,874	104,857	53.0	149,190	68,904	46.2
New Haven, Conn.....	New Haven and Waterbury.	269,163	153,886	57.2	209,058	109,944	52.6	156,523	80,688	51.6	121,257	61,666	50.9
New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, N. Y.	New York.....	3,437,202	3,437,202	100.0	² 2,533,600	² 2,507,414	(²)	² 1,935,359	² 1,911,698	(²)	² 1,469,045	² 1,478,103	(²)
Erie, N. Y.....	Buffalo.....	433,686	352,387	81.3	324,528	255,664	78.8	219,884	155,134	70.6	178,699	117,714	65.9
Monroe, N. Y.....	Rochester.....	217,854	162,608	74.6	189,586	133,896	70.6	144,903	89,366	61.7	117,868	62,386	52.9
Onondaga, N. Y.....	Syracuse.....	168,735	108,374	64.2	146,741	88,143	60.1	117,893	51,792	43.9	104,183	43,051	41.3
Essex, N. J.....	Newark.....	359,053	246,070	68.5	256,098	181,830	71.0	189,929	136,508	71.9	143,839	105,059	73.0
Hudson, N. J.....	Jersey City.....	386,048	206,433	53.5	275,126	163,003	59.2	187,944	120,722	64.2	129,067	82,546	64.0
Passaic, N. J.....	Paterson.....	155,202	105,171	67.8	105,046	78,347	74.6	68,860	51,031	74.1	46,416	33,579	72.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Philadelphia.....	1,293,697	1,293,697	100.0	1,046,964	1,046,964	100.0	847,170	847,170	100.0	674,022	674,022	100.0
Allegheny, Pa.....	Allegheny and Pittsburgh.	775,058	451,512	58.3	551,959	343,904	62.3	355,869	235,071	66.1	262,204	139,256	53.1
Newcastle, Del.....	Wilmington.....	109,697	76,508	69.7	97,182	61,431	63.2	77,716	42,478	54.7	63,515	30,841	48.6
Baltimore, ³ Md.....	Baltimore.....	599,712	508,957	84.9	507,348	434,439	85.6	415,649	332,313	80.0	330,741	267,354	80.8
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	278,718	278,718	100.0	230,392	230,392	100.0	177,624	177,624	100.0	131,700	131,700	100.0
Henrico, ⁴ Va.....	Richmond.....	115,112	85,050	73.9	103,394	81,388	78.7	82,703	63,600	76.9	66,179	51,038	77.1
Fulton, Ga.....	Atlanta.....	117,363	89,872	76.6	84,655	65,533	77.4	49,137	37,409	76.1	33,446	21,789	65.1
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	Cleveland.....	439,120	381,768	86.9	309,970	261,353	84.3	196,943	160,146	81.3	132,010	92,829	70.3
Hamilton, Ohio.....	Cincinnati.....	409,479	325,902	79.6	374,573	296,908	79.3	313,374	255,139	81.4	260,370	216,239	83.1
Lucas, Ohio.....	Toledo.....	153,559	131,822	85.8	102,296	81,434	79.6	67,377	50,137	74.4	46,722	31,584	67.6
Franklin, Ohio.....	Columbus.....	164,460	125,560	76.3	124,087	88,150	71.0	86,797	51,647	59.5	63,019	31,274	49.6
Marion, Ind.....	Indianapolis.....	197,227	169,164	85.8	141,156	105,436	74.7	102,782	75,056	73.0	71,939	48,244	67.1
Cook, Ill.....	Chicago.....	1,838,735	1,698,575	92.4	1,191,922	1,099,850	92.3	607,524	503,185	82.8	349,966	298,977	85.4
Wayne, Mich.....	Detroit.....	348,793	285,704	81.9	257,114	205,876	80.1	166,444	116,340	69.9	119,038	79,577	66.9
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Milwaukee.....	330,017	285,315	86.5	236,101	204,468	86.6	138,537	115,587	83.4	89,930	71,440	79.4
Hennepin, Minn.....	Minneapolis.....	228,340	202,718	88.8	185,294	164,738	88.9	67,013	46,887	70.0	31,566	13,066	41.4
Ramsey, Minn.....	St. Paul.....	170,554	163,065	95.6	139,796	133,156	95.3	45,890	41,473	90.4	23,085	20,030	86.8
Polk, Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	82,624	62,139	75.2	65,410	50,093	76.6	42,395	22,408	52.9	27,857	12,035	43.2
St. Louis, ⁵ Mo.....	St. Louis.....	625,278	575,238	92.0	488,077	451,770	92.6	382,406	350,518	91.7	351,189	310,864	88.5
Jackson, Mo.....	Kansas City.....	195,193	163,752	83.9	160,510	132,716	82.7	82,325	55,785	67.8	55,041	32,260	58.6
Buchanan, Mo.....	St. Joseph.....	121,838	102,979	84.5	70,100	52,324	74.6	49,792	32,431	65.1	35,109	19,565	55.7
Douglas, Nebr.....	Omaha.....	140,590	102,555	72.9	158,008	140,452	88.9	37,645	30,518	81.1	19,982	16,083	80.5
Jefferson, Ky.....	Louisville.....	232,549	204,731	88.0	188,598	161,129	85.4	146,010	123,758	84.8	118,953	100,753	84.7
Shelby, Tenn.....	Memphis.....	153,557	102,320	66.6	112,740	64,495	57.2	78,430	33,592	42.8	76,378	40,226	52.7
Davidson, Tenn.....	Nashville.....	122,815	80,865	65.8	108,174	76,168	70.4	79,026	43,350	54.9	62,897	25,865	41.1
Orleans, La.....	New Orleans.....	287,104	287,104	100.0	242,039	242,039	100.0	216,090	216,090	100.0	191,418	191,418	100.0
Arapahoe, Colo.....	Denver.....	153,017	133,859	87.5	132,135	106,713	80.8	38,644	35,629	92.2	6,829	4,759	69.7
Salt Lake, Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	77,725	53,531	68.9	58,457	44,843	76.7	31,977	20,768	64.9	18,337	12,854	70.1
King, Wash.....	Seattle.....	110,053	80,671	73.3	64,092	42,837	66.8	6,910	3,533	51.1	2,120	1,107	52.2
Multnomah, Oreg.....	Portland.....	103,167	90,426	87.7	74,884	46,385	61.9	25,203	17,577	69.7	11,510	8,293	72.1
San Francisco, Cal.....	San Francisco.....	342,782	342,782	100.0	298,997	298,997	100.0	233,959	233,959	100.0	149,473	149,473	100.0
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Los Angeles.....	170,298	102,479	60.2	101,454	50,395	49.7	33,381	11,183	33.5	15,309	5,728	37.4

¹ Includes the population specially enumerated.

² It is impossible to give accurate figures on account of the change in boundary.

³ County population includes Baltimore city.

⁴ County population includes Richmond city, made independent since 1890.

⁵ County population includes St. Louis city, made independent since 1870.

TABLE 14.—DIVORCE RATES BASED ON TOTAL POPULATION IN CITY COUNTIES AND IN OTHER COUNTIES, FOR SELECTED STATES, EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

STATE AND COUNTY.	COUNTIES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.											
	1900			1890 ¹			1880			1870		
	Popula- tion.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1898 to 1902.		Popula- tion.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1888 to 1892.		Popula- tion.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1878 to 1882.		Popula- tion.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1868 to 1872.	
		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.
Total.....	57,133,295	39,489	69	47,244,534	24,298	51	38,556,986	15,134	39	30,096,360	9,417	31
City counties.....	16,512,492	11,825	72	12,488,567	6,664	53	18,569,554	3,774	24	16,009,764	2,039	34
Other counties.....	40,620,803	27,664	68	34,755,967	17,634	51	29,914,028	11,308	38	24,064,508	7,358	21
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	1,307	47	2,238,947	718	32	1,783,085	527	30	1,457,351	360	25
City counties.....	611,417	379	62	484,780	207	43	387,927	124	32	270,802	106	39
Suffolk (Boston).....	611,417	379	62	484,780	207	43	387,927	124	32	270,802	106	39
Other counties.....	2,193,929	928	42	1,754,167	511	29	1,395,158	403	29	1,186,549	254	21
Rhode Island.....	428,556	450	105	345,506	263	76	276,531	256	93	217,353	193	89
City counties.....	328,683	390	119	255,123	207	81	197,874	199	101	149,190	146	98
Providence (Providence).....	328,683	390	119	255,123	207	81	197,874	199	101	149,190	146	98
Other counties.....	99,873	60	60	90,383	56	62	78,657	57	72	68,163	47	69
Connecticut.....	908,420	456	50	746,258	491	66	622,700	382	61	537,454	453	84
City counties.....	269,163	139	52	209,058	137	66	156,523	110	70	121,257	129	106
New Haven (New Haven and Waterbury).....	269,163	139	52	209,058	137	66	156,523	110	70	121,257	129	106
Other counties.....	639,257	317	50	537,200	354	66	466,177	272	58	416,197	324	78
New York.....	7,225,683	1,663	23	6,003,174	1,047	17	5,082,871	806	16	4,382,759	715	16
City counties.....	4,257,477	929	22	3,194,455	549	17	2,418,039	426	18	1,869,795	410	22
Greater New York.....	3,437,202	690	20	2,633,600	393	16	1,935,359	332	17	1,469,045	323	22
New York.....	2,050,600	401	20	1,515,301	273	18	1,206,299	221	18	942,292	265	28
Kings, Queens, and Richmond.....	1,386,602	289	21	1,018,299	120	12	729,060	111	15	526,753	58	11
Erie (Buffalo).....	433,686	140	32	324,528	80	25	219,884	35	16	178,699	31	17
Monroe (Rochester).....	217,854	56	26	189,586	35	18	144,903	28	19	117,868	33	28
Onondaga (Syracuse).....	168,735	43	25	146,741	41	28	117,893	31	26	104,183	23	22
Other counties.....	2,968,206	734	25	2,808,719	498	18	2,664,832	380	14	2,512,964	305	12
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	441	23	1,444,933	254	18	1,131,116	148	13	906,096	83	9
City counties.....	900,303	217	24	636,270	118	19	446,733	78	17	319,322	37	12
Essex (Newark).....	359,053	90	25	256,098	48	19	189,929	38	20	143,839	22	15
Hudson (Jersey City).....	386,048	85	22	275,126	45	16	187,944	27	14	129,067	12	9
Passaic (Paterson).....	155,202	42	27	105,046	25	24	68,860	13	19	46,416	3	6
Other counties.....	983,366	224	23	808,663	136	17	684,383	70	10	586,774	46	8
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	2,216	35	5,258,113	1,444	27	4,282,891	915	21	3,521,951	629	18
City counties.....	2,068,755	717	35	1,598,923	456	29	1,203,039	284	24	936,226	175	19
Philadelphia (Philadelphia).....	1,293,697	465	36	1,046,964	307	29	847,170	206	24	674,022	138	20
Allegheny (Pittsburg and Allegheny).....	775,058	252	33	551,959	149	27	355,869	78	22	262,204	37	14
Other counties.....	4,233,360	1,499	35	3,659,190	988	27	3,079,852	631	20	2,585,725	454	18
Delaware.....	184,735	30	16	168,493	31	18	146,608	15	10	125,015	9	7
City counties.....	109,697	24	22	97,182	8	8	77,716	9	12	63,515	6	9
Newcastle (Wilmington).....	109,697	24	22	97,182	8	8	77,716	9	12	63,515	6	9
Other counties.....	75,038	6	8	71,311	23	32	68,892	6	9	61,500	3	5
Maryland.....	1,163,382	475	41	1,018,539	244	24	924,405	110	12	771,029	90	12
City counties.....	599,712	324	54	507,348	171	34	415,649	80	19	330,741	66	20
Baltimore county and city (Baltimore).....	599,712	324	54	507,348	171	34	415,649	80	19	330,741	66	20
Other counties.....	563,670	151	27	509,191	73	14	508,756	30	6	440,288	24	5
District of Columbia.....	278,718	163	58	230,392	78	34	177,624	55	31	131,700	40	30

¹ Includes the population specially enumerated.

² Exclusive of Washington.

³ Exclusive of 51 divorces which were granted by the legislature and could not be credited to the proper counties.

TABLE 14.—DIVORCE RATES BASED ON TOTAL POPULATION IN CITY COUNTIES AND IN OTHER COUNTIES, FOR SELECTED STATES, EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

STATE AND COUNTY.	COUNTIES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.											
	1900			1890 ¹			1880			1870		
	Popula- tion.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1898 to 1902.		Popula- tion.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1888 to 1892.		Popula- tion.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1878 to 1882.		Popula- tion.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1868 to 1872.	
		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.
Virginia.....	1,854,184	705	38	1,635,395	363	22	1,498,120	165	11	1,189,397	70	6
City counties.....	115,112	75	65	103,394	40	39	82,703	16	19	66,179	9	14
Henrico ² (Richmond).....	115,112	75	65	103,394	40	39	82,703	16	19	66,179	9	14
Other counties.....	1,739,072	630	36	1,532,001	323	21	1,415,417	149	11	1,123,218	61	5
Georgia.....	2,164,825	569	26	1,765,837	426	24	1,452,081	210	14	1,093,239	117	11
City counties.....	117,363	58	49	84,655	43	51	49,137	9	18	33,446	8	24
Fulton (Atlanta).....	117,363	58	49	84,655	43	51	49,137	9	18	33,446	8	24
Other counties.....	2,047,462	511	25	1,681,182	383	23	1,402,944	201	14	1,059,793	109	10
Ohio.....	4,157,545	3,765	91	3,629,956	2,330	64	2,884,688	1,527	53	2,379,345	969	41
City counties.....	1,166,618	1,161	100	910,926	655	72	351,117	299	85	241,751	154	64
Cuyahoga (Cleveland).....	439,120	470	107	309,970	207	67	196,943	184	93	132,010	108	82
Hamilton (Cincinnati).....	409,479	330	81	374,573	237	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucas (Toledo).....	153,559	175	114	102,296	100	98	67,377	50	74	46,722	17	36
Franklin (Columbus).....	164,460	186	113	124,087	111	89	86,797	65	75	63,019	29	46
Other counties.....	2,990,927	2,604	87	2,719,030	1,675	62	2,533,571	1,228	48	2,137,594	815	38
Indiana.....	2,516,462	3,566	142	2,192,404	2,290	104	1,950,774	1,372	70	1,657,867	1,160	70
City counties.....	197,227	460	233	141,156	253	179	102,782	153	149	71,939	89	124
Marion (Indianapolis).....	197,227	460	233	141,156	253	179	102,782	153	149	71,939	89	124
Other counties.....	2,319,235	3,106	134	2,051,248	2,037	99	1,847,992	1,219	66	1,585,928	1,071	68
Illinois.....	4,753,707	4,767	100	3,593,601	2,686	75	3,058,088	2,086	68	2,155,260	1,181	55
City counties.....	1,838,735	2,097	114	1,191,922	1,000	84	607,524	561	92	.....	.....	.....
Cook (Chicago).....	1,838,735	2,097	114	1,191,922	1,000	84	607,524	561	92	.....	.....	.....
Other counties.....	2,914,972	2,670	92	2,401,679	1,686	70	2,450,564	1,525	62	2,155,260	1,181	55
Michigan.....	2,383,946	2,478	104	2,053,877	1,469	72	1,636,937	1,180	72	1,184,059	561	47
City counties.....	348,793	372	107	257,114	189	74	166,444	99	59	119,038	58	49
Wayne (Detroit).....	348,793	372	107	257,114	189	74	166,444	99	59	119,038	58	49
Other counties.....	2,035,153	2,106	103	1,796,763	1,280	71	1,470,493	1,081	74	1,065,021	503	47
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	1,345	65	1,686,333	864	51	1,315,497	545	41	1,050,758	403	38
City counties.....	330,017	280	85	236,101	159	67	138,537	103	74	89,930	51	57
Milwaukee (Milwaukee).....	330,017	280	85	236,101	159	67	138,537	103	74	89,930	51	57
Other counties.....	1,739,025	1,065	61	1,450,232	705	49	1,176,960	442	38	960,828	352	37
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	960	55	1,310,283	537	41	777,761	210	27	438,148	92	21
City counties.....	398,894	384	96	325,090	237	73	112,903	66	58	54,651	24	44
Hennepin (Minneapolis).....	228,340	262	115	185,294	165	89	67,013	46	69	31,566	17	54
Ramsey (St. Paul).....	170,554	122	72	139,796	72	52	45,890	20	44	23,085	7	30
Other counties.....	1,352,500	576	43	985,193	300	30	664,858	144	22	383,497	68	18
Iowa.....	2,177,243	1,980	91	1,842,143	1,222	66	1,624,615	982	60	1,187,512	590	50
City counties.....	82,624	207	251	65,410	100	153	42,395	42	99	27,857	26	93
Polk (Des Moines).....	82,624	207	251	65,410	100	153	42,395	42	99	27,857	26	93
Other counties.....	2,094,619	1,773	85	1,776,733	1,122	63	1,582,220	940	59	1,159,655	564	49
Missouri.....	3,028,085	3,144	104	2,552,333	1,851	73	2,133,553	875	41	1,696,968	501	30
City counties.....	942,309	1,164	124	718,687	655	91	514,523	320	62	441,339	204	46
St. Louis county and city (St. Louis).....	625,278	539	86	488,077	363	74	382,406	232	61	351,189	158	45
Jackson (Kansas City).....	195,193	484	248	160,510	216	135	82,325	62	75	55,041	23	42
Buchanan (St. Joseph).....	121,838	141	116	70,100	76	108	49,792	26	52	35,109	23	66
Other counties.....	2,085,776	1,980	95	1,833,646	1,196	65	1,619,030	555	34	1,255,629	297	24

¹Includes the population specially enumerated.

²Includes Richmond city, made independent since 1890.

TABLE 14.—DIVORCE RATES BASED ON TOTAL POPULATION IN CITY COUNTIES AND IN OTHER COUNTIES, FOR SELECTED STATES, EXCLUSIVE OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

STATE AND COUNTY.	COUNTIES EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOR WHICH DIVORCE RECORDS WERE LACKING OR INCOMPLETE.											
	1900			1890 ¹			1880			1870		
	Popu- lation.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1898 to 1902.		Popu- lation.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1888 to 1892.		Popu- lation.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1878 to 1882.		Popu- lation.	Divorces: An- nual aver- age, 1868 to 1872.	
		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	875	82	1,026,705	729	71	434,293	196	44	99,928	33	33
City counties.....	140,590	232	165	158,008	104	66	37,645	19	50	19,982	10	50
Douglas (Omaha).....	140,590	232	165	158,008	104	66	37,645	19	50	19,982	10	50
Other counties.....	925,710	643	69	868,697	625	72	396,648	174	44	79,946	23	29
Kentucky.....	2,104,497	1,783	85	1,777,745	1,048	59	1,613,811	582	36	1,292,382	268	28
City counties.....	232,549	277	119	188,598	185	98	146,010	85	58	118,953	55	46
Jefferson (Louisville).....	232,549	277	119	188,598	185	98	146,010	85	58	118,953	55	46
Other counties.....	1,871,948	1,506	80	1,589,147	863	54	1,467,801	497	34	1,173,429	313	27
Tennessee.....	1,713,699	1,601	93	1,468,920	999	68	1,447,616	555	38	1,161,061	283	24
City counties.....	276,372	434	157	220,914	223	101	157,456	106	67	139,275	52	37
Shelby (Memphis).....	153,557	259	169	112,740	110	98	78,430	42	54	76,378	27	35
Davidson (Nashville).....	122,815	175	142	108,174	113	104	79,026	64	81	62,897	25	40
Other counties.....	1,437,327	1,167	81	1,248,006	776	62	1,290,160	449	35	1,021,786	231	23
Louisiana.....	1,361,428	571	42	1,096,173	326	30	889,691	94	11	679,442	33	5
City counties.....	287,104	144	50	242,039	93	38	216,090	37	17	191,418	18	9
Orleans (New Orleans).....	287,104	144	50	242,039	93	38	216,090	37	17	191,418	18	9
Other counties.....	1,074,324	427	40	854,134	233	27	673,601	57	8	488,024	15	3
Colorado.....	530,906	846	159	404,743	715	177	194,327	269	138	39,864	24	60
City counties.....	153,017	297	194	132,135	341	258	38,644	76	197	6,829	14	205
Arapahoe (Denver).....	153,017	297	194	132,135	341	258	38,644	76	197	6,829	14	205
Other counties.....	377,889	549	145	272,608	374	137	155,683	193	124	33,035	10	30
Utah.....	276,749	255	92	207,439	153	74	143,963	*148	*103	86,786	*77	*89
City counties.....	77,725	121	156	58,457	67	115	31,977	68	213	18,337	33	180
Salt Lake (Salt Lake City).....	77,725	121	156	58,457	67	115	31,977	68	213	18,337	33	180
Other counties.....	199,024	134	67	148,982	86	58	111,986	80	71	68,449	44	64
Washington.....	504,641	932	185	340,320	375	110	73,404	52	71	22,088	20	91
City counties.....	110,053	293	266	64,092	90	140	6,910	(*)	(*)	2,120	(*)	(*)
King (Seattle).....	110,053	293	266	64,092	90	140	6,910	(*)	(*)	2,120	(*)	(*)
Other counties.....	394,588	639	162	276,228	285	103	66,494	(*)	(*)	19,968	(*)	(*)
Oregon.....	413,536	555	134	310,940	337	108	158,511	161	102	85,455	73	85
City counties.....	103,167	114	111	74,884	122	163	25,203	48	190	11,510	15	130
Multnomah (Portland).....	103,167	114	111	74,884	122	163	25,203	48	190	11,510	15	130
Other counties.....	310,369	441	142	236,056	215	91	133,308	113	85	73,945	58	78
California.....	1,124,482	1,591	141	897,032	1,008	112	841,425	714	85	546,093	290	53
City counties.....	170,298	373	219	101,454	177	174	267,340	302	113	164,782	104	63
San Francisco (San Francisco).....	170,298	373	219	101,454	177	174	267,340	302	113	164,782	104	63
Los Angeles (Los Angeles).....	170,298	373	219	101,454	177	174	267,340	302	113	164,782	104	63
Other counties.....	954,184	1,218	128	795,578	831	104	574,085	412	72	381,311	186	49

¹ Includes the population specially enumerated.

² Exclusive of the divorces granted by the United States district court, except 18 included under Weber county, as these divorces could not be credited to the proper counties.

³ Because of frequent changes in the grouping of counties for judicial purposes, it is impracticable to compute an accurate divorce rate.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY FACTS AS TO ALIMONY, OF DIVORCES GRANTED, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.												
	Total.	Alimony asked.								Alimony not asked.		Facts as to alimony unknown.	
		Total.		Granted.		Refused.		Result unknown.					
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.	945,625	124,932	13.2	86,559	9.2	37,936	4.0	437	(1)	805,776	85.2	14,917	1.6
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	15,023	10.5	9,542	6.7	5,464	3.8	17	(1)	127,379	89.1	518	0.4
Maine.....	14,194	1,284	9.0	537	3.8	747	5.3	.....	.....	12,904	90.9	6	(1)
New Hampshire.....	8,617	913	10.6	723	8.4	190	2.2	.....	.....	7,694	89.3	10	0.1
Vermont.....	4,740	1,052	22.2	764	16.1	285	6.0	3	0.1	3,675	77.5	13	0.3
Massachusetts.....	22,940	2,041	8.9	1,090	4.8	938	4.1	13	0.1	20,860	90.9	39	0.2
Rhode Island.....	6,953	455	6.5	280	4.0	175	2.5	.....	.....	6,493	93.4	5	0.1
Connecticut.....	9,224	582	6.3	313	3.4	269	2.9	.....	.....	8,636	93.6	6	0.1
New York.....	29,125	7,623	26.2	5,425	18.6	2,198	7.5	.....	.....	21,266	73.0	236	0.8
New Jersey.....	7,441	714	9.6	243	3.3	471	6.3	.....	.....	6,716	90.3	11	0.1
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	359	0.9	167	0.4	191	0.5	1	(1)	39,135	98.6	192	0.5
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	4,141	7.1	1,765	3.0	2,339	4.0	37	0.1	52,261	89.2	2,201	3.8
Delaware.....	887	22	2.5	6	0.7	15	1.7	1	0.1	495	55.8	370	41.7
Maryland.....	7,920	1,498	18.9	276	3.5	1,212	15.3	10	0.1	6,217	78.5	205	2.6
District of Columbia.....	2,325	271	11.7	128	5.5	143	6.2	.....	.....	2,021	86.9	33	1.4
Virginia.....	12,129	663	5.5	386	3.2	277	2.3	.....	.....	11,328	93.4	138	1.1
West Virginia.....	10,308	523	5.1	318	3.1	193	1.9	12	0.1	9,591	93.0	194	1.9
North Carolina.....	7,047	196	2.8	131	1.9	63	0.9	2	(1)	6,650	94.4	201	2.9
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	10,401	615	5.9	321	3.1	287	2.8	7	0.1	9,036	86.9	750	7.2
Florida.....	7,586	353	4.7	199	2.6	149	2.0	5	0.1	6,923	91.3	310	4.1
North Central division.....	434,476	81,611	18.8	58,424	13.4	22,890	5.3	297	0.1	348,285	80.2	4,580	1.1
Ohio.....	63,982	19,968	31.2	14,447	22.6	5,449	8.5	72	0.1	43,498	68.0	516	0.8
Indiana.....	60,721	11,135	18.3	7,798	12.8	3,328	5.5	9	(1)	48,403	79.7	1,183	1.9
Illinois.....	82,209	9,991	12.2	5,511	6.7	4,425	5.4	55	0.1	71,783	87.3	435	0.5
Michigan.....	42,371	5,921	14.0	4,030	9.5	1,879	4.4	12	(1)	36,173	85.4	277	0.7
Wisconsin.....	22,867	8,180	35.8	6,382	27.9	1,792	7.8	6	(1)	14,471	63.3	216	0.9
Minnesota.....	15,646	2,502	16.0	1,781	11.4	716	4.6	5	(1)	13,037	83.3	107	0.7
Iowa.....	34,874	8,022	23.0	6,231	17.9	1,776	5.1	15	(1)	26,467	75.9	385	1.1
Missouri.....	54,766	5,707	10.4	4,548	8.3	1,065	1.9	94	0.2	48,465	88.5	594	1.1
North Dakota ²	4,317	573	13.3	395	9.1	171	4.0	7	0.2	3,656	84.7	88	2.0
South Dakota ²	7,108	1,001	14.1	675	9.5	320	4.5	6	0.1	5,989	84.3	118	1.7
Nebraska.....	16,711	3,176	19.0	2,062	12.3	1,105	6.6	9	0.1	13,218	79.1	317	1.9
Kansas.....	28,904	5,435	18.8	4,564	15.8	864	3.0	7	(1)	23,125	80.0	344	1.2
South Central division.....	220,289	11,159	5.1	8,338	3.8	2,766	1.3	55	(1)	202,176	91.8	6,954	3.2
Kentucky.....	30,641	3,022	9.9	1,707	5.6	1,305	4.3	10	(1)	26,739	87.3	890	2.9
Tennessee.....	30,447	3,820	12.5	3,435	11.3	370	1.2	15	(1)	24,390	80.1	2,237	7.3
Alabama.....	22,807	319	1.4	245	1.1	73	0.3	1	(1)	22,236	97.5	252	1.1
Mississippi.....	19,993	403	2.0	228	1.1	173	0.9	2	(1)	18,326	91.7	1,264	6.3
Louisiana.....	9,785	344	3.5	291	3.0	43	0.4	10	0.1	9,315	95.2	126	1.3
Arkansas.....	29,541	1,015	3.4	748	2.5	261	0.9	6	(1)	27,999	94.8	527	1.8
Indian Territory ²	6,751	289	4.3	209	3.1	80	1.2	.....	.....	6,422	95.1	40	0.6
Oklahoma ²	7,669	1,118	14.6	838	10.9	272	3.5	8	0.1	6,344	82.7	207	2.7
Texas.....	62,655	829	1.3	637	1.0	189	0.3	3	(1)	60,405	96.4	1,421	2.3
Western division.....	89,337	12,998	14.5	8,490	9.5	4,477	5.0	31	(1)	75,675	84.7	664	0.7
Montana.....	6,454	741	11.5	516	8.0	224	3.5	1	(1)	5,645	87.5	68	1.1
Idaho.....	3,205	355	11.1	286	8.9	69	2.2	.....	.....	2,793	87.1	57	1.8
Wyoming.....	1,772	196	11.1	138	7.8	55	3.1	3	0.2	1,565	88.3	11	0.6
Colorado.....	15,844	2,756	17.4	1,618	10.2	1,129	7.1	9	0.1	13,004	82.1	84	0.5
New Mexico.....	2,437	276	11.3	179	7.3	97	4.0	.....	.....	2,151	88.3	10	0.4
Arizona.....	2,380	165	6.9	93	3.9	72	3.0	.....	.....	2,192	92.1	23	1.0
Utah.....	4,670	1,482	31.7	1,235	26.4	245	5.2	2	(1)	3,129	67.0	59	1.3
Nevada.....	1,045	37	3.5	27	2.6	10	1.0	.....	.....	994	95.1	14	1.3
Washington.....	16,215	1,966	12.1	1,394	8.6	566	3.5	6	(1)	14,016	86.4	233	1.4
Oregon.....	10,145	1,044	10.3	647	6.4	397	3.9	.....	.....	9,066	89.4	35	0.3
California.....	25,170	3,980	15.8	2,357	9.4	1,613	6.4	10	(1)	21,120	83.9	70	0.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 16.—DIVORCES, BY DETAILED CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906.

CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.			CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.		
	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.		Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Adultery.....	153,759	90,890	62,869	Adultery, cruelty, and vagrancy.....	1		1
Adultery and attempt to take life.....	10	6	4	Adultery, cruelty, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	2		2
Adultery, attempt to take life, and conviction of felony.....	1		1	Adultery and desertion.....	11,225	7,022	4,203
Adultery, attempt to take life, and cruel and inhuman treatment.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and fraud.....	1		1
Adultery, attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	63	27	36
Adultery, attempt to take life, and cruelty.....	4	4		Adultery, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and lewd conduct.....	1	1	
Adultery, attempt to take life, and habitual drunkenness.....	2	1	1	Adultery, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect of duty.....	1	1	
Adultery and bad temper.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	12		12
Adultery, bad temper, and cruelty.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and vagrancy.....	2		2
Adultery and bigamy.....	24	14	10	Adultery, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	1	1	
Adultery, bigamy, and conviction of felony.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and impotency.....	1	1	
Adultery, bigamy, conviction of felony, cruelty, and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	12	8	4
Adultery, bigamy, and cruel and inhuman treatment.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and lewd conduct.....	22	21	1
Adultery, bigamy, and cruelty.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and loathsome disease.....	2		2
Adultery, bigamy, and desertion.....	14	7	7	Adultery, desertion, and neglect of duty.....	40	13	27
Adultery, bigamy, desertion, and fraud.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	294		294
Adultery, bigamy, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and pregnancy before marriage.....	1	1	
Adultery and conviction of felony.....	60	13	47	Adultery, desertion, and refusal to cohabit.....	1	1	
Adultery, conviction of felony, and cruelty.....	5	5		Adultery, desertion, and refusal to move to state.....	2	2	
Adultery, conviction of felony, cruelty, and desertion.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and vagrancy.....	1		1
Adultery, conviction of felony, cruelty, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Adultery, desertion, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	5	4	1
Adultery, conviction of felony, cruelty, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Adultery, duress, and force.....	1	1	
Adultery, conviction of felony, and desertion.....	11		11	Adultery and fraud.....	5	4	1
Adultery, conviction of felony, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Adultery and fraudulent contract.....	6	5	1
Adultery, conviction of felony, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	1		1	Adultery and fugitive from justice.....	2		2
Adultery, conviction of felony, and neglect to provide.....	5	5		Adultery and habitual drunkenness.....	752	319	433
Adultery and cruel and abusive treatment.....	78	8	70	Adultery, habitual drunkenness, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	3		3
Adultery, cruel and abusive treatment, and desertion.....	2		2	Adultery, habitual drunkenness, and lewd conduct.....	5	5	
Adultery, cruel and abusive treatment, and habitual drunkenness.....	2	1	1	Adultery, habitual drunkenness, and neglect of duty.....	22	2	20
Adultery, cruel and abusive treatment, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Adultery, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	26		26
Adultery and cruel and inhuman treatment.....	248	26	222	Adultery, habitual drunkenness, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	1		1
Adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, and desertion.....	22	3	19	Adultery and illicit carnal intercourse before marriage.....	3	3	
Adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Adultery and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	10	2	8
Adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Adultery and incompatibility of temper.....	1	1	
Adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	27		27	Adultery and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	170	78	92
Adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	17	2	15	Adultery, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	4		4
Adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Adultery, indignities rendering life intolerable, and vagrancy.....	1		1
Adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, and voluntary separation.....	1	1		Adultery and lewd conduct.....	165	164	1
Adultery and cruelty.....	4,505	1,243	3,262	Adultery, lewd conduct, and loathsome disease.....	1	1	
Adultery, cruelty, and desertion.....	439	135	304	Adultery and loathsome disease.....	10	4	6
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	15	3	12	Adultery and neglect of duty.....	504	227	277
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	1		1	Adultery and neglect to provide.....	428		428
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, indignities rendering life intolerable, and vagrancy.....	1		1	Adultery, neglect to provide, and vagrancy.....	1		1
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect of duty.....	1		1	Adultery and pregnancy before marriage.....	21	21	
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	4		4	Adultery and prostitution before marriage.....	3	3	
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and vagrancy.....	2		2	Adultery and refusal to cohabit.....	2	2	
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	2		2	Adultery and refusal to move to state.....	4	4	
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, imprisonment in penitentiary, and neglect of duty.....	1		1	Adultery and vagrancy.....	3		3
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, and neglect of duty.....	4		4	Adultery and violent and ungovernable temper.....	15	9	6
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	33		33	Attempt to take life.....	301	136	165
Adultery, cruelty, desertion, and vagrancy.....	1		1	Attempt to take life and conviction of felony.....	7		7
Adultery, cruelty, and habitual drunkenness.....	182	33	149	Attempt to take life, conviction of felony, cruel and inhuman treatment, and desertion.....	1		1
Adultery, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and neglect of duty.....	8		8	Attempt to take life and cruel and inhuman treatment.....	25	4	21
Adultery, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	15		15	Attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, and desertion.....	2		2
Adultery, cruelty, and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	3	1	2	Attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1		1
Adultery, cruelty, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	6	1	5	Attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	2		2
Adultery, cruelty, and loathsome disease.....	2		2	Attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	1		1
Adultery, cruelty, and neglect of duty.....	120	26	94	Attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, and habitual drunkenness.....	3		3
Adultery, cruelty, and neglect to provide.....	137		137	Attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1		1
				Attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	3		3
				Attempt to take life, cruel and inhuman treatment, and neglect to provide.....	9	1	8
				Attempt to take life and habitual drunkenness.....	2		2
				Attempt to take life and neglect to provide.....	10	7	3
				Bad temper.....			

TABLE 16.—DIVORCES, BY DETAILED CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.			CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.		
	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.		Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Bad temper and cruelty.....	11		11	Cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	3		3
Bad temper, cruelty, and desertion.....	3	1	2	Cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	7		7
Bad temper, cruelty, and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	306		306
Bad temper and desertion.....	4	2	2	Cruel and inhuman treatment and habitual drunkenness.....	476	15	461
Bad temper and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	1		1
Bad temper, habitual drunkenness, and loathsome disease.....	1		1	Cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	2		2
Bad temper and lewd conduct.....	2	2		Cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	4		4
Bigamy.....	1,005	374	631	Cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	129		129
Bigamy and conviction of felony.....	21	2	19	Cruel and inhuman treatment and despotism.....	4	1	3
Bigamy, conviction of felony, and desertion.....	1		1	Cruel and inhuman treatment, impotency, and neglect to provide.....	1		1
Bigamy, conviction of felony, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Cruel and inhuman treatment and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	3	1	2
Bigamy, conviction of felony, and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	1		1	Cruel and inhuman treatment and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	27		27
Bigamy, cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Cruel and inhuman treatment, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	16		16
Bigamy and cruelty.....	17	5	12	Cruel and inhuman treatment and neglect to provide.....	929		929
Bigamy, cruelty, and desertion.....	4	3	1	Cruel and inhuman treatment, neglect to provide, and voluntary separation.....	1		1
Bigamy, cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	1		1	Cruel and inhuman treatment and voluntary separation.....	2	1	1
Bigamy, cruelty, and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Cruelty.....	174,482	26,680	147,802
Bigamy, cruelty, and neglect of duty.....	1		1	Cruelty and defamation.....	4		4
Bigamy and desertion.....	76	16	60	Cruelty and desertion.....	10,134	2,378	7,756
Bigamy, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Cruelty, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	328	20	308
Bigamy, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	7		7	Cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	1		1
Bigamy and fraud.....	2	2		Cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect of duty.....	10		10
Bigamy and fraudulent contract.....	1		1	Cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	82		82
Bigamy and habitual drunkenness.....	7	2	5	Cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	3		3
Bigamy and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	1		1	Cruelty, desertion, and impotency.....	3		3
Bigamy and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	3		3	Cruelty, desertion, impotency, and neglect to provide.....	1		1
Bigamy and neglect of duty.....	2		2	Cruelty, desertion, and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	1		1
Bigamy and neglect to provide.....	4		4	Cruelty, desertion, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	18	1	17
Bigamy, neglect to provide, and vagrancy.....	1		1	Cruelty, desertion, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	2		2
Consanguinity.....	4	3	1	Cruelty, desertion, and loathsome disease.....	2		2
Conviction of felony.....	6,258	201	6,057	Cruelty, desertion, and neglect of duty.....	170	21	149
Conviction of felony and cruel and inhuman treatment.....	6		6	Cruelty, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	1,070	2	1,068
Conviction of felony, cruel and inhuman treatment, and habitual drunkenness.....	2		2	Cruelty, desertion, and refusal to cohabit.....	1		1
Conviction of felony and cruelty.....	117	4	113	Cruelty, desertion, and vagrancy.....	1		1
Conviction of felony, cruelty, and desertion.....	8		8	Cruelty, desertion, and vicious conduct.....	1	1	
Conviction of felony, cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Cruelty, desertion, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	7	2	5
Conviction of felony, cruelty, and habitual drunkenness.....	3		3	Cruelty and fraud.....	20	5	15
Conviction of felony, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	4		4	Cruelty, fraud, and gross misbehavior and wickedness.....	1	1	
Conviction of felony, cruelty, and neglect of duty.....	2		2	Cruelty, fraud, and neglect of duty.....	2		2
Conviction of felony, cruelty, and neglect to provide.....	8		8	Cruelty and fraudulent contract.....	6	2	4
Conviction of felony, cruelty, and vagrancy.....	1		1	Cruelty, fraudulent contract, and neglect of duty.....	1		1
Conviction of felony and desertion.....	152	4	148	Cruelty and gross misbehavior and wickedness.....	2	1	1
Conviction of felony, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	3		3	Cruelty and habitual drunkenness.....	7,967	305	7,662
Conviction of felony, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	2		2
Conviction of felony, desertion, and neglect of duty.....	3	3		Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	10	2	8
Conviction of felony, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	32		32	Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and loathsome disease.....	1		1
Conviction of felony, desertion, and vagrancy.....	1		1	Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and neglect of duty.....	297	4	293
Conviction of felony and fraud.....	2		2	Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1,286	1	1,285
Conviction of felony and fugitive from justice.....	2		2	Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, neglect to provide, and vagrancy.....	2		2
Conviction of felony and habitual drunkenness.....	18	2	16	Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and vagrancy.....	5		5
Conviction of felony, habitual drunkenness, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	1		1	Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and violence endangering life.....	3		3
Conviction of felony, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	8		8
Conviction of felony and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	80	3	77	Cruelty and impotency.....	37	15	22
Conviction of felony and imprisonment in penitentiary, and cruel and inhuman treatment.....	1		1	Cruelty, impotency, and neglect of duty.....	3		3
Conviction of felony and imprisonment in penitentiary, and desertion.....	4		4	Cruelty, impotency, and neglect to provide.....	3		3
Conviction of felony and imprisonment in penitentiary, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Cruelty and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	28		28
Conviction of felony and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	4		4	Cruelty, imprisonment in penitentiary, and neglect to provide.....	7		7
Conviction of felony, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Cruelty and incompatibility of temper.....	14	9	5
Conviction of felony and neglect of duty.....	9		9	Cruelty, incompatibility of temper, and insanity.....	1		1
Conviction of felony and neglect to provide.....	44		44	Cruelty and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	800	161	639
Crime against nature.....	3		3	Cruelty, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	13		13
Cruel and abusive treatment.....	8,015	994	7,021	Cruelty, indignities rendering life intolerable, and vagrancy.....	2		2
Cruel and abusive treatment and desertion.....	67	6	61	Cruelty, indignities rendering life intolerable, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	2		2
Cruel and abusive treatment, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Cruelty and insanity.....	3	2	1
Cruel and abusive treatment, desertion, and neglect to provide.....	3		3	Cruelty and lewd conduct.....	1	1	
Cruel and abusive treatment and habitual drunkenness.....	469	9	460	Cruelty and loathsome disease.....	10		10
Cruel and abusive treatment, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	7		7	Cruelty and neglect of duty.....	4,847	764	4,083
Cruel and abusive treatment and impotency.....	2		2	Cruelty and neglect to provide.....	12,108	5	12,103
Cruel and abusive treatment and neglect to provide.....	282		282				
Cruel and inhuman treatment.....	11,608	1,130	10,478				
Cruel and inhuman treatment and desertion.....	470	79	391				
Cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, and habitual drunkenness.....	13	2	11				
Cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	28		28				

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 16.—DIVORCES, BY DETAILED CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.			CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.		
	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.		Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Cruelty, neglect to provide, and vagrancy.....	7		7	Gross misbehavior and wickedness and neglect to provide.....	1		1
Cruelty and physical incapacity.....	2		2	Habitual drunkenness.....	36,516	3,436	33,080
Cruelty and refusal to cohabit.....	6	6		Habitual drunkenness and impotency.....	6	1	5
Cruelty and vagrancy.....	16		16	Habitual drunkenness and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	5		5
Cruelty and vicious conduct.....	31	5	26	Habitual drunkenness, incompatibility of temper, and neglect to provide.....	1		1
Cruelty and violence endangering life.....	15		15	Habitual drunkenness and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	84	17	67
Cruelty and violent and ungovernable temper.....	101	16	85	Habitual drunkenness, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	2		2
Cruelty and voluntary separation.....	1	1		Habitual drunkenness and lewd conduct.....	12	12	
Defamation.....	1	1		Habitual drunkenness and loathsome disease.....	4		4
Defamation and habitual drunkenness.....	1		1	Habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty.....	614	26	588
Desertion.....	367,502	156,283	211,219	Habitual drunkenness and neglect to provide.....	2,593		2,593
Desertion, duress, and force.....	1	1		Habitual drunkenness, neglect to provide, and vagrancy.....	10		10
Desertion and fraud.....	7	4	3	Habitual drunkenness and pregnancy before marriage.....	1	1	
Desertion and fraudulent contract.....	4	3	1	Habitual drunkenness and prostitution before marriage.....	1	1	
Desertion and gross misbehavior and wickedness.....	3	3		Habitual drunkenness and vagrancy.....	7		7
Desertion and habitual drunkenness.....	1,658	133	1,525	Habitual drunkenness and violence endangering life.....	1		1
Desertion, habitual drunkenness, and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	9	1	8	Habitual drunkenness and violent and ungovernable temper.....	8	1	7
Desertion, habitual drunkenness, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Habitual use of morphine.....	5	4	1
Desertion, habitual drunkenness, and lewd conduct.....	3	2	1	Habitual use of opium.....	1		1
Desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect of duty.....	45		45	Idiocy.....	1	1	
Desertion, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide.....	335		335	Illicit carnal intercourse before marriage.....	21	18	3
Desertion, habitual drunkenness, neglect to provide, and vagrancy.....	2		2	Impotency.....	984	452	532
Desertion, habitual drunkenness, and vagrancy.....	2		2	Impotency and incompatibility of temper.....	1		1
Desertion, habitual drunkenness, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	5	2	3	Impotency and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	2		2
Desertion and illicit carnal intercourse before marriage.....	2	1	1	Impotency and lewd conduct.....	1	1	
Desertion and impotency.....	23	13	15	Impotency and neglect of duty.....	4		4
Desertion, impotency, and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Impotency and neglect to provide.....	5		5
Desertion, impotency, and refusal to move to state.....	1	1		Impotency and refusal to cohabit.....	1	1	
Desertion and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	29		29	Imprisonment in penitentiary.....	1,825	49	1,776
Desertion, imprisonment in penitentiary, and neglect to provide.....	2		2	Imprisonment in penitentiary and neglect of duty.....	6		6
Desertion and incompatibility of temper.....	4	2	2	Imprisonment in penitentiary and neglect to provide.....	17		17
Desertion and indignities rendering life intolerable.....	324	139	185	Incest.....	1		1
Desertion, indignities rendering life intolerable, and neglect to provide.....	4		4	Incompatibility of temper.....	380	201	179
Desertion, indignities rendering life intolerable, neglect to provide, and vagrancy.....	1		1	Incompatibility of temper, neglect of duty, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	1	1	
Desertion, indignities rendering life intolerable, and vagrancy.....	2		2	Incompatibility of temper and neglect to provide.....	6		6
Desertion and insanity.....	5	4	1	Incompatibility of temper, refusal to cohabit, and violent and ungovernable temper.....	1		1
Desertion and lewd conduct.....	116	111	5	Incompatibility of temper and violent and ungovernable temper.....	1		1
Desertion and loathsome disease.....	12	4	8	Indignities rendering life intolerable.....	1		1
Desertion and neglect of duty.....	2,228	392	1,836	Indignities rendering life intolerable and neglect to provide.....	10,924	4,068	6,856
Desertion and neglect to provide.....	17,372	4	17,368	Indignities rendering life intolerable and pregnancy before marriage.....	126		126
Desertion, neglect to provide, and refusal to cohabit.....	2		2	Indignities rendering life intolerable and vagrancy.....	1	1	
Desertion, neglect to provide, and vagrancy.....	17		17	Insanity.....	19		19
Desertion and physical incapacity.....	1	1		Intolerant religious belief.....	235	167	68
Desertion and pregnancy before marriage.....	4	4		Lewd conduct.....	1		1
Desertion and previous divorce obtained in another state.....	1		1	Lewd conduct and loathsome disease.....	581	577	4
Desertion and prostitution before marriage.....	1	1		Lewd conduct and pregnancy before marriage.....	1	1	
Desertion and refusal to cohabit.....	336	149	187	Loathsome disease.....	2	2	
Desertion and refusal to move to state.....	34	34		Loathsome disease and pregnancy before marriage.....	95	16	79
Desertion and vagrancy.....	26	2	26	Mental incapacity at time of marriage.....	1	1	
Desertion and vicious conduct.....	10	2	8	Misconduct and neglect to provide.....	10	5	5
Desertion and violent and ungovernable temper.....	60	41	19	Neglect of duty.....	23,438	5,868	17,570
Desertion and voluntary separation.....	3	3		Neglect to provide.....	34,670	6	34,664
Duress.....	2	2		Neglect to provide and physical incapacity.....	1		1
Duress and force.....	39	33	6	Neglect to provide and vagrancy.....	109		109
Duress, force, and fraud.....	9	5	4	Neglect to provide and violent and ungovernable temper.....	8		8
Duress, force, and pregnancy before marriage.....	1	1		Physical incapacity.....	21	19	2
Duress and fraud.....	3	2	1	Pregnancy before marriage.....	787	787	
Force and fraud.....	4	1	3	Previous divorce obtained in another state.....	13	8	5
Force and illicit carnal intercourse before marriage.....	1	1		Procurement of marriage by fraud for want of age.....	2	2	
Fraud.....	160	82	78	Prostitution before marriage.....	33	33	
Fraud and impotency.....	1	1		Refusal to cohabit.....	43	39	4
Fraud and mental incapacity at time of marriage.....	1		1	Refusal to cohabit and vicious conduct.....	1	1	
Fraud and neglect of duty.....	8	3	5	Refusal to move to state.....	139	137	2
Fraud and neglect to provide.....	1		1	Vagrancy.....	594		594
Fraud and pregnancy before marriage.....	1	1		Vicious conduct.....	18	8	10
Fraudulent contract.....	154	92	62	Violence endangering life.....	4		4
Fraudulent contract and impotency.....	2	1	1	Violent and ungovernable temper.....	469	274	195
Fraudulent contract and imprisonment in penitentiary.....	1		1	Voluntary separation.....	577	319	258
Fraudulent contract and neglect of duty.....	15	3	12	Unknown.....	19,975	8,201	11,774
Fugitive from justice.....	5		5				
Gross misbehavior and wickedness.....	22	15	7				

TABLE 17.—DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND AND DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE—NUMBER IN WHICH EACH DETAILED CAUSE WAS SOLE GROUND AND NUMBER IN WHICH IT WAS GROUND IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER CAUSES, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906.

CAUSE: SOLE OR IN COMBINATION.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.
All causes	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Causes arising after marriage:						
Involving desertion—						
Abandonment or desertion	415,545	43.9	167,139	52.9	248,406	39.5
Sole cause	367,502	38.9	156,283	49.4	211,219	33.6
In combination	48,043	5.1	10,856	3.4	37,187	5.9
Refusal to cohabit	394	(1)	199	0.1	195	(1)
Sole cause	43	(1)	39	(1)	4	(1)
In combination	351	(1)	160	0.1	191	(1)
Refusal to move to state	180	(1)	178	0.1	2	(1)
Sole cause	139	(1)	137	(1)	2	(1)
In combination	41	(1)	41	(1)		
Involving violence, cruelty, and indignities—						
Cruelty	219,701	23.2	31,867	10.1	187,834	29.8
Sole cause	174,482	18.5	26,680	8.4	147,802	23.5
In combination	45,219	4.8	5,187	1.6	40,032	6.4
Cruel and inhuman treatment	14,463	1.5	1,265	0.4	13,198	2.1
Sole cause	11,608	1.2	1,130	0.4	10,478	1.7
In combination	2,855	0.3	135	(1)	2,720	0.4
Cruel and abusive treatment	8,929	0.9	1,018	0.3	7,911	1.3
Sole cause	8,015	0.8	994	0.3	7,021	1.1
In combination	914	0.1	24	(1)	890	0.1
Attempt to take life	432	(1)	166	0.1	266	(1)
Sole cause	301	(1)	136	(1)	165	(1)
In combination	131	(1)	30	(1)	101	(1)
Violence endangering life	23	(1)			23	(1)
Sole cause	4	(1)			4	(1)
In combination	19	(1)			19	(1)
Defamation	6	(1)	1	(1)	5	(1)
Sole cause	1	(1)	1	(1)		
In combination	5	(1)			5	(1)
Indignities rendering life intolerable	12,625	1.3	4,480	1.4	8,145	1.3
Sole cause	10,924	1.2	4,068	1.3	6,856	1.1
In combination	1,701	0.2	412	0.1	1,289	0.2
Involving sexual immorality—						
Adultery	173,709	18.4	100,376	31.7	73,333	11.6
Sole cause	153,759	16.3	90,890	28.7	62,869	10.0
In combination	19,950	2.1	9,486	3.0	10,464	1.7
Incest	1	(1)			1	(1)
Sole cause	1	(1)			1	(1)
In combination						
Crime against nature	3	(1)			3	(1)
Sole cause	3	(1)			3	(1)
In combination						
Lewd conduct	913	0.1	901	0.3	12	(1)
Sole cause	581	0.1	577	0.2	4	(1)
In combination	332	(1)	324	0.1	8	(1)
Loathsome disease	142	(1)	27	(1)	115	(1)
Sole cause	95	(1)	16	(1)	79	(1)
In combination	47	(1)	11	(1)	36	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 17.—DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND AND DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE—NUMBER IN WHICH EACH DETAILED CAUSE WAS SOLE GROUND AND NUMBER IN WHICH IT WAS GROUND IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER CAUSES, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

CAUSE: SOLE OR IN COMBINATION.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.
Causes arising after marriage—Continued.						
Involving intemperance—						
Habitual drunkenness, intemperance, or intoxication	54,283	5.7	4,392	1.4	49,891	7.9
Sole cause	36,516	3.9	3,436	1.1	33,080	5.3
In combination	17,767	1.9	956	0.3	16,811	2.7
Habitual use of drugs	6	(1)	4	(1)	2	(1)
Sole cause	6	(1)	4	(1)	2	(1)
In combination						
Involving neglect of responsibilities—						
Neglect to provide	72,755	7.7	18	(1)	72,737	11.6
Sole cause	34,670	3.7	6	(1)	34,664	5.5
In combination	38,085	4.0	12	(1)	38,073	6.0
Neglect of duty	32,407	3.4	7,339	2.3	25,068	4.0
Sole cause	23,438	2.5	5,863	1.9	17,575	2.8
In combination	8,969	0.9	1,476	0.5	7,493	1.2
Involving defects of temper and disposition—						
Bad temper	35	(1)	12	(1)	23	(1)
Sole cause	10	(1)	7	(1)	3	(1)
In combination	25	(1)	5	(1)	20	(1)
Incompatibility of temper	411	(1)	214	0.1	197	(1)
Sole cause	380	(1)	201	0.1	179	(1)
In combination	31	(1)	13	(1)	18	(1)
Violent and ungovernable temper	692	0.1	353	0.1	339	0.1
Sole cause	469	(1)	274	0.1	195	(1)
In combination	223	(1)	79	(1)	144	(1)
Intolerant religious belief	1	(1)			1	(1)
Sole cause	1	(1)			1	(1)
In combination						
Involving crime—						
Conviction of felony or of crime	6,806	0.7	229	0.1	6,577	1.0
Sole cause	6,258	0.7	201	0.1	6,057	1.0
In combination	548	0.1	28	(1)	520	0.1
Conviction of felony and imprisonment in penitentiary	86	(1)	3	(1)	83	(1)
Sole cause	80	(1)	3	(1)	77	(1)
In combination	6	(1)			6	(1)
Imprisonment in penitentiary	1,943	0.2	53	(1)	1,890	0.3
Sole cause	1,825	0.2	49	(1)	1,776	0.3
In combination	118	(1)	4	(1)	114	(1)
Fugitive from justice	9	(1)			9	(1)
Sole cause	5	(1)			5	(1)
In combination	4	(1)			4	(1)
Involving misconduct—						
Misconduct	1	(1)			1	(1)
Sole cause	1	(1)			1	(1)
In combination						
Vicious conduct	61	(1)	17	(1)	44	(1)
Sole cause	18	(1)	8	(1)	10	(1)
In combination	43	(1)	9	(1)	34	(1)
Gross misbehavior and wickedness	29	(1)	20	(1)	9	(1)
Sole cause	22	(1)	15	(1)	7	(1)
In combination	7	(1)	5	(1)	2	(1)
Involving other causes arising after marriage—						
Vagrancy	839	0.1			839	0.1
Sole cause	594	0.1			594	0.1
In combination	245	(1)			245	(1)
Voluntary separation	593	0.1	325	0.1	268	(1)
Sole cause	577	0.1	319	0.1	258	(1)
In combination	16	(1)	6	(1)	10	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 17.—DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND AND DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE—NUMBER IN WHICH EACH DETAILED CAUSE WAS SOLE GROUND AND NUMBER IN WHICH IT WAS GROUND IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER CAUSES, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

CAUSE: SOLE OR IN COMBINATION.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.	Number.	Per cent involving specified cause.
Causes existing at time of marriage:						
Affecting reality of consent to marriage—						
Duress	54	(¹)	43	(¹)	11	(¹)
Sole cause.....	2	(¹)	2	(¹)		
In combination.....	52	(¹)	41	(¹)	11	(¹)
Force	59	(¹)	45	(¹)	14	(¹)
Sole cause.....	3	(¹)	2	(¹)	1	(¹)
In combination.....	56	(¹)	43	(¹)	13	(¹)
Fraud	227	(¹)	109	(¹)	118	(¹)
Sole cause.....	160	(¹)	82	(¹)	78	(¹)
In combination.....	67	(¹)	27	(¹)	40	(¹)
Fraudulent contract.....	190	(¹)	106	(¹)	84	(¹)
Sole cause.....	154	(¹)	92	(¹)	62	(¹)
In combination.....	36	(¹)	14	(¹)	22	(¹)
Affecting capacity of parties to contract—						
Idiocy	1	(¹)	1	(¹)		
Sole cause.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)		
In combination.....						
Insanity	244	(¹)	173	0.1	71	(¹)
Sole cause.....	235	(¹)	167	0.1	68	(¹)
In combination.....	9	(¹)	6	(¹)	3	(¹)
Mental incapacity.....	11	(¹)	6	(¹)	5	(¹)
Sole cause.....	10	(¹)	5	(¹)	5	(¹)
In combination.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)		
Want of age.....	2	(¹)	2	(¹)		
Sole cause.....	2	(¹)	2	(¹)		
In combination.....						
Affecting the personal fitness—						
Physical incapacity before marriage.....	25	(¹)	20	(¹)	5	(¹)
Sole cause.....	21	(¹)	19	(¹)	2	(¹)
In combination.....	4	(¹)	1	(¹)	3	(¹)
Pregnancy before marriage.....	820	0.1	820	0.3		
Sole cause.....	787	0.1	787	0.2		
In combination.....	33	(¹)	33	(¹)		
Prostitution before marriage.....	38	(¹)	38	(¹)		
Sole cause.....	33	(¹)	33	(¹)		
In combination.....	5	(¹)	5	(¹)		
Illicit carnal intercourse before marriage.....	27	(¹)	23	(¹)	4	(¹)
Sole cause.....	21	(¹)	18	(¹)	3	(¹)
In combination.....	6	(¹)	5	(¹)	1	(¹)
Impotency	1,092	0.1	488	0.2	604	0.1
Sole cause.....	984	0.1	452	0.1	532	0.1
In combination.....	108	(¹)	36	(¹)	72	(¹)
Affecting the legality of the marriage—						
Bigamy	1,203	0.1	425	0.1	778	0.1
Sole cause.....	1,005	0.1	374	0.1	631	0.1
In combination.....	198	(¹)	51	(¹)	147	(¹)
Consanguinity	4	(¹)	3	(¹)	1	(¹)
Sole cause.....	4	(¹)	3	(¹)	1	(¹)
In combination.....						
Previous divorce obtained in another state.....	14	(¹)	8	(¹)	6	(¹)
Sole cause.....	13	(¹)	8	(¹)	5	(¹)
In combination.....	1	(¹)			1	(¹)
Unknown cause.....	19,975	2.1	8,201	2.6	11,774	1.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 18.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY SINGLE YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS: 1867 TO 1906.

PERIOD OR YEAR.	DIVORCES.											
	For all causes.			For adultery.			For cruelty.			For desertion.		
	Total.	Granted to hus-band.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to hus-band.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to hus-band.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to hus-band.	Granted to wife.
1867 to 1906.....	1,274,341	428,689	845,652	221,445	129,074	92,371	257,820	39,300	218,520	494,178	207,768	286,410
1867 to 1906.....	945,625	316,149	629,476	153,759	90,890	62,869	206,225	33,178	173,047	367,502	156,283	211,219
1867 to 1886.....	328,716	112,540	216,176	67,686	38,184	29,502	51,595	6,122	45,473	126,676	51,485	75,191
1897 to 1906.....	593,362	195,547	397,815	92,070	53,795	38,275	136,401	23,063	113,338	229,728	97,328	132,400
1887 to 1896.....	352,263	120,602	231,661	61,689	37,095	24,594	69,824	10,115	59,709	137,774	58,955	78,819
1877 to 1886.....	206,595	70,285	136,310	39,778	23,028	16,750	34,445	4,236	30,209	81,813	33,222	48,591
1867 to 1876.....	122,121	42,255	79,866	27,908	15,156	12,752	17,150	1,886	15,264	44,863	18,085	26,778
1902 to 1906.....	332,642	109,241	223,401	50,886	29,526	21,360	78,219	13,673	64,541	128,160	54,142	74,018
1897 to 1901.....	280,720	86,306	174,414	41,184	24,269	16,915	58,182	9,385	48,797	101,568	43,186	58,382
1892 to 1896.....	194,939	65,622	129,317	33,670	19,956	13,714	40,577	6,068	34,509	74,958	31,805	43,153
1887 to 1891.....	157,324	54,980	102,344	28,019	17,139	10,880	29,247	4,047	25,200	62,816	27,150	35,666
1882 to 1886.....	117,311	39,499	77,812	22,468	13,043	9,425	20,288	2,570	17,718	46,462	18,963	27,499
1877 to 1881.....	89,284	30,786	58,498	17,310	9,985	7,325	14,157	1,666	12,491	35,351	14,437	20,914
1872 to 1876.....	68,547	23,130	45,417	14,185	7,770	6,415	10,260	1,086	9,174	25,728	10,369	15,359
1867 to 1871.....	53,574	19,125	34,449	13,723	7,386	6,337	6,890	800	6,090	19,135	7,716	11,419
1906.....	72,062	23,455	48,607	11,021	6,378	4,643	17,496	3,128	14,368	27,407	11,512	15,895
1905.....	67,976	22,220	45,756	10,536	6,013	4,523	16,230	2,831	13,399	25,989	11,002	14,987
1904.....	66,199	22,189	44,010	10,327	6,059	4,268	15,508	2,740	12,768	25,388	10,940	14,448
1903.....	64,925	21,321	43,604	9,841	5,744	4,097	14,925	2,593	12,332	25,289	10,649	14,640
1902.....	61,480	20,056	41,424	9,161	5,332	3,829	14,060	2,386	11,674	24,087	10,039	14,048
1901.....	60,984	20,008	40,976	9,429	5,567	3,862	13,720	2,202	11,518	23,953	10,073	13,880
1900.....	55,751	18,620	37,131	8,673	5,019	3,654	12,284	2,043	10,241	22,130	9,524	12,606
1899.....	51,437	16,925	34,512	7,977	4,678	3,299	11,563	1,925	9,638	20,034	8,471	11,563
1898.....	47,849	15,988	31,861	7,759	4,610	3,149	10,712	1,689	9,023	18,550	7,936	10,614
1897.....	44,699	14,765	29,934	7,346	4,395	2,951	9,903	1,526	8,377	17,101	7,182	9,919
1896.....	42,937	14,448	28,489	7,108	4,187	2,921	9,127	1,425	7,702	16,711	7,102	9,609
1895.....	40,387	13,456	26,931	7,114	4,181	2,933	8,707	1,283	7,424	15,255	6,488	8,767
1894.....	37,568	12,551	25,017	6,745	3,878	2,867	7,910	1,217	6,693	14,129	6,000	8,129
1893.....	37,468	12,590	24,878	6,538	3,916	2,622	7,656	1,089	6,567	14,436	5,997	8,439
1892.....	36,579	12,577	24,002	6,165	3,794	2,371	7,177	1,054	6,123	14,427	6,218	8,209
1891.....	35,540	12,478	23,062	6,284	3,931	2,353	6,802	934	5,868	14,199	6,151	8,048
1890.....	33,461	11,625	21,836	5,738	3,515	2,223	6,318	895	5,423	13,357	5,790	7,567
1889.....	31,735	11,126	20,609	5,900	3,579	2,321	5,844	796	5,048	12,438	5,372	7,066
1888.....	28,669	10,022	18,647	5,216	3,149	2,067	5,190	746	4,444	11,565	4,965	6,600
1887.....	27,919	9,729	18,190	4,881	2,965	1,916	5,093	676	4,417	11,257	4,872	6,385
1886.....	25,535	8,653	16,882	4,810	2,817	1,993	4,587	589	3,998	10,139	4,192	5,947
1885.....	23,472	7,863	15,609	4,472	2,603	1,869	4,168	521	3,647	9,329	3,768	5,561
1884.....	22,944	7,637	15,307	4,330	2,513	1,817	4,024	495	3,529	9,146	3,706	5,440
1883.....	23,198	7,913	15,285	4,521	2,640	1,881	3,881	507	3,374	9,116	3,766	5,350
1882.....	22,112	7,433	14,679	4,335	2,470	1,865	3,628	458	3,170	8,732	3,531	5,201
1881.....	20,762	7,212	13,550	4,022	2,338	1,684	3,261	446	2,815	8,407	3,438	4,969
1880.....	19,663	6,874	12,789	3,968	2,361	1,607	3,113	359	2,754	7,997	3,256	4,741
1879.....	17,083	5,891	11,192	3,360	1,910	1,450	2,674	324	2,350	6,874	2,821	4,053
1878.....	16,089	5,402	10,687	3,071	1,724	1,347	2,635	277	2,358	6,220	2,544	3,676
1877.....	15,687	5,407	10,280	2,889	1,652	1,237	2,474	260	2,214	5,853	2,378	3,475
1876.....	14,800	5,052	9,748	2,854	1,597	1,257	2,284	245	2,039	5,523	2,272	3,251
1875.....	14,212	4,729	9,483	2,885	1,584	1,301	2,182	236	1,946	5,339	2,144	3,195
1874.....	13,989	4,640	9,349	2,925	1,588	1,337	2,050	194	1,856	5,221	2,086	3,135
1873.....	13,156	4,450	8,706	2,853	1,539	1,314	1,956	203	1,753	4,978	2,003	2,975
1872.....	12,390	4,259	8,131	2,668	1,462	1,206	1,788	208	1,580	4,667	1,864	2,803
1871.....	11,586	4,041	7,545	2,660	1,458	1,202	1,674	180	1,494	4,257	1,748	2,509
1870.....	10,962	3,790	7,172	2,776	1,440	1,336	1,416	167	1,249	3,902	1,535	2,367
1869.....	10,939	3,899	7,040	2,765	1,467	1,298	1,422	169	1,253	3,960	1,598	2,362
1868.....	10,150	3,804	6,346	2,694	1,409	1,285	1,245	145	1,100	3,622	1,463	2,159
1867.....	9,937	3,791	6,146	2,828	1,612	1,216	1,133	139	994	3,594	1,382	2,012

TABLE 18.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY SINGLE YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS: 1867 TO 1906—Continued.

PERIOD OR YEAR.	DIVORCES—continued.									
	For drunkenness.			For neglect to provide. ¹	For combinations of preceding causes, etc.			For all other causes. ²		
	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.		Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
1867 to 1906.....	50,382	4,870	45,512	142,625	128,694	21,758	106,938	79,197	25,915	53,282
1887 to 1906.....	36,516	3,436	33,080	134,670	88,849	14,330	74,519	58,104	18,026	40,078
1867 to 1886.....	13,866	1,434	12,432	7,955	39,845	7,426	32,419	21,093	7,889	13,204
1897 to 1906.....	22,849	2,079	20,770	123,206	53,478	8,486	44,992	35,630	10,792	24,838
1887 to 1896.....	13,667	1,357	12,310	111,464	35,371	5,844	29,527	22,474	7,234	15,240
1877 to 1886.....	9,010	929	8,081	5,632	23,783	4,248	19,535	12,134	4,444	7,690
1867 to 1876.....	4,856	505	4,351	2,323	16,062	3,178	12,884	8,959	3,445	6,514
1902 to 1906.....	13,035	1,093	11,942	112,782	29,818	4,805	25,013	19,742	5,994	13,748
1897 to 1901.....	9,814	986	8,828	110,424	23,660	3,681	19,979	15,888	4,798	11,090
1892 to 1896.....	7,678	765	6,913	16,859	18,947	3,190	15,757	12,250	3,886	8,414
1887 to 1891.....	5,989	592	5,397	4,605	16,424	2,654	13,770	10,224	3,398	6,826
1882 to 1886.....	5,288	533	4,755	3,430	12,985	2,264	10,721	6,390	2,126	4,264
1877 to 1881.....	3,722	396	3,326	2,202	10,798	1,984	8,814	5,744	2,318	3,426
1872 to 1876.....	3,196	338	2,858	1,430	8,937	1,686	7,251	4,811	1,881	2,930
1867 to 1871.....	1,660	167	1,493	893	7,125	1,492	5,633	4,148	1,564	2,584
1906.....	2,796	228	2,568	2,782	6,392	996	5,396	4,168	1,213	2,955
1905.....	2,716	209	2,507	12,566	5,989	948	5,041	3,950	1,216	2,734
1904.....	2,648	217	2,431	2,432	5,951	988	4,963	3,945	1,245	2,700
1903.....	2,549	215	2,334	12,509	5,930	945	4,985	3,882	1,173	2,709
1902.....	2,326	224	2,102	2,493	5,556	928	4,628	3,797	1,147	2,650
1901.....	2,306	227	2,079	12,419	5,524	858	4,666	3,633	1,080	2,553
1900.....	2,062	221	1,841	2,205	5,007	765	4,242	3,390	1,048	2,342
1899.....	1,978	184	1,794	2,113	4,641	702	3,939	3,131	965	2,166
1898.....	1,824	185	1,639	1,930	4,327	706	3,621	2,947	862	2,085
1897.....	1,644	169	1,475	1,757	4,161	650	3,511	2,787	843	1,944
1896.....	1,596	153	1,443	11,555	4,072	699	3,373	2,768	880	1,888
1895.....	1,512	123	1,389	1,530	3,629	571	3,058	2,640	810	1,830
1894.....	1,485	154	1,331	1,330	3,670	617	3,053	2,299	685	1,614
1893.....	1,575	177	1,398	1,199	3,659	654	3,005	2,405	757	1,648
1892.....	1,510	158	1,352	1,245	3,917	649	3,268	2,138	704	1,434
1891.....	1,422	145	1,277	1,059	3,675	637	3,038	2,099	680	1,419
1890.....	1,272	129	1,143	981	3,647	599	3,048	2,148	697	1,451
1889.....	1,199	109	1,090	944	3,258	514	2,744	2,152	756	1,396
1888.....	1,013	105	908	834	2,936	441	2,495	1,915	616	1,299
1887.....	1,083	104	979	787	2,908	463	2,445	1,910	649	1,261
1886.....	1,123	119	1,004	722	2,739	490	2,249	1,415	446	969
1885.....	1,059	114	945	709	2,492	457	2,035	1,243	400	843
1884.....	1,039	99	940	690	2,523	416	2,107	1,242	408	834
1883.....	1,087	107	980	688	2,622	445	2,177	1,283	448	835
1882.....	980	94	886	621	2,609	456	2,153	1,207	424	783
1881.....	899	83	816	554	2,373	441	1,932	1,246	466	780
1880.....	745	93	652	478	2,290	401	1,889	1,072	404	668
1879.....	681	75	606	429	2,097	402	1,695	963	359	609
1878.....	713	73	640	390	2,000	363	1,637	1,060	421	639
1877.....	684	72	612	351	2,038	377	1,661	1,398	668	730
1876.....	758	84	674	347	1,809	294	1,515	1,225	560	665
1875.....	663	82	581	313	1,845	338	1,507	985	345	640
1874.....	638	59	579	298	1,980	371	1,609	877	342	535
1873.....	587	51	536	250	1,669	350	1,319	863	304	559
1872.....	550	62	488	222	1,634	333	1,301	861	330	531
1871.....	402	36	366	227	1,502	297	1,205	864	322	542
1870.....	363	41	322	185	1,474	295	1,179	846	312	534
1869.....	320	31	289	170	1,430	323	1,107	872	311	561
1868.....	283	20	263	169	1,394	296	1,098	743	281	462
1867.....	292	39	253	142	1,325	281	1,044	823	338	485

¹All granted to wife but 6. One granted to husband in 1905, 2 in 1903, 1 in 1901, and 2 in 1896.

*Includes cause unknown.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 19.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.											
	For all causes.			For adultery.			For cruelty.			For desertion.		
	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Continental United States.....	945,625	316,149	629,476	153,759	90,890	62,869	206,225	33,178	173,047	367,502	156,283	211,219
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	44,640	98,280	45,360	20,591	24,769	25,362	2,428	22,934	54,316	19,622	34,694
Maine.....	14,194	3,804	10,390	1,795	1,074	721	4,844	895	3,949	4,163	1,650	2,513
New Hampshire.....	8,617	2,785	5,832	1,649	985	664	2,594	342	2,252	3,028	1,207	1,821
Vermont.....	4,740	1,338	3,402	692	403	289	1,436	128	1,308	1,729	787	942
Massachusetts.....	22,940	6,732	16,208	4,220	2,130	2,090	3,739	108	3,631	10,730	3,967	6,763
Rhode Island.....	6,953	1,517	5,436	877	559	318	687	68	619	1,403	664	739
Connecticut.....	9,224	2,730	6,494	1,610	836	774	1,353	69	1,284	4,311	1,596	2,715
New York.....	29,125	10,081	19,044	26,707	9,833	16,869	1,408	59	1,349	554	139	415
New Jersey.....	7,441	2,720	4,721	2,194	1,146	1,048	93	4	89	5,144	1,565	3,579
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	12,933	26,753	5,616	3,620	1,996	9,208	755	8,453	23,254	8,047	15,207
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	27,458	31,145	18,074	11,205	6,868	4,555	735	3,820	26,949	11,962	14,987
Delaware.....	887	311	576	121	78	43	67	7	60	230	65	165
Maryland.....	7,920	2,896	5,024	2,685	1,180	1,505	147	12	135	3,936	1,318	2,618
District of Columbia.....	2,325	633	1,692	540	232	308	201	15	276	1,198	335	863
Virginia.....	12,129	6,318	5,811	4,450	2,868	1,582	275	11	264	6,093	2,874	3,219
West Virginia.....	10,308	4,731	5,577	4,696	2,616	2,080	283	36	247	3,847	1,495	2,352
North Carolina.....	7,047	4,103	2,944	3,348	2,375	973	104	10	94	2,998	1,420	1,578
South Carolina ¹												
Georgia.....	10,401	4,759	5,642	1,543	1,287	256	2,790	570	2,220	4,082	2,123	1,959
Florida.....	7,586	3,707	3,879	691	570	121	598	74	524	4,565	2,332	2,233
North Central division.....	434,476	122,790	311,686	44,852	26,081	18,771	113,704	19,952	93,752	153,029	60,577	92,452
Ohio.....	63,982	17,260	46,722	7,244	4,397	2,847	11,329	783	10,546	15,980	5,923	10,057
Indiana.....	60,721	16,360	44,361	6,328	4,015	2,313	21,688	4,790	16,898	14,801	5,935	8,866
Illinois.....	82,209	22,474	59,735	13,968	7,150	6,818	17,750	1,177	16,573	36,987	12,783	24,204
Michigan.....	42,371	11,547	30,824	1,226	913	313	12,347	4,167	8,180	9,875	5,355	4,520
Wisconsin.....	22,867	5,931	16,936	773	524	249	7,560	1,032	6,528	8,507	3,700	4,807
Minnesota.....	15,646	4,192	11,454	1,413	797	616	4,633	360	4,273	7,726	2,813	4,913
Iowa.....	34,874	8,490	26,384	4,477	2,374	2,103	11,416	1,162	10,254	12,827	4,285	8,542
Missouri.....	54,766	18,815	35,951	5,936	3,659	2,277	14,682	4,118	10,564	23,065	9,442	13,623
North Dakota ¹	4,317	1,772	2,545	191	137	54	887	330	557	1,963	1,129	834
South Dakota ¹	7,108	2,782	4,326	246	181	65	1,567	459	1,108	3,200	1,887	1,313
Nebraska.....	16,711	4,623	12,088	1,436	928	508	4,147	825	3,322	5,677	2,492	3,185
Kansas.....	28,904	8,544	20,360	1,614	1,006	608	5,698	749	4,949	12,421	4,833	7,588
South Central division.....	220,289	96,516	123,773	41,161	30,234	10,927	43,743	6,814	36,929	97,766	47,726	50,040
Kentucky.....	30,641	12,559	18,082	3,720	3,103	617	3,763	104	3,659	16,489	7,108	9,381
Tennessee.....	30,447	10,220	20,227	5,661	3,911	1,750	4,302	188	4,114	10,133	4,348	5,785
Alabama.....	22,807	13,093	9,714	4,824	3,960	864	1,883	44	1,839	14,587	8,530	6,057
Mississippi.....	19,993	11,674	8,319	5,466	4,439	1,027	2,639	444	2,195	9,072	5,277	3,795
Louisiana.....	9,785	4,702	5,083	7,584	3,965	3,619	606	103	503	933	401	532
Arkansas.....	29,541	13,934	15,607	3,140	2,375	765	5,504	1,523	3,981	17,858	8,842	9,016
Indian Territory ¹	6,761	2,605	4,146	474	339	135	1,340	271	1,069	3,676	1,618	2,058
Oklahoma ¹	7,669	2,834	4,835	369	268	101	1,242	267	975	3,184	1,599	1,585
Texas.....	62,655	24,895	37,760	9,923	7,874	2,049	22,464	3,870	18,594	21,834	10,003	11,831
Western division.....	89,337	24,745	64,592	4,312	2,778	1,534	18,861	3,249	15,612	35,442	16,396	19,046
Montana.....	6,454	1,688	4,766	394	256	138	1,176	94	1,082	2,690	1,183	1,507
Idaho.....	3,205	956	2,249	158	112	46	565	75	490	1,658	690	968
Wyoming.....	1,772	568	1,204	85	59	26	260	69	191	698	367	331
Colorado.....	15,844	4,493	11,351	708	421	287	2,717	689	2,028	3,917	2,683	1,234
New Mexico.....	2,437	798	1,639	168	141	27	265	22	243	1,224	568	656
Arizona.....	2,380	795	1,585	194	143	51	373	47	326	1,197	571	626
Utah.....	4,670	1,050	3,620	141	95	46	555	108	447	1,106	709	397
Nevada.....	1,045	274	771	53	32	21	244	38	206	357	181	176
Washington.....	16,215	4,571	11,644	631	438	193	3,822	770	3,052	6,072	2,787	3,285
Oregon.....	10,145	3,143	7,002	373	249	124	3,195	602	2,593	5,587	2,144	3,443
California.....	25,170	6,409	18,761	1,407	832	575	5,689	735	4,954	10,936	4,513	6,423

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 19.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906—continued.												
	For drunkenness.			For neglect to provide. ¹	For combinations of preceding causes, etc.			For all other specified causes.			For cause unknown.		
	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.		Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Continental United States.....	38,516	3,436	33,080	34,670	88,849	14,330	74,519	38,129	9,825	28,304	19,975	8,201	11,774
North Atlantic division.....	7,097	974	6,123	4,622	4,831	647	4,184	637	144	493	695	234	461
Maine.....	1,882	126	1,756	649	832	52	780	25	7	18	4	.....	4
New Hampshire.....	571	52	519	.....	709	186	523	66	13	53	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	598	236	17	219	46	3	43	3	.....	3
Massachusetts.....	2,837	650	2,378	685	596	54	542	130	11	119	3	3	.....
Rhode Island.....	325	137	188	2,650	966	64	902	40	24	16	5	1	4
Connecticut.....	1,471	192	1,279	.....	438	26	412	41	11	30	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	11	8	3	40	341	19	322	.....	.....	.....	64	18	46
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	2	3
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	711	228	483	286	73	213	611	210	461
South Atlantic division.....	591	67	524	15	4,811	1,796	3,015	1,269	606	663	2,339	1,086	1,253
Delaware.....	11	3	8	11	75	15	60	3	2	1	369	141	228
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806	245	561	55	32	23	291	109	182
District of Columbia.....	114	15	99	.....	148	22	126	12	8	4	22	6	16
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	927	419	508	271	79	192	113	67	46
West Virginia.....	15	2	13	.....	1,044	421	623	189	42	147	234	119	115
North Carolina.....	25	5	20	4	354	159	195	60	50	10	154	84	70
South Carolina ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	244	26	218	.....	710	229	481	187	107	80	845	417	428
Florida.....	182	16	166	.....	747	286	461	492	286	206	311	143	168
North Central division.....	23,157	1,610	21,547	16,926	47,043	5,727	41,316	29,975	7,019	22,956	5,790	1,824	3,966
Ohio.....	2,723	187	2,536	.....	5,889	901	4,988	20,500	4,987	15,513	317	82	235
Indiana.....	2,989	167	2,822	5,153	7,318	859	6,459	855	126	729	1,589	468	1,121
Illinois.....	8,615	622	7,993	97	3,143	453	2,690	1,362	185	1,177	287	104	183
Michigan.....	572	87	485	4,577	13,363	937	12,426	250	20	230	161	68	93
Wisconsin.....	752	100	652	2,054	2,294	173	2,121	671	322	349	256	80	176
Minnesota.....	533	36	497	9	1,044	138	906	188	16	172	100	32	68
Iowa.....	2,831	112	2,719	.....	2,059	289	1,770	474	71	403	790	197	593
Missouri.....	2,611	177	2,434	1,647	3,671	631	3,040	1,694	289	1,405	1,460	499	961
North Dakota ²	93	16	77	273	795	126	669	47	13	34	68	21	47
South Dakota ²	154	21	133	627	1,134	167	967	47	.....	47	133	67	66
Nebraska.....	623	54	569	2,489	2,044	221	1,823	86	21	65	209	82	127
Kansas.....	661	31	630	.....	4,289	832	3,457	3,801	969	2,832	420	124	296
South Central division.....	3,110	417	2,693	1,163	18,097	4,797	13,300	4,840	1,687	3,153	10,409	4,841	5,568
Kentucky.....	735	64	671	111	3,726	1,108	2,618	1,137	688	449	960	384	576
Tennessee.....	547	100	447	847	6,623	749	5,874	799	316	483	1,535	608	927
Alabama.....	546	60	486	.....	459	173	286	202	153	49	306	173	132
Mississippi.....	279	61	218	.....	560	258	302	306	159	147	1,671	1,036	635
Louisiana.....	192	62	130	.....	247	101	146	87	6	81	136	64	72
Arkansas.....	305	28	277	.....	865	326	539	443	81	362	1,426	759	667
Indian Territory ²	163	8	155	76	654	251	403	197	26	171	171	92	79
Oklahoma ²	170	9	161	129	1,542	329	1,213	694	218	476	339	144	195
Texas.....	173	25	148	.....	3,421	1,502	1,919	975	40	935	3,865	1,581	2,284
Western division.....	2,561	368	2,193	11,944	14,067	1,363	12,704	1,408	369	1,039	742	216	526
Montana.....	143	28	115	581	1,323	106	1,217	77	4	73	70	17	53
Idaho.....	83	13	70	371	260	36	224	51	14	37	59	16	43
Wyoming.....	41	9	32	224	418	51	367	30	6	24	16	7	9
Colorado.....	135	36	99	2,401	5,776	625	5,151	148	28	120	42	11	31
New Mexico.....	52	10	42	116	571	50	521	18	1	17	23	6	17
Arizona.....	86	14	72	381	92	11	81	35	2	33	22	7	15
Utah.....	99	16	83	970	1,677	84	1,593	52	11	41	70	21	49
Nevada.....	29	9	20	183	154	9	145	19	2	17	6	3	3
Washington.....	640	74	566	2,986	1,199	151	1,048	623	281	342	242	70	172
Oregon.....	347	21	326	.....	460	91	369	110	15	95	73	21	52
California.....	906	138	768	3,731	2,137	149	1,988	245	5	240	119	37	82

¹ All granted to wife, except 6 in Utah.² See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 20.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1886.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886.											
	For all causes.			For adultery.			For cruelty.			For desertion.		
	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Continental United States.....	328,716	112,540	216,176	67,686	38,184	29,502	51,595	6,122	45,473	126,676	51,485	75,191
North Atlantic division.....	73,503	23,779	49,724	25,264	11,312	13,952	8,694	643	8,051	23,245	8,295	14,950
Maine.....	8,412	2,463	5,949	2,210	1,081	1,129	1,162	47	1,115	2,574	933	1,641
New Hampshire.....	4,979	1,696	3,283	1,145	595	550	1,310	187	1,123	1,798	741	1,057
Vermont.....	3,238	998	2,240	677	383	294	1,063	82	981	1,187	518	669
Massachusetts.....	9,853	2,997	6,856	3,014	1,326	1,688	1,121	29	1,092	4,311	1,481	2,830
Rhode Island.....	4,462	1,001	3,461	262	175	87	55	3	52	380	318	62
Connecticut.....	8,542	2,511	6,031	661	327	334	430	39	391	2,099	711	1,388
New York.....	15,355	5,743	9,612	13,977	5,503	8,474	778	42	736	160	21	139
New Jersey.....	2,642	981	1,661	987	492	495	68	3	65	1,534	461	1,073
Pennsylvania.....	16,020	5,389	10,631	2,331	1,430	901	2,707	211	2,496	9,202	3,111	6,091
South Atlantic division.....	16,357	8,049	8,308	6,062	3,950	2,112	884	100	784	5,553	2,382	3,171
Delaware.....	289	109	180	61	33	28	33	1	32	118	40	78
Maryland.....	2,185	866	1,319	819	405	414	58	3	55	1,144	376	768
District of Columbia.....	1,105	308	797	218	113	105	124	11	113	422	114	308
Virginia.....	2,635	1,477	1,158	1,443	973	470	64	3	61	720	322	398
West Virginia.....	2,555	1,328	1,227	1,077	682	395	68	8	60	987	456	531
North Carolina.....	1,338	812	526	1,093	723	370	27	1	26	40	12	28
South Carolina ¹	163	89	74	51	34	17	1	.....	1	95	47	48
Georgia.....	3,959	1,907	2,052	1,143	848	295	476	71	405	1,114	506	608
Florida.....	2,128	1,153	975	157	139	18	33	2	31	913	509	404
North Central division.....	162,830	50,113	112,717	23,833	13,829	10,004	29,476	3,693	25,783	66,314	26,069	40,245
Ohio.....	26,367	7,337	19,030	5,447	2,769	2,678	4,800	264	4,536	9,963	3,210	6,753
Indiana.....	25,193	7,307	17,886	2,697	2,068	629	3,504	649	2,855	6,810	2,639	4,171
Illinois.....	36,072	11,240	24,832	7,266	3,736	3,530	6,527	550	5,977	15,730	5,973	9,757
Michigan.....	18,433	5,542	12,891	1,905	1,189	716	3,540	734	2,806	6,651	3,171	3,480
Wisconsin.....	9,988	3,262	6,726	618	403	215	1,740	202	1,538	4,204	2,172	2,032
Minnesota.....	3,623	1,142	2,481	528	338	190	1,183	79	1,104	1,434	659	775
Iowa.....	16,564	5,227	11,337	2,544	1,360	1,184	3,017	370	2,647	7,406	2,814	4,592
Missouri.....	15,278	5,412	9,866	1,854	1,296	558	3,066	612	2,454	7,922	2,981	4,941
Dakota territory.....	1,087	466	621	97	71	26	178	47	131	508	306	202
Nebraska.....	3,034	961	2,073	352	232	120	816	89	727	1,322	562	760
Kansas.....	7,191	2,217	4,974	525	367	158	1,105	97	1,008	4,364	1,582	2,782
South Central division.....	49,327	22,711	26,616	10,066	7,662	2,404	7,249	978	6,271	23,449	10,969	12,480
Kentucky.....	10,248	4,220	6,028	1,464	1,151	313	1,065	49	1,016	5,977	2,628	3,349
Tennessee.....	9,625	3,736	5,889	3,017	1,944	1,073	1,293	46	1,247	3,927	1,422	2,505
Alabama.....	5,204	2,992	2,212	1,201	973	228	310	27	283	2,992	1,665	1,327
Mississippi.....	5,040	3,025	2,015	1,374	1,106	268	331	38	293	2,439	1,436	1,003
Louisiana.....	1,697	743	954	701	440	261	309	62	247	323	113	210
Arkansas.....	6,041	2,878	3,163	704	557	147	800	196	604	3,681	1,771	1,910
Texas.....	11,472	5,117	6,355	1,605	1,491	114	3,141	560	2,581	4,110	1,934	2,176
Western division.....	26,699	7,888	18,811	2,461	1,431	1,030	5,292	708	4,584	8,115	3,770	4,345
Montana.....	822	207	615	71	53	18	179	10	169	376	119	257
Idaho.....	368	101	267	25	19	6	45	5	40	151	65	86
Wyoming.....	401	125	276	29	23	6	30	9	21	170	64	106
Colorado.....	3,687	1,215	2,472	440	236	204	463	82	381	1,330	720	610
New Mexico.....	255	89	166	29	20	9	58	2	56	162	62	100
Arizona.....	237	79	158	29	21	8	49	6	43	88	40	48
Utah.....	4,078	1,818	2,260	205	126	79	347	83	264	1,152	605	547
Nevada.....	1,128	249	879	100	67	33	254	24	230	169	113	56
Washington.....	996	288	708	68	47	21	204	27	177	374	187	187
Oregon.....	2,609	718	1,891	303	193	110	1,228	191	1,037	623	254	369
California.....	12,118	2,999	9,119	1,162	626	536	2,435	269	2,166	3,520	1,541	1,979

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 20.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1886—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886—continued.									
	For drunkenness.			For neglect to provide. ¹	For combinations of preceding causes, etc.			For all other causes. ²		
	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.		Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Continental United States.....	13,866	1,434	12,432	7,955	89,845	7,426	32,419	21,093	7,889	13,204
North Atlantic division.....	2,112	309	1,803	974	10,437	2,161	8,276	2,777	1,059	1,718
Maine.....	117	21	96	56	2,185	314	1,871	108	67	41
New Hampshire.....	225	29	196	1	272	54	218	228	90	138
Vermont.....				201	84	12	72	26	3	23
Massachusetts.....	974	128	846	117	233	25	208	83	8	75
Rhode Island.....	46	25	21	589	3,107	467	2,640	23	13	10
Connecticut.....	746	104	642		4,088	1,153	2,935	518	177	341
New York.....	1		1	10	51	11	40	378	166	212
New Jersey.....					2	1	1	51	24	27
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	1		415	124	291	1,362	511	851
South Atlantic division.....	141	29	112	22	2,168	794	1,374	1,527	794	733
Delaware.....	9	2	7	10	6	2	4	52	31	21
Maryland.....					77	28	49	87	54	33
District of Columbia.....	47	13	34	5	204	23	181	85	34	51
Virginia.....					278	129	149	130	50	80
West Virginia.....	4	1	3		159	58	101	260	123	137
North Carolina.....	6		6		95	26	69	77	50	27
South Carolina ³					12	6	6	4	2	2
Georgia.....	58	12	46	6	515	159	356	647	311	336
Florida.....	17	1	16	1	822	363	459	185	139	46
North Central division.....	9,765	752	9,013	4,464	18,391	2,560	15,831	10,587	3,210	7,377
Ohio.....	2,154	115	2,039		436	71	365	3,567	908	2,659
Indiana.....	565	44	521	1,551	7,519	1,122	6,397	2,547	785	1,762
Illinois.....	3,238	258	2,980	6	1,966	349	1,617	1,339	374	965
Michigan.....	703	68	635	1,366	4,098	335	3,763	170	45	125
Wisconsin.....	273	48	225	579	2,001	194	1,807	573	243	330
Minnesota.....	271	25	246	11	106	22	84	90	19	71
Iowa.....	1,322	62	1,260	10	906	170	736	1,359	451	908
Missouri.....	946	108	838	197	697	170	527	596	245	351
Dakota territory.....	14	4	10	62	196	31	165	32	7	25
Nebraska.....	116	12	104	159	191	35	156	78	31	47
Kansas.....	163	8	155	523	275	61	214	236	102	134
South Central division.....	853	91	762	271	3,748	1,368	2,380	3,691	1,643	2,048
Kentucky.....	298	13	285	10	1,145	276	869	289	103	186
Tennessee.....	266	28	238	254	277	67	210	591	229	362
Alabama.....	32	6	26		592	261	331	77	60	17
Mississippi.....	54	6	48		596	301	295	246	138	108
Louisiana.....	102	26	76		120	62	58	142	40	102
Arkansas.....	93	12	81	6	376	165	211	381	177	204
Texas.....	8		8	1	642	236	406	1,965	896	1,069
Western division.....	995	253	742	2,224	5,101	543	4,558	2,511	1,183	1,328
Montana.....	34	6	28		113	10	103	49	9	40
Idaho.....	9	1	8	38	89	7	82	11	4	7
Wyoming.....	11	3	8	16	110	13	97	35	13	22
Colorado.....	90	17	73	239	1,067	141	926	58	19	39
New Mexico.....					3	3		3	2	1
Arizona.....	12	3	9	19	14	2	12	26	7	19
Utah.....	211	28	183	246	230	39	191	1,687	937	750
Nevada.....	22	12	10	171	371	22	349	41	11	30
Washington.....	34	5	29	101	189	12	177	26	10	16
Oregon.....	155	13	142	12	195	47	148	93	20	73
California.....	417	165	252	1,382	2,720	247	2,473	482	151	331

¹ All granted to wife.² Includes cause unknown.³ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 21.—DIVORCES—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CAUSE, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY SINGLE YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS: 1867 TO 1906.

PERIOD OR YEAR.	DIVORCES.														
	For all causes.	For adultery.		For cruelty.		For desertion.		For drunkenness.		For neglect to provide.		For combinations of preceding causes, etc.		For all other causes. ¹	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1867 to 1906.....	1,274,341	221,445	17.4	257,820	20.2	494,178	38.8	50,382	4.0	42,625	3.3	128,694	10.1	79,197	6.2
1867 to 1906.....	945,625	153,759	16.3	206,225	21.8	367,502	38.9	36,516	3.9	34,670	3.7	88,849	9.4	58,104	6.1
1867 to 1886.....	328,716	67,686	20.6	51,595	15.7	126,676	38.5	13,866	4.2	7,955	2.4	39,845	12.1	21,093	6.4
1867 to 1906.....	593,362	92,070	15.5	136,401	23.0	229,728	38.7	22,849	3.9	23,206	3.9	53,478	9.0	35,630	6.0
1867 to 1896.....	352,263	61,689	17.5	69,824	19.8	137,774	39.1	13,667	3.9	11,464	3.3	35,371	10.0	22,474	6.4
1877 to 1896.....	206,595	39,778	19.3	34,445	16.7	81,813	39.6	9,010	4.4	5,632	2.7	23,783	11.5	12,134	5.9
1867 to 1876.....	122,121	27,908	22.9	17,150	14.0	44,863	36.7	4,856	4.0	2,323	1.9	16,062	13.2	8,959	7.3
1902 to 1906.....	332,642	50,886	15.3	78,219	23.5	128,160	38.5	13,035	3.9	12,782	3.8	29,818	9.0	19,742	5.9
1897 to 1901.....	260,720	41,184	15.8	58,182	22.3	101,568	39.0	9,814	3.8	10,424	4.0	23,660	9.1	15,888	6.1
1892 to 1896.....	194,939	33,670	17.3	40,577	20.8	74,958	38.5	7,678	3.9	6,859	3.5	18,947	9.7	12,250	6.3
1887 to 1891.....	157,324	28,019	17.8	29,247	18.6	62,816	39.9	5,989	3.8	4,605	2.9	16,424	10.4	10,224	6.5
1882 to 1886.....	117,311	22,468	19.2	20,288	17.3	46,462	39.6	5,288	4.5	3,430	2.9	12,985	11.1	6,390	5.4
1877 to 1881.....	89,284	17,310	19.4	14,157	15.9	35,351	39.6	3,722	4.2	2,202	2.5	10,798	12.1	5,744	6.4
1872 to 1876.....	68,547	14,185	20.7	10,260	15.0	25,728	37.5	3,196	4.7	1,430	2.1	8,937	13.0	4,811	7.0
1867 to 1871.....	53,574	13,723	25.6	6,890	12.9	19,135	35.7	1,660	3.1	893	1.7	7,125	13.3	4,148	7.7
1906.....	72,062	11,021	15.3	17,496	24.3	27,407	38.0	2,796	3.9	2,782	3.9	6,392	8.9	4,168	5.8
1905.....	67,976	10,536	15.5	16,230	23.9	25,989	38.2	2,716	4.0	2,566	3.8	5,989	8.8	3,950	5.8
1904.....	66,199	10,327	15.6	15,508	23.4	25,388	38.4	2,648	4.0	2,432	3.7	5,951	9.0	3,945	6.0
1903.....	64,925	9,841	15.2	14,925	23.0	25,289	39.0	2,549	3.9	2,509	3.9	5,930	9.1	3,882	6.0
1902.....	61,480	9,161	14.9	14,060	22.9	24,087	39.2	2,326	3.8	2,493	4.1	5,556	9.0	3,797	6.2
1901.....	60,984	9,429	15.5	13,720	22.5	23,953	39.3	2,306	3.8	2,419	4.0	5,524	9.1	3,633	6.0
1900.....	55,751	8,673	15.6	12,284	22.0	22,130	39.7	2,062	3.7	2,205	4.0	5,007	9.0	3,390	6.1
1899.....	51,437	7,977	15.5	11,563	22.5	20,034	38.9	1,978	3.8	2,113	4.1	4,641	9.0	3,131	6.1
1898.....	47,849	7,759	16.2	10,712	22.4	18,350	38.3	1,824	3.8	1,930	4.0	4,327	9.0	2,947	6.2
1897.....	44,699	7,346	16.4	9,903	22.2	17,101	38.3	1,644	3.7	1,757	3.9	4,161	9.3	2,787	6.2
1896.....	42,937	7,108	16.6	9,127	21.3	16,711	38.9	1,596	3.7	1,555	3.6	4,072	9.5	2,768	6.4
1895.....	40,387	7,114	17.6	8,707	21.6	15,255	37.8	1,512	3.7	1,530	3.8	3,629	9.0	2,640	6.5
1894.....	37,568	6,745	18.0	7,910	21.1	14,129	37.6	1,485	4.0	1,330	3.5	3,670	9.8	2,299	6.1
1893.....	37,468	6,538	17.4	7,656	20.4	14,438	38.5	1,575	4.2	1,199	3.2	3,659	9.8	2,405	6.4
1892.....	36,579	6,165	16.9	7,177	19.6	14,427	39.4	1,510	4.1	1,245	3.4	3,917	10.7	2,138	5.8
1891.....	35,540	6,284	17.7	6,802	19.1	14,199	40.0	1,422	4.0	1,059	3.0	3,675	10.3	2,099	5.9
1890.....	33,461	5,738	17.1	6,318	18.9	13,357	39.9	1,272	3.8	981	2.9	3,647	10.9	2,148	6.4
1889.....	31,735	5,900	18.6	5,844	18.4	12,438	39.2	1,199	3.8	944	3.0	3,258	10.3	2,152	6.8
1888.....	28,669	5,216	18.2	5,190	18.1	11,565	40.3	1,013	3.5	834	2.9	2,936	10.2	1,915	6.7
1887.....	27,919	4,881	17.5	5,093	18.2	11,257	40.3	1,083	3.9	787	2.8	2,908	10.4	1,910	6.8
1886.....	25,535	4,810	18.8	4,587	18.0	10,139	39.7	1,123	4.4	722	2.8	2,739	10.7	1,415	5.5
1885.....	23,472	4,472	19.1	4,168	17.8	9,329	39.7	1,059	4.5	709	3.0	2,492	10.6	1,243	5.3
1884.....	22,994	4,330	18.8	4,024	17.5	9,146	39.8	1,039	4.5	690	3.0	2,523	11.0	1,242	5.4
1883.....	23,198	4,521	19.5	3,881	16.7	9,116	39.3	1,087	4.7	688	3.0	2,622	11.3	1,283	5.5
1882.....	22,112	4,335	19.6	3,628	16.4	8,732	39.5	980	4.4	621	2.8	2,609	11.8	1,207	5.5
1881.....	20,762	4,022	19.4	3,261	15.7	8,407	40.5	899	4.3	554	2.7	2,373	11.4	1,246	6.0
1880.....	19,663	3,968	20.2	3,113	15.8	7,997	40.7	745	3.8	478	2.4	2,290	11.6	1,072	5.5
1879.....	17,083	3,360	19.7	2,674	15.7	6,874	40.2	681	4.0	429	2.5	2,097	12.3	968	5.7
1878.....	16,089	3,071	19.1	2,635	16.4	6,220	38.7	713	4.4	390	2.4	2,000	12.4	1,060	6.6
1877.....	15,687	2,899	18.4	2,474	15.8	5,853	37.3	684	4.4	351	2.2	2,038	13.0	1,398	8.9
1876.....	14,800	2,854	19.3	2,284	15.4	5,523	37.3	758	5.1	347	2.3	1,809	12.2	1,225	8.3
1875.....	14,212	2,885	20.3	2,182	15.4	5,339	37.6	663	4.7	313	2.2	1,845	13.0	985	6.9
1874.....	13,989	2,925	20.9	2,050	14.7	5,221	37.3	638	4.6	298	2.1	1,980	14.2	877	6.3
1873.....	13,156	2,853	21.7	1,956	14.9	4,978	37.8	587	4.5	250	1.9	1,669	12.7	863	6.6
1872.....	12,390	2,668	21.5	1,788	14.4	4,667	37.7	550	4.4	222	1.8	1,634	13.2	861	6.9
1871.....	11,586	2,660	23.0	1,674	14.4	4,257	36.7	402	3.5	227	2.0	1,502	13.0	864	7.5
1870.....	10,962	2,776	25.3	1,416	12.9	3,902	35.6	363	3.3	185	1.7	1,474	13.4	846	7.7
1869.....	10,939	2,765	25.3	1,422	13.0	3,960	36.2	320	2.9	170	1.6	1,430	13.1	872	8.0
1868.....	10,150	2,694	26.5	1,245	12.3	3,622	35.7	283	2.8	169	1.7	1,394	13.7	743	7.3
1867.....	9,937	2,828	28.5	1,133	11.4	3,394	34.2	292	2.9	142	1.4	1,325	13.3	823	8.3

¹ Includes cause unknown.

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TABLE 22.—DIVORCES—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CAUSE, OF (1) DIVORCES GRANTED TO THE HUSBAND AND (2) DIVORCES GRANTED TO THE WIFE, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY SINGLE YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS: 1867 TO 1906.

PERIOD OR YEAR.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND.								DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE.							
	Total number.	Per cent granted for—							Total number.	Per cent granted for—						
		Adultery.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Neglect to provide.	Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	All other causes. ¹		Adultery.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Neglect to provide.	Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	All other causes. ¹
1867 to 1906.....	428,689	30.1	9.2	48.5	1.1	(²)	5.1	6.0	845,652	10.9	25.8	33.9	5.4	5.0	12.6	6.3
1887 to 1906.....	316,149	28.7	10.5	49.4	1.1	(²)	4.5	5.7	629,476	10.0	27.5	33.6	5.3	5.5	11.8	6.4
1867 to 1886.....	112,540	33.9	5.4	45.7	1.3	.....	6.6	7.0	216,176	13.6	21.0	34.8	5.8	3.7	15.0	6.1
1897 to 1906.....	195,547	27.5	11.8	49.8	1.1	(²)	4.3	5.5	397,815	9.6	28.5	33.3	5.2	5.8	11.3	6.2
1887 to 1896.....	120,602	30.8	8.4	48.9	1.1	(²)	4.8	6.0	231,661	10.6	25.8	34.0	5.3	4.9	12.7	6.6
1877 to 1886.....	70,285	32.8	6.0	47.5	1.3	.....	6.0	6.3	136,310	12.3	22.2	35.5	5.9	4.1	14.3	5.6
1867 to 1876.....	42,255	35.9	4.5	42.8	1.2	.....	7.5	8.2	79,866	16.0	19.1	33.5	5.4	2.9	16.1	6.9
1902 to 1906.....	109,241	27.0	12.5	49.6	1.0	(²)	4.4	5.5	223,401	9.6	28.9	33.1	5.3	5.7	11.2	6.2
1897 to 1901.....	86,306	28.1	10.9	50.0	1.1	(²)	4.3	5.6	174,414	9.7	28.0	33.5	5.1	6.0	11.5	6.4
1892 to 1896.....	65,622	30.4	9.2	48.5	1.2	(²)	4.9	5.8	129,317	10.6	26.7	33.4	5.3	5.3	12.2	6.5
1887 to 1891.....	54,980	31.2	7.4	49.4	1.1	.....	4.8	6.2	102,344	10.6	24.6	34.8	5.3	4.5	13.5	6.7
1882 to 1886.....	39,499	33.0	6.5	48.0	1.3	.....	5.7	5.4	77,812	12.1	22.8	35.3	6.1	4.4	13.8	5.5
1877 to 1881.....	30,786	32.4	5.4	46.9	1.3	.....	6.4	7.5	58,498	12.5	21.4	35.8	5.7	3.8	15.1	5.9
1872 to 1876.....	23,130	33.6	4.7	44.8	1.5	.....	7.3	8.1	45,417	14.1	20.2	33.8	6.3	3.1	16.0	6.5
1867 to 1871.....	19,125	38.6	4.2	40.3	0.9	.....	7.8	8.2	34,440	18.4	17.7	33.1	4.3	2.6	16.4	7.5
1906.....	23,455	27.2	13.3	49.1	1.0	.....	4.2	5.2	48,607	9.6	29.6	32.7	5.3	5.7	11.1	6.1
1905.....	22,220	27.1	12.7	49.5	0.9	(²)	4.3	5.5	45,756	9.9	29.3	32.8	5.5	5.6	11.0	6.0
1904.....	22,189	27.3	12.3	49.3	1.0	.....	4.5	5.6	44,010	9.7	29.0	32.8	5.5	5.5	11.3	6.1
1903.....	21,821	26.9	12.2	49.9	1.0	(²)	4.4	5.5	43,604	9.4	28.3	33.6	5.4	5.7	11.2	6.2
1902.....	20,056	26.6	11.9	50.1	1.1	.....	4.6	5.7	41,424	9.2	28.2	33.9	5.1	6.0	11.2	6.4
1901.....	20,008	27.8	11.0	50.3	1.1	(²)	4.3	5.4	40,976	9.4	28.1	33.9	5.1	5.9	11.4	6.2
1900.....	18,620	27.0	11.0	51.1	1.2	.....	4.1	5.6	37,131	9.8	27.6	34.0	5.0	5.9	11.4	6.3
1899.....	16,925	27.6	11.4	50.1	1.1	.....	4.1	5.7	34,512	9.6	27.9	33.5	5.2	6.1	11.4	6.3
1898.....	15,988	28.8	10.6	49.6	1.2	.....	4.4	5.4	31,861	9.9	28.3	32.7	5.1	6.1	11.4	6.5
1897.....	14,765	29.8	10.3	48.6	1.1	.....	4.4	5.7	29,934	9.9	28.0	33.1	4.9	5.9	11.7	6.5
1896.....	14,448	29.0	9.9	49.2	1.1	(²)	4.8	6.1	28,489	10.3	27.0	33.7	5.1	5.5	11.8	6.6
1895.....	13,456	31.1	9.5	48.2	0.9	.....	4.2	6.0	26,931	10.9	27.6	32.6	5.2	5.7	11.4	6.8
1894.....	12,551	30.9	9.7	47.8	1.2	.....	4.9	5.5	25,017	11.5	26.8	32.5	5.3	5.3	12.2	6.5
1893.....	12,590	31.1	8.6	47.6	1.4	.....	5.2	6.0	24,878	10.5	26.4	33.9	5.6	4.8	12.1	6.6
1892.....	12,577	30.2	8.4	49.4	1.3	.....	5.2	5.6	24,002	9.9	25.5	34.2	5.6	5.2	13.6	6.0
1891.....	12,478	31.5	7.5	49.3	1.2	.....	5.1	5.4	23,062	10.2	25.4	34.9	5.5	4.6	13.2	6.2
1890.....	11,625	30.2	7.7	49.8	1.1	.....	5.2	6.0	21,836	10.2	24.8	34.7	5.2	4.5	14.0	6.6
1889.....	11,126	32.2	7.2	48.3	1.0	.....	4.6	6.8	20,609	11.3	24.5	34.3	5.3	4.6	13.3	6.8
1888.....	10,022	31.4	7.4	49.5	1.0	.....	4.4	6.1	18,647	11.1	23.8	35.4	4.9	4.5	13.4	7.0
1887.....	9,729	30.5	6.9	50.1	1.1	.....	4.8	6.7	18,190	10.5	24.3	35.1	5.4	4.3	13.4	6.9
1886.....	8,653	32.6	6.8	48.4	1.4	.....	5.7	5.2	16,882	11.8	23.7	35.2	5.9	4.3	13.3	5.7
1885.....	7,863	33.1	6.6	47.9	1.4	.....	5.8	5.1	15,609	12.0	23.4	35.6	6.1	4.5	13.0	5.4
1884.....	7,637	32.9	6.5	48.5	1.3	.....	5.4	5.3	15,357	11.8	23.0	35.4	6.1	4.5	13.7	5.4
1883.....	7,913	33.4	6.4	47.6	1.4	.....	5.6	5.7	15,285	12.3	22.1	35.0	6.4	4.5	14.2	5.5
1882.....	7,433	33.2	6.2	47.5	1.3	.....	6.1	5.7	14,679	12.7	21.6	35.4	6.0	4.2	14.7	5.3
1881.....	7,212	32.4	6.2	47.7	1.2	.....	6.1	6.5	13,550	12.4	20.8	36.7	6.0	4.1	14.3	5.8
1880.....	6,874	34.3	5.2	47.4	1.4	.....	5.8	5.9	12,789	12.6	21.5	37.1	5.1	3.7	14.8	5.2
1879.....	5,891	32.4	5.5	47.9	1.3	.....	6.8	6.1	11,192	13.0	21.0	36.2	5.4	3.8	15.1	5.4
1878.....	5,402	31.9	5.1	47.1	1.4	.....	6.7	7.8	10,687	12.6	22.1	34.4	6.0	3.6	15.3	6.0
1877.....	5,407	30.6	4.8	44.0	1.3	.....	7.0	12.4	10,280	12.0	21.5	33.8	6.0	3.4	16.2	7.1
1876.....	5,052	31.6	4.8	45.0	1.7	.....	5.8	11.1	9,748	12.9	20.9	33.4	6.9	3.6	15.5	6.8
1875.....	4,729	33.5	5.0	45.3	1.7	.....	7.1	7.3	9,483	13.7	20.5	33.7	6.1	3.3	15.9	6.7
1874.....	4,640	34.2	4.2	45.0	1.3	.....	8.0	7.4	9,349	14.3	19.9	33.5	6.2	3.2	17.2	5.7
1873.....	4,450	34.6	4.6	45.0	1.1	.....	7.9	6.8	8,706	15.1	20.1	34.2	6.2	2.9	15.2	6.4
1872.....	4,259	34.3	4.9	43.8	1.5	.....	7.8	7.7	8,131	14.8	19.4	34.5	6.0	2.7	16.0	6.5
1871.....	4,041	36.1	4.5	43.3	0.9	.....	7.3	8.0	7,545	15.9	19.8	33.3	4.9	3.0	16.0	7.2
1870.....	3,790	38.0	4.4	40.5	1.1	.....	7.8	8.2	7,172	18.6	17.4	33.0	4.5	2.6	16.4	7.4
1869.....	3,899	37.6	4.3	41.0	0.8	.....	8.3	8.0	7,040	18.4	17.8	33.6	4.1	2.4	15.7	8.0
1868.....	3,604	39.1	4.0	40.3	0.6	.....	8.2	7.8	6,546	19.6	16.8	33.1	4.0	2.6	16.8	7.1
1867.....	3,791	42.5	3.7	36.5	1.0	.....	7.4	8.9	6,146	19.8	16.2	32.7	4.1	2.3	17.0	7.9

¹ Includes cause unknown.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 23.—DIVORCES—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CAUSE, OF (1) DIVORCES GRANTED TO THE HUSBAND AND (2) DIVORCES GRANTED TO THE WIFE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906.									DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE: 1887 TO 1906.								
	Total number.	Per cent granted for—								Total number.	Per cent granted for—							
		Adultery.	Cru- elty.	Deser- tion.	Drunk- enness.	Neg- lect to provide.	Com- binations of preceding causes, etc.	All other speci- fied causes.	Cause un- known.		Adultery.	Cru- elty.	Deser- tion.	Drunk- enness.	Neg- lect to provide.	Com- binations of preceding causes, etc.	All other speci- fied causes.	Cause un- known.
Continental United States.....	316,149	28.7	10.5	49.4	1.1	(¹)	4.5	3.1	2.6	629,476	10.0	27.5	33.6	5.3	5.5	11.8	4.5	1.9
North Atlantic division.....	44,640	46.1	5.4	44.0	2.2	.....	1.4	0.3	0.5	98,280	25.2	23.3	35.3	6.2	4.7	4.3	0.5	0.5
Maine.....	3,804	28.2	23.5	43.4	3.3	.....	1.4	0.2	.....	10,390	6.9	38.0	24.2	16.9	6.2	7.5	0.2	(¹)
New Hampshire.....	2,785	35.4	12.3	43.3	1.9	.....	6.7	0.5	.....	5,832	11.4	38.6	31.2	8.9	.....	9.0	0.9	.....
Vermont.....	1,338	30.1	9.6	58.8	.....	.....	1.3	0.2	.....	3,402	8.5	38.4	27.7	.....	17.6	6.4	1.3	0.1
Massachusetts.....	6,732	31.6	1.6	58.9	6.8	.....	0.8	0.2	(¹)	16,208	12.9	22.4	41.7	14.7	4.2	3.3	0.7	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,517	36.8	4.5	43.8	9.0	.....	4.2	1.6	0.1	5,436	5.8	11.4	13.6	3.5	48.7	16.6	0.3	0.1
Connecticut.....	2,730	30.6	2.5	58.5	7.0	.....	1.0	0.4	.....	6,494	11.9	19.8	41.8	19.7	.....	6.3	0.5	.....
New York.....	10,081	97.6	0.6	1.4	0.1	.....	0.2	.....	0.2	19,044	88.6	7.1	2.2	(¹)	0.2	1.7	.....	0.2
New Jersey.....	2,720	42.1	0.1	57.5	.....	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.1	4,721	22.2	1.9	75.8	.....	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.1
Pennsylvania.....	12,933	28.0	5.8	62.2	.....	.....	1.8	0.6	1.6	26,753	7.5	31.6	56.8	.....	.....	1.8	0.8	1.5
South Atlantic division.....	27,458	40.8	2.7	43.6	0.2	.....	6.5	2.2	4.0	31,145	22.1	12.3	48.1	1.7	(¹)	9.7	2.1	4.0
Delaware.....	311	25.1	2.3	20.9	1.0	.....	4.8	0.6	45.3	576	7.5	10.4	28.6	1.4	1.9	10.4	0.2	39.6
Maryland.....	2,896	40.7	0.4	45.5	.....	.....	8.5	1.1	3.8	5,024	30.0	2.7	52.1	.....	.....	11.2	0.5	3.6
District of Columbia.....	633	36.7	2.4	52.9	2.4	.....	3.5	1.3	0.9	1,692	18.2	16.3	51.0	5.9	.....	7.4	0.2	0.9
Virginia.....	6,318	45.4	0.2	45.5	.....	.....	6.6	1.3	1.1	5,811	27.2	4.5	55.4	.....	.....	8.7	3.3	0.8
West Virginia.....	4,731	55.3	0.8	31.6	(¹)	.....	8.9	0.9	2.5	5,577	37.3	4.4	42.2	0.2	.....	11.2	2.6	2.1
North Carolina.....	4,103	57.9	0.2	34.6	0.1	.....	3.9	1.2	2.0	2,944	33.1	3.2	53.6	0.7	0.1	6.6	0.3	2.4
South Carolina ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	4,759	27.0	12.0	44.6	0.5	.....	4.8	2.2	8.8	5,642	4.5	39.3	34.7	3.9	.....	8.5	1.4	7.6
Florida.....	3,707	15.4	2.0	62.9	0.4	.....	7.7	7.7	3.9	3,879	3.1	13.5	57.6	4.3	.....	11.9	5.3	4.3
North Central division.....	122,790	21.2	16.2	49.3	1.3	.....	4.7	5.7	1.5	311,686	6.0	30.1	29.7	6.9	5.4	13.3	7.4	1.3
Ohio.....	17,260	25.5	4.5	34.3	1.1	.....	5.2	28.9	0.5	46,722	6.1	22.6	21.5	5.4	.....	10.7	33.2	0.5
Indiana.....	16,360	24.5	29.3	36.3	1.0	.....	5.3	0.8	2.9	44,361	5.2	38.1	20.0	6.4	11.6	14.6	1.6	2.5
Illinois.....	22,474	31.8	5.2	56.9	2.8	.....	2.0	0.8	0.5	59,735	11.4	27.7	40.5	13.4	0.2	4.5	2.0	0.3
Michigan.....	11,547	7.9	36.1	46.4	0.8	.....	8.1	0.2	0.6	30,824	1.0	26.5	14.7	1.6	14.8	40.3	0.7	0.3
Wisconsin.....	5,931	8.8	17.4	62.4	1.7	.....	2.9	5.4	1.3	16,936	1.5	38.5	28.4	3.8	12.1	12.5	2.1	1.0
Minnesota.....	4,192	19.0	8.6	67.1	0.9	.....	3.3	0.4	0.8	11,454	5.4	37.3	42.9	4.3	0.1	7.9	1.5	0.6
Iowa.....	8,490	28.0	13.7	50.5	1.3	.....	3.4	0.8	2.3	26,384	8.0	38.9	32.4	10.3	.....	6.7	1.5	2.2
Missouri.....	18,815	19.4	21.9	50.2	0.9	.....	3.4	1.5	2.7	35,951	6.3	29.4	37.9	6.8	4.6	8.5	3.9	2.7
North Dakota ²	1,772	7.7	18.6	63.7	0.9	.....	7.1	0.7	1.2	2,545	2.1	21.9	32.8	3.0	10.7	26.3	1.3	1.8
South Dakota ²	2,782	6.5	16.5	67.8	0.8	.....	6.0	.....	2.4	4,328	1.5	25.6	30.4	3.1	14.5	22.4	1.1	1.5
Nebraska.....	4,623	20.1	17.8	53.9	1.2	.....	4.8	0.5	1.8	12,088	4.2	27.5	26.3	4.7	20.6	15.1	0.5	1.1
Kansas.....	8,544	11.8	8.8	56.6	0.4	.....	9.7	11.3	1.5	20,360	3.0	24.3	37.3	3.1	.....	17.0	13.9	1.5
South Central division.....	96,516	31.3	7.1	49.4	0.4	.....	5.0	1.7	5.0	123,773	8.8	29.8	40.4	2.2	0.9	10.7	2.5	4.5
Kentucky.....	12,559	24.7	0.8	56.6	0.5	.....	8.8	5.5	3.1	18,082	3.4	20.2	51.9	3.7	0.6	14.5	2.5	3.2
Tennessee.....	10,220	38.3	1.8	42.5	1.0	.....	7.3	3.1	5.9	20,227	8.7	20.3	28.6	2.2	4.2	29.0	2.4	4.6
Alabama.....	13,093	30.2	0.3	65.1	0.5	.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	9,714	8.9	18.9	62.4	5.0	.....	2.9	0.5	1.4
Mississippi.....	11,674	38.0	3.8	45.2	0.5	.....	2.2	1.4	8.9	8,319	12.3	26.4	45.6	2.6	.....	3.6	1.8	7.6
Louisiana.....	4,702	84.3	2.2	8.5	1.3	.....	2.1	0.1	1.4	5,083	71.2	9.9	10.5	2.6	.....	2.9	1.6	1.4
Arkansas.....	13,934	17.0	10.9	63.5	0.2	.....	2.3	0.6	5.4	15,607	4.9	25.5	57.8	1.8	.....	3.5	2.3	4.3
Indian Territory ²	2,605	13.0	10.4	62.1	0.3	.....	9.6	1.0	3.5	4,146	3.3	25.8	49.6	3.7	1.8	9.7	4.1	1.9
Oklahoma ²	2,834	9.5	9.4	56.4	0.3	.....	11.6	7.7	5.1	4,835	2.1	20.2	32.8	3.3	2.7	25.1	9.8	4.0
Texas.....	24,895	31.6	15.5	40.2	0.1	.....	6.0	0.2	6.4	37,760	5.4	49.2	31.3	0.4	.....	5.1	2.5	6.0
Western division.....	24,745	11.2	13.1	66.3	1.5	(¹)	5.5	1.5	0.9	64,592	2.4	24.2	29.5	3.4	18.5	19.7	1.6	0.8
Montana.....	1,688	15.2	5.6	70.1	1.7	.....	6.3	0.2	1.0	4,766	2.9	22.7	31.6	2.4	12.2	25.5	1.5	1.1
Idaho.....	956	11.7	7.8	72.2	1.4	.....	3.8	1.5	1.7	2,249	2.0	21.8	43.0	3.1	16.5	10.0	1.6	1.9
Wyoming.....	568	10.4	12.1	64.6	1.6	.....	9.0	1.1	1.2	1,204	2.2	15.9	27.5	2.7	18.6	30.5	2.0	0.7
Colorado.....	4,493	9.4	15.3	59.7	0.8	.....	13.9	0.6	0.2	11,351	2.5	17.9	10.9	0.9	21.2	45.4	1.1	0.3
New Mexico.....	798	17.7	2.8	71.2	1.3	.....	6.3	0.1	0.8	1,639	1.6	14.8	40.0	2.6	7.1	31.8	1.0	1.0
Arizona.....	795	18.0	5.9	71.8	1.8	.....	1.4	0.3	0.9	1,585	3.2	20.6	39.5	4.5	24.0	5.1	2.1	0.9
Utah.....	1,050	9.0	10.3	67.5	1.5	0.6	8.0	1.6	2.0	3,620	1.3	12.3	11.0	2.3	26.6	44.0	1.1	1.4
Nevada.....	274	11.7	13.9	66.1	3.3	.....	3.3	0.7	1.1	771	2.7	26.7	22.8	2.6	23.7	18.8	2.2	0.4
Washington.....	4,571	9.6	16.8	61.0	1.6	.....	3.3	6.1	1.5	11,644	1.7	26.2	28.2	4.9	25.6	9.0	2.9	1.5
Oregon.....	3,143	7.9	19.2	68.2	0.7	.....	2.9	0.5	0.7	7,002	1.8	37.0	49.2	4.7	.....	5.3	1.4	0.7
California.....	6,409	13.0	11.5	70.4	2.2	.....	2.3	0.1	0.6	18,761	3.1	26.4	34.2	4.1	19.9	10.6	1.3	0.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² See explanatory notes, page 58.

TABLE 24.—DIVORCES—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CAUSE, OF (1) DIVORCES GRANTED TO THE HUSBAND AND (2) DIVORCES GRANTED TO THE WIFE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1886.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND: 1867 TO 1886.							DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE: 1867 TO 1886.							
	Total number.	Per cent granted for—						Total number.	Per cent granted for—						
		Adultery.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	All other causes. ¹		Adultery.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Neglect to provide.	Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	All other causes. ¹
Continental United States.....	112,540	33.9	5.4	45.7	1.3	6.6	7.0	216,176	13.6	21.0	34.8	5.8	3.7	15.0	6.1
North Atlantic division.....	23,779	47.6	2.7	34.9	1.3	9.1	4.5	49,724	28.1	16.2	30.1	3.6	2.0	16.6	3.5
Maine.....	2,463	43.9	1.9	37.9	0.9	12.7	2.7	5,949	19.0	18.7	27.6	1.6	0.9	31.5	0.7
New Hampshire.....	1,696	35.1	11.0	43.7	1.7	3.2	5.3	3,283	16.8	34.2	32.2	6.0	(²)	6.6	4.2
Vermont.....	998	38.4	8.2	51.9	.....	1.2	0.3	2,240	13.1	43.8	29.9	.....	9.0	3.2	1.0
Massachusetts.....	2,997	44.2	1.0	49.4	4.3	0.8	0.3	6,856	24.6	15.9	41.3	12.3	1.7	3.0	1.1
Rhode Island.....	1,001	17.5	0.3	31.8	2.5	46.7	1.3	3,461	2.5	1.5	1.8	0.6	17.0	76.3	0.3
Connecticut.....	2,511	13.0	1.6	28.3	4.1	45.9	7.0	6,031	5.5	6.5	23.0	10.6	.....	48.7	5.7
New York.....	5,743	95.8	0.7	0.4	.....	0.2	2.9	9,612	88.2	7.7	1.4	(²)	0.1	0.4	2.2
New Jersey.....	981	50.2	0.3	47.0	.....	0.1	2.4	1,661	29.8	3.9	64.6	.....	.....	0.1	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	5,389	26.5	3.9	57.7	(²)	2.3	9.5	10,631	8.5	23.5	57.3	(²)	.....	2.7	8.0
South Atlantic division.....	8,049	49.1	1.2	29.6	0.4	9.9	9.9	8,308	25.4	9.4	38.2	1.3	0.3	16.5	8.8
Delaware.....	109	30.3	0.9	36.7	1.8	1.8	28.4	180	15.6	17.8	43.3	3.9	5.6	2.2	11.7
Maryland.....	866	46.8	0.3	43.4	.....	3.2	6.2	1,319	31.4	4.2	58.2	.....	.....	3.7	2.5
District of Columbia.....	308	36.7	3.6	37.0	4.2	7.5	11.0	797	13.2	14.2	38.6	4.3	0.6	22.7	6.4
Virginia.....	1,477	65.9	0.2	21.8	.....	8.7	3.4	1,158	40.6	5.3	34.4	.....	.....	12.9	6.9
West Virginia.....	1,328	51.4	0.6	34.3	0.1	4.4	9.3	1,227	32.2	4.9	43.3	0.2	.....	8.2	11.2
North Carolina.....	812	89.0	0.1	1.5	.....	3.2	6.2	526	70.3	4.9	5.3	1.1	.....	13.1	5.1
South Carolina ³	89	(⁴)	.....	(⁴)	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	74	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.....	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)
Georgia.....	1,907	44.5	3.7	26.5	0.6	8.3	16.3	2,052	14.4	19.7	29.6	2.2	0.3	17.3	16.4
Florida.....	1,153	12.1	0.2	44.1	0.1	31.5	12.1	975	1.8	3.2	41.4	1.6	0.1	47.1	4.7
North Central division.....	50,113	27.6	7.4	52.0	1.5	5.1	6.4	112,717	8.9	22.9	35.7	8.0	4.0	14.0	6.5
Ohio.....	7,337	37.7	3.6	43.8	1.6	1.0	12.4	19,030	14.1	23.8	35.5	10.7	.....	1.9	14.0
Indiana.....	7,307	28.3	8.9	36.1	0.6	15.4	10.7	17,886	3.5	16.0	23.3	2.9	8.7	35.8	9.9
Illinois.....	11,240	33.2	4.9	53.1	2.3	3.1	3.3	24,832	14.2	24.1	39.3	12.0	(²)	6.5	3.9
Michigan.....	5,542	21.5	13.2	57.2	1.2	6.0	0.8	12,891	5.6	21.8	27.0	4.9	10.6	29.2	1.0
Wisconsin.....	3,262	12.4	6.2	66.6	1.5	5.9	7.4	6,726	3.2	22.9	30.2	3.3	8.6	26.9	4.9
Minnesota.....	1,142	29.6	6.9	57.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	2,481	7.7	44.5	31.2	9.9	0.4	3.4	2.9
Iowa.....	5,227	26.0	7.1	53.8	1.2	3.3	8.6	11,337	10.4	23.3	40.5	11.1	0.1	6.5	8.0
Missouri.....	5,412	23.9	11.3	55.1	2.0	3.1	4.5	9,866	5.7	24.9	50.1	8.5	2.0	5.3	3.6
Dakota territory.....	466	15.2	10.1	65.7	0.9	6.7	1.5	621	4.2	21.1	32.5	1.6	10.0	26.6	4.0
Nebraska.....	961	24.1	9.3	58.5	1.2	3.6	3.2	2,073	5.8	35.1	36.7	5.0	7.7	7.5	2.3
Kansas.....	2,217	16.6	4.4	71.4	0.4	2.8	4.6	4,974	3.2	20.3	55.9	3.1	10.5	4.3	2.7
South Central division.....	22,711	33.7	4.3	48.3	0.4	6.0	7.2	26,616	9.0	23.6	46.9	2.9	1.0	8.9	7.7
Kentucky.....	4,220	27.3	1.2	62.3	0.3	6.5	2.4	6,028	5.2	16.9	55.6	4.7	0.2	14.4	3.1
Tennessee.....	3,736	52.0	1.2	38.1	0.7	1.8	6.1	5,889	18.2	21.2	42.5	4.0	4.3	3.6	6.1
Alabama.....	2,992	32.5	0.9	55.6	0.2	8.7	2.0	2,212	10.3	12.8	60.0	1.2	.....	15.0	0.8
Mississippi.....	3,025	36.6	1.3	47.5	0.2	10.0	4.6	2,015	13.3	14.5	49.8	2.4	.....	14.6	5.4
Louisiana.....	743	59.2	8.3	15.2	3.5	8.3	5.4	954	27.4	25.9	22.0	8.0	.....	6.1	10.7
Arkansas.....	2,878	19.4	6.8	61.5	0.4	5.7	6.2	3,163	4.6	19.1	60.4	2.6	0.2	6.7	6.4
Texas.....	5,117	29.1	10.9	37.8	.....	4.6	17.5	6,355	1.8	40.6	34.2	0.1	(²)	6.4	16.8
Western division.....	7,888	18.1	9.0	47.8	3.2	6.9	15.0	18,811	5.5	24.4	23.1	3.9	11.8	24.2	7.1
Montana.....	207	25.6	4.8	57.5	2.9	4.8	4.3	615	2.9	27.5	41.8	4.6	.....	16.7	6.5
Idaho.....	101	18.8	5.0	64.4	1.0	6.9	4.0	267	2.2	15.0	32.2	3.0	14.2	30.7	2.6
Wyoming.....	125	18.4	7.2	51.2	2.4	10.4	10.4	276	2.2	7.6	38.4	2.9	5.8	35.1	8.0
Colorado.....	1,215	19.4	6.7	59.3	1.4	11.6	1.6	2,472	8.3	15.4	24.7	3.0	9.7	37.5	1.6
New Mexico.....	89	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	166	5.4	33.7	60.2	.....	.....	.....	0.6
Arizona.....	79	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	158	5.1	27.2	30.4	5.7	12.0	7.6	12.0
Utah.....	1,818	6.9	4.6	33.3	1.5	2.1	51.5	2,260	3.5	11.7	24.2	8.1	10.9	8.5	33.2
Nevada.....	249	26.9	9.6	45.4	4.8	8.8	4.4	879	3.8	26.2	6.4	1.1	19.5	39.7	3.4
Washington.....	288	16.3	9.4	64.9	1.7	4.2	3.5	708	3.0	25.0	26.4	4.1	14.3	25.0	2.3
Oregon.....	718	26.9	26.6	35.4	1.8	6.5	2.8	1,891	5.8	54.8	19.5	7.5	0.6	7.8	3.9
California.....	2,999	20.9	9.0	51.4	5.5	8.2	5.0	9,119	5.9	23.8	21.7	2.8	15.2	27.1	3.6

¹ Includes cause unknown.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.³ See explanatory notes, page 53.⁴ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 25.—DIVORCES—PER CENT GRANTED TO HUSBAND AND TO WIFE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED FOR EACH PRINCIPAL CAUSE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES (1887 TO 1906)—																	
	For all causes.		For adultery.		For cruelty.		For desertion.		For drunkenness.		For neglect to provide.		For combinations of preceding causes, etc.		For all other specified causes.		For cause unknown.	
	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Continental United States.	33.4	66.6	59.1	40.9	16.1	83.9	42.5	57.5	9.4	90.6	(¹)	100.0	16.1	83.9	25.8	74.2	41.1	58.9
North Atlantic division.	31.2	68.8	45.4	54.6	9.6	90.4	36.1	63.9	13.7	86.3	.....	100.0	13.4	86.6	22.6	77.4	33.7	66.3
Maine.	26.8	73.2	59.8	40.2	18.5	81.5	39.6	60.4	6.7	93.3	.....	100.0	6.2	93.8	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)
New Hampshire.	32.3	67.7	59.7	40.3	13.2	86.8	39.9	60.1	9.1	90.9	.....	.....	26.2	73.8	(²)	(²)	.....	.....
Vermont.	28.2	71.8	58.2	41.8	8.9	91.1	45.5	54.5	.....	.....	.....	100.0	7.2	92.8	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)
Massachusetts.	29.3	70.7	50.5	49.5	2.9	97.1	37.0	63.0	16.2	83.8	.....	100.0	9.1	90.9	8.5	91.5	(²)	.....
Rhode Island.	21.8	78.2	63.7	36.3	9.9	90.1	47.3	52.7	42.2	57.8	.....	100.0	6.6	93.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Connecticut.	29.6	70.4	51.9	48.1	5.1	94.9	37.0	63.0	13.1	86.9	.....	.....	5.9	94.1	(²)	(²)	.....	.....
New York.	34.6	65.4	36.8	63.2	4.2	95.8	25.1	74.9	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	5.6	94.4	.....	.....	(²)	(²)
New Jersey.	36.6	63.4	52.2	47.8	(²)	(²)	30.4	69.6	.....	.....	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pennsylvania.	32.6	67.4	64.5	35.5	8.2	91.8	34.6	65.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.1	67.9	25.5	74.5	34.4	65.6
South Atlantic division.	46.9	53.1	62.0	38.0	16.1	83.9	44.4	55.6	11.3	88.7	.....	(²)	37.3	62.7	47.8	52.2	46.4	53.6
Delaware.	35.1	64.9	64.5	35.5	(²)	(²)	28.3	71.7	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	38.2	61.8
Maryland.	36.6	63.4	43.9	56.1	8.2	91.8	33.5	66.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.4	69.6	(²)	(²)	37.5	62.5
District of Columbia.	27.2	72.8	43.0	57.0	5.2	94.8	28.0	72.0	13.2	86.8	.....	.....	14.9	85.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia.	52.1	47.9	64.4	35.6	4.0	96.0	47.2	52.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.2	54.8	29.2	70.8	59.3	40.7
West Virginia.	45.9	54.1	55.7	44.3	12.7	87.3	38.9	61.1	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	40.3	59.7	22.2	77.8	50.9	49.1
North Carolina.	58.2	41.8	70.9	29.1	9.6	90.4	47.4	52.6	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	44.9	55.1	(²)	(²)	54.5	45.5
South Carolina. ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.	45.8	54.2	83.4	16.6	20.4	79.6	52.0	48.0	10.7	89.3	.....	.....	32.3	67.7	57.2	42.8	49.3	50.7
Florida.	48.9	51.1	82.5	17.5	12.4	87.6	51.1	48.9	8.8	91.2	.....	.....	38.3	61.7	58.1	41.9	46.0	54.0
North Central division.	28.3	71.7	58.1	41.9	17.5	82.5	39.6	60.4	7.0	93.0	.....	100.0	12.2	87.8	23.4	76.6	31.5	68.5
Ohio.	27.0	73.0	60.7	39.3	6.9	93.1	37.1	62.9	6.9	93.1	.....	.....	15.3	84.7	24.3	75.7	25.9	74.1
Indiana.	26.9	73.1	63.4	36.6	22.1	77.9	40.1	59.9	5.6	94.4	.....	100.0	11.7	88.3	14.7	85.3	29.5	70.5
Illinois.	27.3	72.7	51.2	48.8	6.6	93.4	34.6	65.4	7.2	92.8	.....	(²)	14.4	85.6	13.6	86.4	36.2	63.8
Michigan.	27.3	72.7	74.5	25.5	33.7	66.3	54.2	45.8	15.2	84.8	.....	100.0	7.0	93.0	8.0	92.0	42.2	57.8
Wisconsin.	25.9	74.1	67.8	32.2	13.7	86.3	43.5	56.5	13.3	86.7	.....	100.0	7.5	92.5	48.0	52.0	31.3	68.8
Minnesota.	26.8	73.2	56.4	43.6	7.8	92.2	36.4	63.6	6.8	93.2	.....	(²)	13.2	86.8	8.5	91.5	32.0	68.0
Iowa.	24.3	75.7	53.0	47.0	10.2	89.8	33.4	66.6	4.0	96.0	.....	.....	14.0	86.0	15.0	85.0	24.9	75.1
Missouri.	34.4	65.6	61.6	38.4	28.0	72.0	40.9	59.1	6.8	93.2	.....	100.0	17.2	82.8	17.1	82.9	34.2	65.8
North Dakota. ²	41.0	59.0	71.7	28.3	37.2	62.8	57.5	42.5	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	15.8	84.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Dakota. ²	39.1	60.9	73.6	26.4	29.3	70.7	59.0	41.0	13.6	86.4	.....	100.0	14.7	85.3	.....	(²)	50.4	49.6
Nebraska.	27.7	72.3	64.6	35.4	19.9	80.1	43.9	56.1	8.7	91.3	.....	100.0	10.8	89.2	(²)	(²)	39.2	60.8
Kansas.	29.6	70.4	62.3	37.7	13.1	86.9	38.9	61.1	4.7	95.3	.....	.....	19.4	80.6	25.5	74.5	29.5	70.5
South Central division.	43.8	56.2	73.5	26.5	15.6	84.4	48.8	51.2	13.4	86.6	.....	100.0	26.5	73.5	34.9	65.1	46.5	53.5
Kentucky.	41.0	59.0	83.4	16.6	2.8	97.2	43.1	56.9	8.7	91.3	.....	100.0	29.7	70.3	60.5	39.5	40.0	60.0
Tennessee.	33.6	66.4	69.1	30.9	4.4	95.6	42.9	57.1	13.3	81.7	.....	100.0	11.3	88.7	39.5	60.5	39.6	60.4
Alabama.	57.4	42.6	82.1	17.9	2.3	97.7	58.5	41.5	11.0	89.0	.....	.....	37.7	62.3	75.7	24.3	56.5	43.5
Mississippi.	58.4	41.6	81.2	18.8	16.8	83.2	58.2	41.8	21.9	78.1	.....	.....	46.1	53.9	52.0	48.0	62.0	38.0
Louisiana.	48.1	51.9	52.3	47.7	17.0	83.0	43.0	57.0	32.3	67.7	.....	.....	40.9	59.1	(²)	(²)	47.1	52.9
Arkansas.	47.2	52.8	75.6	24.4	27.7	72.3	49.5	50.5	9.2	90.8	.....	.....	37.7	62.3	18.3	81.7	53.2	46.8
Indian Territory. ²	38.6	61.4	71.5	28.5	20.2	79.8	44.0	56.0	4.9	95.1	.....	(²)	38.4	61.6	13.2	86.8	53.8	46.2
Oklahoma. ²	37.0	63.0	72.6	27.4	21.5	78.5	50.2	49.8	5.3	94.7	.....	100.0	21.3	78.7	31.4	68.6	42.5	57.5
Texas.	39.7	60.3	79.4	20.6	17.2	82.8	45.8	54.2	14.5	85.5	.....	.....	43.9	56.1	4.1	95.9	40.9	59.1
Western division.	27.7	72.3	64.4	35.6	17.2	82.8	46.3	53.7	14.4	85.6	0.1	99.9	9.7	90.3	26.2	73.8	29.1	70.9
Montana.	26.2	73.8	65.0	35.0	8.0	92.0	44.0	56.0	19.6	80.4	.....	100.0	8.0	92.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Idaho.	29.8	70.2	70.9	29.1	13.3	86.7	41.6	58.4	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	13.8	86.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wyoming.	32.1	67.9	(²)	(²)	26.5	73.5	52.6	47.4	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	12.2	87.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Colorado.	28.4	71.6	59.5	40.5	25.4	74.6	68.5	31.5	26.7	73.3	.....	100.0	10.8	89.2	18.9	81.1	(²)	(²)
New Mexico.	32.7	67.3	83.9	16.1	8.3	91.7	46.4	53.6	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	8.8	91.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arizona.	33.4	66.6	73.7	26.3	12.6	87.4	47.7	52.3	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Utah.	22.5	77.5	67.4	32.6	19.5	80.5	64.1	35.9	(²)	(²)	0.6	99.4	5.0	95.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nevada.	26.2	73.8	(²)	(²)	15.6	84.4	50.7	49.3	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	5.8	94.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Washington.	28.2	71.8	69.4	30.6	20.1	79.9	45.9	54.1	11.6	88.4	.....	100.0	12.6	87.4	45.1	54.9	28.9	71.1
Oregon.	31.0	69.0	66.8	33.2	18.8	81.2	38.4	61.6	6.1	93.9	.....	.....	19.8	80.2	13.6	86.4	(²)	(²)
California.	25.5	74.5	59.1	40.9	12.9	87.1	41.3	58.7	15.2	84.8	.....	100.0	7.0	93.0	2.0	98.0	31.1	68.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.³ See explanatory notes, page 58.

TABLE 26.—DIVORCES—PER CENT GRANTED TO HUSBAND AND TO WIFE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED FOR EACH PRINCIPAL CAUSE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1886.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES (1867 TO 1886)—															
	For all causes.		For adultery.		For cruelty.		For desertion.		For drunkenness.		For neglect to provide.		For combinations of preceding causes, etc.		For all other causes. ¹	
	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Continental United States.....	34.2	65.8	56.4	43.6	11.9	88.1	40.6	59.4	10.3	89.7	.....	100.0	18.6	81.4	37.4	62.6
North Atlantic division.....	32.4	67.6	44.8	55.2	7.4	92.6	35.7	64.3	14.6	85.4	.....	100.0	20.7	79.3	38.1	61.9
Maine.....	29.3	70.7	48.9	51.1	4.0	96.0	36.2	63.8	17.9	82.1	.....	(²)	14.4	85.6	62.0	38.0
New Hampshire.....	34.1	65.9	52.0	48.0	14.3	85.7	41.2	58.8	12.9	87.1	.....	(²)	19.9	80.1	39.5	60.5
Vermont.....	30.8	69.2	56.6	43.4	7.7	92.3	43.6	56.4	.....	.....	.....	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Massachusetts.....	30.4	69.6	44.0	56.0	2.6	97.4	34.4	65.6	13.1	86.9	.....	100.0	10.7	89.3	(²)	(²)
Rhode Island.....	22.4	77.6	66.8	33.2	(²)	(²)	83.7	16.3	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	15.0	85.0	(²)	(²)
Connecticut.....	29.4	70.6	49.5	50.5	9.1	90.9	33.9	66.1	13.9	86.1	.....	.....	28.2	71.8	34.2	65.8
New York.....	37.4	62.6	39.4	60.6	5.4	94.6	13.1	86.9	.....	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	43.9	56.1
New Jersey.....	37.1	62.9	49.8	50.2	(²)	(²)	30.1	69.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pennsylvania.....	33.6	66.4	61.3	38.7	7.8	92.2	33.8	66.2	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	29.9	70.1	37.5	62.5
South Atlantic division.....	49.2	50.8	65.2	34.8	11.3	88.7	42.9	57.1	20.6	79.4	.....	(²)	36.6	63.4	52.0	48.0
Delaware.....	37.7	62.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	33.9	66.1	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Maryland.....	39.6	60.4	49.5	50.5	(²)	(²)	32.9	67.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia.....	27.9	72.1	51.8	48.2	8.9	91.1	27.0	73.0	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	11.3	88.7	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	56.1	43.9	67.4	32.6	(²)	(²)	44.7	55.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.4	53.6	38.5	61.5
West Virginia.....	52.0	48.0	63.3	36.7	(²)	(²)	46.2	53.8	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	36.5	63.5	47.3	52.7
North Carolina.....	60.7	39.3	66.1	33.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	.....	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Carolina ²	54.6	45.4	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Georgia.....	48.2	51.8	74.2	25.8	14.9	85.1	45.4	54.6	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	30.9	69.1	48.1	51.9
Florida.....	54.2	45.8	88.5	11.5	(²)	(²)	55.8	44.2	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	44.2	55.8	75.1	24.9
North Central division.....	30.8	69.2	58.0	42.0	12.5	87.5	39.3	60.7	7.7	92.3	.....	100.0	13.9	86.1	30.3	69.7
Ohio.....	27.8	72.2	50.8	49.2	5.5	94.5	32.2	67.8	5.3	94.7	.....	.....	16.3	83.7	25.5	74.5
Indiana.....	29.0	71.0	76.7	23.3	18.5	81.5	38.8	61.2	7.8	92.2	.....	100.0	14.9	85.1	30.8	69.2
Illinois.....	31.2	68.8	51.4	48.6	8.4	91.6	38.0	62.0	8.0	92.0	.....	(²)	17.8	82.2	27.9	72.1
Michigan.....	30.1	69.9	62.4	37.6	20.7	79.3	47.7	52.3	9.7	90.3	.....	100.0	8.2	91.8	26.5	73.5
Wisconsin.....	32.7	67.3	65.2	34.8	11.6	88.4	51.7	48.3	17.6	82.4	.....	100.0	9.7	90.3	42.4	57.6
Minnesota.....	31.5	68.5	64.0	36.0	6.7	93.3	46.0	54.0	9.2	90.8	.....	(²)	20.8	79.2	(²)	(²)
Iowa.....	31.6	68.4	53.5	46.5	12.3	87.7	38.0	62.0	4.7	95.3	.....	(²)	18.8	81.2	33.2	66.8
Missouri.....	35.4	64.6	69.9	30.1	20.0	80.0	37.6	62.4	11.4	88.6	.....	100.0	24.4	75.6	41.1	58.9
Dakota territory.....	42.9	57.1	(²)	(²)	26.4	73.6	60.2	39.8	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	15.8	84.2	(²)	(²)
Nebraska.....	31.7	68.3	65.9	34.1	10.9	89.1	42.5	57.5	10.3	89.7	.....	100.0	18.3	81.7	(²)	(²)
Kansas.....	30.8	69.2	69.9	30.1	8.8	91.2	36.3	63.7	4.9	95.1	.....	100.0	22.2	77.8	43.2	56.8
South Central division.....	46.0	54.0	76.1	23.9	13.5	86.5	46.8	53.2	10.7	89.3	.....	100.0	36.5	63.5	44.5	55.5
Kentucky.....	41.2	58.8	78.6	21.4	4.6	95.4	44.0	56.0	4.4	95.6	.....	(²)	24.1	75.9	35.6	64.4
Tennessee.....	38.8	61.2	64.4	35.6	3.6	96.4	36.2	63.8	10.5	89.5	.....	100.0	24.2	75.8	38.7	61.3
Alabama.....	57.5	42.5	81.0	19.0	8.7	91.3	55.6	44.4	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	44.1	55.9	(²)	(²)
Mississippi.....	60.0	40.0	80.5	19.5	11.5	88.5	58.9	41.1	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	50.5	49.5	56.1	43.9
Louisiana.....	43.8	56.2	62.8	37.2	20.1	79.9	35.0	65.0	25.5	74.5	.....	.....	51.7	48.3	28.2	71.8
Arkansas.....	47.6	52.4	79.1	20.9	24.5	75.5	48.1	51.9	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	43.9	56.1	46.5	53.5
Texas.....	44.6	55.4	92.9	7.1	17.8	82.2	47.1	52.9	.....	(²)	.....	(²)	36.8	63.2	45.6	54.4
Western division.....	29.5	70.5	58.1	41.9	13.4	86.6	46.5	53.5	25.4	74.6	.....	100.0	10.6	89.4	47.1	52.9
Montana.....	25.2	74.8	(²)	(²)	5.6	94.4	31.6	68.4	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	8.8	91.2	(²)	(²)
Idaho.....	27.4	72.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	43.0	57.0	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wyoming.....	31.2	68.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	37.6	62.4	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	11.8	88.2	(²)	(²)
Colorado.....	33.0	67.0	53.6	46.4	17.7	82.3	54.1	45.9	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	13.2	86.8	(²)	(²)
New Mexico.....	34.9	65.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	38.3	61.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arizona.....	33.3	66.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Utah.....	44.6	55.4	61.5	38.5	23.9	76.1	52.5	47.5	13.3	86.7	.....	100.0	17.0	83.0	55.5	44.5
Nevada.....	22.1	77.9	67.0	33.0	9.4	90.6	66.9	33.1	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	5.9	94.1	(²)	(²)
Washington.....	28.9	71.1	(²)	(²)	13.2	86.8	50.0	50.0	(²)	(²)	.....	100.0	6.3	93.7	(²)	(²)
Oregon.....	27.5	72.5	63.7	36.3	15.6	84.4	40.8	59.2	8.4	91.6	.....	(²)	24.1	75.9	(²)	(²)
California.....	24.7	75.3	53.9	46.1	11.0	89.0	43.8	56.2	39.6	60.4	.....	100.0	9.1	90.9	31.3	68.7

¹ Includes cause unknown.² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.³ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 27.—DIVORCES—PER CENT GRANTED TO HUSBAND AND TO WIFE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED FOR EACH PRINCIPAL CAUSE, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY SINGLE YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS: 1867 TO 1906.

PERIOD OR YEAR.	PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES—															
	For all causes.		For adultery.		For cruelty.		For desertion.		For drunkenness.		For neglect to provide.		For combinations of preceding causes, etc.		For all other causes. ¹	
	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
1867 to 1906.....	33.6	66.4	58.3	41.7	15.2	84.8	42.0	58.0	9.7	90.3	(²)	100.0	16.9	83.1	32.7	67.3
1887 to 1906.....	33.4	66.6	59.1	40.9	16.1	83.9	42.5	57.5	9.4	90.6	(²)	100.0	16.1	83.9	31.0	69.0
1867 to 1886.....	34.2	65.8	56.4	43.6	11.9	88.1	40.6	59.4	10.3	89.7	.....	100.0	18.6	81.4	37.4	62.6
1897 to 1906.....	33.0	67.0	58.4	41.6	16.9	83.1	42.4	57.6	9.1	90.9	(²)	100.0	15.9	84.1	30.3	69.7
1887 to 1896.....	34.2	65.8	60.1	39.9	14.5	85.5	42.8	57.2	9.9	90.1	(²)	100.0	16.5	83.5	32.2	67.8
1877 to 1886.....	34.0	66.0	57.9	42.1	12.3	87.7	40.8	59.2	10.3	89.7	.....	100.0	17.9	82.1	36.6	63.4
1867 to 1876.....	34.6	65.4	54.3	45.7	11.0	89.0	40.3	59.7	10.4	89.6	.....	100.0	19.8	80.2	38.5	61.5
1902 to 1906.....	32.8	67.2	58.0	42.0	17.5	82.5	42.2	57.8	8.4	91.6	(²)	100.0	16.1	83.9	30.4	69.6
1897 to 1901.....	33.1	66.9	58.9	41.1	16.1	83.9	42.5	57.5	10.0	90.0	(²)	100.0	15.6	84.4	30.2	69.8
1892 to 1896.....	33.7	66.3	59.3	40.7	15.0	85.0	42.4	57.6	10.0	90.0	(²)	100.0	16.8	83.2	31.3	68.7
1887 to 1891.....	34.9	65.1	61.2	38.8	13.8	86.2	43.2	56.8	9.9	90.1	.....	100.0	16.2	83.8	33.2	66.8
1882 to 1886.....	33.7	66.3	58.1	41.9	12.7	87.3	40.8	59.2	10.1	89.9	.....	100.0	17.4	82.6	33.3	66.7
1877 to 1881.....	34.5	65.5	57.7	42.3	11.8	88.2	40.8	59.2	10.6	89.4	.....	100.0	18.4	81.6	40.4	59.6
1872 to 1876.....	33.7	66.3	54.8	45.2	10.6	89.4	40.3	59.7	10.6	89.4	.....	100.0	18.9	81.1	39.1	60.9
1867 to 1871.....	35.7	64.3	53.8	46.2	11.6	88.4	40.3	59.7	10.1	89.9	.....	100.0	20.9	79.1	37.7	62.3
1906.....	32.5	67.5	57.9	42.1	17.9	82.1	42.0	58.0	8.2	91.8	.....	100.0	15.6	84.4	29.1	70.9
1905.....	32.7	67.3	57.1	42.9	17.4	82.6	42.3	57.7	7.7	92.3	(²)	100.0	15.8	84.2	30.8	69.2
1904.....	33.5	66.5	58.7	41.3	17.7	82.3	43.1	56.9	8.2	91.8	.....	100.0	16.6	83.4	31.6	68.4
1903.....	32.8	67.2	58.4	41.6	17.4	82.6	42.1	57.9	8.4	91.6	0.1	99.9	15.9	84.1	30.2	69.8
1902.....	32.6	67.4	58.2	41.8	17.0	83.0	41.7	58.3	9.6	90.4	.....	100.0	16.7	83.3	30.2	69.8
1901.....	32.8	67.2	59.0	41.0	16.0	84.0	42.1	57.9	9.8	90.2	(²)	100.0	15.5	84.5	29.7	70.3
1900.....	33.4	66.6	57.9	42.1	16.6	83.4	43.0	57.0	10.7	89.3	.....	100.0	15.3	84.7	30.9	69.1
1899.....	32.9	67.1	58.6	41.4	16.6	83.4	42.3	57.7	9.3	90.7	.....	100.0	15.1	84.9	30.8	69.2
1898.....	33.4	66.6	59.4	40.6	15.8	84.2	43.2	56.8	10.1	89.9	.....	100.0	16.3	83.7	29.3	70.7
1897.....	33.0	67.0	59.8	40.2	15.4	84.6	42.0	58.0	10.3	89.7	.....	100.0	15.6	84.4	30.2	69.8
1896.....	33.6	66.4	58.9	41.1	15.6	84.4	42.5	57.5	9.6	90.4	0.1	99.9	17.2	82.8	31.8	68.2
1895.....	33.3	66.7	58.8	41.2	14.7	85.3	42.5	57.5	8.1	91.9	.....	100.0	15.7	84.3	30.7	69.3
1894.....	33.4	66.6	57.5	42.5	15.4	84.6	42.5	57.5	10.4	89.6	.....	100.0	16.8	83.2	29.8	70.2
1893.....	33.6	66.4	59.9	40.1	14.2	85.8	41.5	58.5	11.2	88.8	.....	100.0	17.9	82.1	31.5	68.5
1892.....	34.4	65.6	61.5	38.5	14.7	85.3	43.1	56.9	10.5	89.5	.....	100.0	16.6	83.4	32.9	67.1
1891.....	35.1	64.9	62.6	37.4	13.7	86.3	43.3	56.7	10.2	89.8	.....	100.0	17.3	82.7	32.4	67.6
1890.....	34.7	65.3	61.3	38.7	14.2	85.8	43.3	56.7	10.1	89.9	.....	100.0	16.4	83.6	32.4	67.6
1889.....	35.1	64.9	60.7	39.3	13.6	86.4	43.2	56.8	9.1	90.9	.....	100.0	15.8	84.2	35.1	64.9
1888.....	35.0	65.0	60.4	39.6	14.4	85.6	42.9	57.1	10.4	89.6	.....	100.0	15.0	85.0	32.2	67.8
1887.....	34.8	65.2	60.7	39.3	13.3	86.7	43.3	56.7	9.6	90.4	.....	100.0	15.9	84.1	34.0	66.0
1886.....	33.9	66.1	58.6	41.4	12.8	87.2	41.3	58.7	10.6	89.4	.....	100.0	17.9	82.1	31.5	68.5
1885.....	33.5	66.5	58.2	41.8	12.5	87.5	40.4	59.6	10.8	89.2	.....	100.0	18.3	81.7	32.2	67.8
1884.....	33.2	66.8	58.0	42.0	12.3	87.7	40.5	59.5	9.5	90.5	.....	100.0	16.5	83.5	32.9	67.1
1883.....	34.1	65.9	58.4	41.6	13.1	86.9	41.3	58.7	9.8	90.2	.....	100.0	17.0	83.0	34.9	65.1
1882.....	33.6	66.4	57.0	43.0	12.6	87.4	40.4	59.6	9.6	90.4	.....	100.0	17.5	82.5	35.1	64.9
1881.....	34.7	65.3	58.1	41.9	13.7	86.3	40.9	59.1	9.2	90.8	.....	100.0	18.6	81.4	37.4	62.6
1880.....	35.0	65.0	59.5	40.5	11.5	88.5	40.7	59.3	12.5	87.5	.....	100.0	17.5	82.5	37.7	62.3
1879.....	34.5	65.5	56.8	43.2	12.1	87.9	41.0	59.0	11.0	89.0	.....	100.0	19.2	80.8	37.1	62.9
1878.....	33.6	66.4	56.1	43.9	10.5	89.5	40.9	59.1	10.2	89.8	.....	100.0	18.2	81.8	39.7	60.3
1877.....	34.5	65.5	57.2	42.8	10.5	89.5	40.6	59.4	10.5	89.5	.....	100.0	18.5	81.5	47.8	52.2
1876.....	34.1	65.9	56.0	44.0	10.7	89.3	41.1	58.9	11.1	88.9	.....	100.0	16.3	83.7	45.7	54.3
1875.....	33.3	66.7	54.9	45.1	10.8	89.2	40.2	59.8	12.4	87.6	.....	100.0	18.3	81.7	35.0	65.0
1874.....	33.2	66.8	54.3	45.7	9.5	90.5	40.0	60.0	9.2	90.8	.....	100.0	18.7	81.3	39.0	61.0
1873.....	33.8	66.2	53.9	46.1	10.4	89.6	40.2	59.8	8.7	91.3	.....	100.0	21.0	79.0	35.2	64.8
1872.....	34.4	65.6	54.8	45.2	11.6	88.4	39.9	60.1	11.3	88.7	.....	100.0	20.4	79.6	38.3	61.7
1871.....	34.9	65.1	54.8	45.2	10.8	89.2	41.1	58.9	9.0	91.0	.....	100.0	19.8	80.2	37.3	62.7
1870.....	34.6	65.4	51.9	48.1	11.8	88.2	39.3	60.7	11.3	88.7	.....	100.0	20.0	80.0	36.9	63.1
1869.....	35.6	64.4	53.1	46.9	11.9	88.1	40.4	59.6	9.7	90.3	.....	100.0	22.6	77.4	35.7	64.3
1868.....	35.5	64.5	52.3	47.7	11.6	88.4	40.1	59.9	7.1	92.9	.....	100.0	21.2	78.8	37.8	62.2
1867.....	38.2	61.8	57.0	43.0	12.3	87.7	40.7	59.3	13.4	86.6	.....	100.0	21.2	78.8	41.1	58.9

¹ Includes cause unknown.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 28.—DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND AND TO WIFE, CLASSIFIED WITH RESPECT TO INTemperance AS A CAUSE OF THE DIVORCE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906.										DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE: 1887 TO 1906.									
	Total number.	Intemperance a direct or indirect cause.						All other cases.		Total number.	Intemperance a direct or indirect cause.						All other cases.			
		Total.		Direct.		Indirect.					Total.		Direct.		Indirect.					
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Continental United States.....	316,149	19,269	6.1	4,391	1.4	14,878	4.7	296,880	93.9	629,476	165,299	26.3	49,890	7.9	115,409	18.3	464,177	73.7		
North Atlantic division.....	44,640	4,265	9.6	1,074	2.4	3,191	7.1	40,375	90.4	98,280	28,409	28.9	7,559	7.7	20,850	21.2	69,871	71.1		
Maine.....	3,804	246	6.5	142	3.7	104	2.7	3,558	93.5	10,390	3,382	32.6	2,166	20.8	1,216	11.7	7,008	67.4		
New Hampshire.....	2,785	103	3.7	61	2.2	42	1.5	2,682	96.3	5,832	1,233	21.1	699	12.0	534	9.2	4,599	78.9		
Vermont.....	1,338	3	0.2			3	0.2	1,335	99.8	3,402	86	2.5			86	2.5	3,316	97.5		
Massachusetts.....	6,732	688	10.2	484	7.2	204	3.0	6,044	89.8	16,208	4,329	26.7	2,665	16.4	1,664	10.3	11,879	73.3		
Rhode Island.....	1,517	347	22.9	155	10.2	192	12.7	1,170	77.1	5,436	1,694	31.2	347	6.4	1,347	24.8	3,742	68.8		
Connecticut.....	2,730	252	9.2	209	7.7	43	1.6	2,478	90.8	6,494	1,956	30.1	1,630	25.1	326	5.0	4,538	69.9		
New York.....	10,081	581	5.8	22	0.2	559	5.5	9,500	94.2	19,044	2,079	10.9	47	0.2	2,032	10.7	16,965	89.1		
New Jersey.....	2,720	306	11.3			306	11.3	2,414	88.8	4,721	1,844	39.1			1,844	39.1	2,877	60.9		
Pennsylvania.....	12,933	1,739	13.4	1	(1)	1,738	13.4	11,194	86.6	26,753	11,806	44.1	5	(1)	11,801	44.1	14,947	55.9		
South Atlantic division.....	27,458	2,141	7.8	114	0.4	2,027	7.4	25,317	92.2	31,145	7,687	24.7	1,019	3.3	6,668	21.4	23,458	75.3		
Delaware.....	311	12	3.9	4	1.3	8	2.6	299	96.1	576	54	9.4	13	2.3	41	7.1	522	90.6		
Maryland.....	2,896	426	14.7			426	14.7	2,470	85.3	5,024	1,522	30.3			1,522	30.3	3,502	69.7		
District of Columbia.....	633	64	10.1	20	3.2	44	7.0	569	89.9	1,692	407	24.1	158	9.3	249	14.7	1,285	75.9		
Virginia.....	6,318	802	12.7			802	12.7	5,516	87.3	5,811	1,773	30.5			1,773	30.5	4,038	69.5		
West Virginia.....	4,731	332	7.0	17	0.4	315	6.7	4,399	93.0	5,577	1,594	28.6	82	1.5	1,512	27.1	3,983	71.4		
North Carolina.....	4,103	202	4.9	5	0.1	197	4.8	3,901	95.1	2,944	376	12.8	34	1.2	342	11.6	2,568	87.2		
South Carolina ¹																				
Georgia.....	4,759	186	3.9	40	0.8	146	3.1	4,573	96.1	5,642	1,275	22.6	418	7.4	857	15.2	4,367	77.4		
Florida.....	3,707	117	3.2	28	0.8	89	2.4	3,590	96.8	3,879	686	17.7	314	8.1	372	9.6	3,193	82.3		
North Central division.....	122,790	8,501	6.9	2,082	1.7	6,419	5.2	114,289	93.1	311,686	93,395	30.0	31,605	10.1	61,790	19.8	218,291	70.0		
Ohio.....	17,260	1,415	8.2	232	1.3	1,183	6.9	15,845	91.8	46,722	14,248	30.5	3,632	7.8	10,616	22.7	32,474	69.5		
Indiana.....	16,360	1,337	8.2	229	1.4	1,108	6.8	15,023	91.8	44,361	13,758	31.0	4,067	9.2	9,691	21.8	30,603	69.0		
Illinois.....	22,474	2,058	9.2	686	3.1	1,372	6.1	20,416	90.8	59,735	23,060	38.6	9,375	15.7	13,685	22.9	36,675	61.4		
Michigan.....	11,547	992	8.6	192	1.7	800	6.9	10,555	91.4	30,824	8,908	28.9	2,874	9.3	6,034	19.6	21,916	71.1		
Wisconsin.....	5,931	366	6.2	131	2.2	235	4.0	5,565	93.8	16,936	4,777	28.2	1,224	7.2	3,553	21.0	12,159	71.8		
Minnesota.....	4,192	178	4.2	42	1.0	136	3.2	4,014	95.8	11,454	3,473	30.3	901	7.9	2,572	22.5	7,981	69.7		
Iowa.....	8,490	402	4.7	140	1.6	262	3.1	8,088	95.3	26,384	8,294	31.4	3,725	14.1	4,569	17.3	18,090	68.6		
Missouri.....	18,815	862	4.6	254	1.3	608	3.2	17,953	95.4	35,951	7,121	19.8	3,187	8.9	3,934	10.9	28,830	80.2		
North Dakota ¹	1,772	100	5.6	28	1.6	72	4.1	1,672	94.4	2,545	987	38.8	185	7.3	802	31.5	1,558	61.2		
South Dakota ¹	2,782	138	5.0	28	1.0	110	4.0	2,644	95.0	4,326	1,308	30.2	324	7.5	984	22.7	3,018	69.8		
Nebraska.....	4,623	377	8.2	71	1.5	306	6.6	4,246	91.8	12,088	3,651	30.2	1,069	8.8	2,582	21.4	8,437	69.8		
Kansas.....	8,544	276	3.2	49	0.6	227	2.7	8,268	96.8	20,360	3,810	18.7	1,042	5.1	2,768	13.6	16,550	81.3		
South Central division.....	96,516	2,781	2.9	591	0.6	2,190	2.3	93,735	97.1	123,773	21,995	17.8	5,153	4.2	16,842	13.6	101,778	82.2		
Kentucky.....	12,559	493	3.9	105	0.8	388	3.1	12,066	96.1	18,082	3,943	21.8	1,577	8.7	2,366	13.1	14,139	78.2		
Tennessee.....	10,220	457	4.5	169	1.7	288	2.8	9,763	95.5	20,227	3,704	18.3	1,204	6.0	2,500	12.4	16,523	81.7		
Alabama.....	13,093	181	1.4	76	0.6	105	0.8	12,912	98.6	9,714	1,721	17.7	608	6.3	1,113	11.5	7,993	82.3		
Mississippi.....	11,674	133	1.1	72	0.6	61	0.5	11,541	98.9	8,319	684	8.2	253	3.0	431	5.2	7,635	91.8		
Louisiana.....	4,702	253	5.4	66	1.4	187	4.0	4,449	94.6	5,083	778	15.3	165	3.2	613	12.1	4,305	84.7		
Arkansas.....	13,934	193	1.4	41	0.3	152	1.1	13,741	98.6	15,607	1,410	9.0	397	2.5	1,013	6.5	14,197	91.0		
Indian Territory ¹	2,605	83	3.2	8	0.3	75	2.9	2,522	96.8	4,146	1,759	42.4	210	5.1	1,549	37.4	2,387	57.6		
Oklahoma ¹	2,834	101	3.6	22	0.8	79	2.8	2,733	96.4	4,835	1,277	26.4	490	10.1	787	16.3	3,558	73.6		
Texas.....	24,895	887	3.6	32	0.1	855	3.4	24,008	96.4	37,760	6,719	17.8	249	0.7	6,470	17.1	31,041	82.2		
Western division.....	24,745	1,581	6.4	530	2.1	1,051	4.2	23,164	93.6	64,592	13,813	21.4	4,554	7.1	9,259	14.3	50,779	78.6		
Montana.....	1,688	130	7.7	45	2.7	85	5.0	1,558	92.3	4,766	1,687	35.4	460	9.7	1,227	25.7	3,079	64.6		
Idaho.....	956	32	3.3	14	1.5	18	1.9	924	96.7	2,249	594	26.4	94	4.2	500	22.2	1,655	73.6		
Wyoming.....	568	40	7.0	15	2.6	25	4.4	528	93.0	1,204	257	21.3	87	7.2	170	14.1	947	78.7		
Colorado.....	4,493	299	6.7	108	2.4	191	4.3	4,194	93.3	11,351	2,069	18.2	812	7.2	1,257	11.1	9,282	81.8		
New Mexico.....	798	49	6.1	16	2.0	33	4.1	749	93.9	1,639	440	26.8	81	4.9	359	21.9	1,199	73.2		
Arizona.....	795	46	5.8	15	1.9	31	3.9	749	94.2	1,585	410	25.9	86	5.4	324	20.4	1,175	74.1		
Utah.....	1,050	42	4.0	23	2.2	19	1.8	1,008	96.0	3,620	753	20.8	377	10.4	376	10.4	2,867	79.2		
Nevada.....	274	17	6.2	13	4.7	4	1.5	257	93.8	771	144	18.7	51	6.6	93	12.1	627	81.3		
Washington.....	4,571	301	6.6	89	1.9	212	4.6	4,270	93.4	11,644	2,470	21.2	801	6.9	1,669	14.3	9,174	78.8		
Oregon.....	3,143	216	6.9	29	0.9	187	5.9	2,927	93.1	7,002	1,626	23.2	462	6.6	1,164	16.6	5,376	76.8		
California.....	6,409	409	6.4	163	2.5	246	3.8	6,000	93.6	18,761	3,363	17.9	1,243	6.6	2,120	11.3	15,398	82.1		

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 29.—DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND AND TO WIFE IN WHICH INTEMPERANCE WAS REPORTED AS A DIRECT OR INDIRECT CAUSE, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF CAUSE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906.							DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE: 1887 TO 1906.							
	Intemperance a direct cause.		Intemperance an indirect cause in cases where the direct cause was—					Intemperance a direct cause.		Intemperance an indirect cause in cases where the direct cause was—					
	Separately.	In combination.	Adultery.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	All other causes. ¹	Separately.	In combination.	Adultery.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Neglect to provide.	Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	All other causes. ¹
Continental United States.....	3,436	955	6,424	3,281	3,398	944	831	33,080	16,810	8,720	56,051	24,345	7,349	11,914	7,030
North Atlantic division.....	974	100	2,003	369	747	60	12	6,123	1,436	2,456	9,531	7,202	934	661	66
Maine.....	126	16	46	38	17	3	.....	1,756	410	86	811	146	96	76	1
New Hampshire.....	52	9	15	16	10	1	.....	519	180	30	417	62	.....	25	.....
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	61	6	12	4	.....
Massachusetts.....	459	25	148	5	51	.....	.....	2,378	287	187	932	401	115	26	3
Rhode Island.....	137	18	132	16	34	3	7	188	159	66	269	131	701	179	1
Connecticut.....	192	17	24	5	12	2	.....	1,279	351	33	165	115	.....	13	.....
New York.....	8	14	525	24	8	.....	2	3	44	1,196	715	36	10	73	2
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	175	3	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	71	1,498	.....	1	2
Pennsylvania.....	.....	1	938	260	487	50	3	.....	5	583	6,090	4,807	.....	264	57
South Atlantic division.....	67	47	1,172	62	591	160	42	524	495	1,931	1,144	2,534	32	839	188
Delaware.....	3	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	8	5	.....	10	12	3	14	2
Maryland.....	.....	.....	257	3	115	45	6	.....	.....	495	65	691	.....	259	12
District of Columbia.....	15	5	31	3	7	2	1	99	59	32	102	89	.....	26	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	460	5	280	50	7	.....	.....	567	154	803	.....	180	69
West Virginia.....	2	15	239	6	41	27	2	13	69	712	109	428	17	204	42
North Carolina.....	5	.....	110	.....	75	10	2	20	14	80	1	217	8	27	9
South Carolina ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	26	14	37	37	51	15	6	218	200	29	584	156	3	76	9
Florida.....	16	12	34	7	19	11	18	166	148	16	119	138	1	53	45
North Central division.....	1,610	472	2,204	1,993	1,171	440	611	21,547	10,058	3,230	32,557	9,392	4,092	6,960	5,559
Ohio.....	187	45	332	110	140	71	530	2,536	1,096	438	4,019	824	16	971	4,348
Indiana.....	167	62	397	492	124	89	6	2,822	1,245	492	5,438	1,192	1,411	1,044	114
Illinois.....	622	64	735	207	387	41	2	7,993	1,382	1,328	7,987	3,706	13	453	198
Michigan.....	87	105	71	508	130	89	2	485	2,389	33	2,891	454	842	2,287	27
Wisconsin.....	100	31	30	127	57	13	8	652	572	18	2,321	394	504	284	32
Minnesota.....	36	6	48	44	37	7	.....	497	404	56	1,965	325	4	205	17
Iowa.....	112	28	112	100	34	16	.....	2,719	1,006	293	3,387	681	8	164	36
Missouri.....	177	77	266	193	109	13	27	2,434	753	310	2,070	673	341	278	262
North Dakota ²	16	12	9	32	21	10	.....	77	108	13	264	115	107	300	3
South Dakota ²	21	7	10	43	31	26	.....	133	191	9	354	149	213	253	6
Nebraska.....	54	17	139	89	53	23	2	569	500	126	1,112	402	628	290	24
Kansas.....	31	18	55	48	48	42	34	630	412	114	1,249	477	5	431	492
South Central division.....	417	174	853	479	568	152	138	2,693	2,460	823	9,697	3,716	327	1,968	411
Kentucky.....	64	41	95	9	157	37	90	671	906	41	1,079	940	14	249	43
Tennessee.....	100	69	153	18	85	24	8	447	757	168	1,073	483	110	590	76
Alabama.....	60	16	38	20	42	3	2	486	122	77	589	403	.....	32	12
Mississippi.....	61	11	23	16	18	2	2	218	35	25	276	100	4	15	11
Louisiana.....	62	4	124	25	23	3	12	130	35	209	296	74	3	19	12
Arkansas.....	28	13	34	60	53	4	1	277	120	70	553	298	25	52	15
Indian Territory ¹	8	.....	12	23	29	10	1	155	55	30	420	579	66	375	79
Oklahoma ²	9	13	6	15	27	18	13	161	329	15	255	189	50	195	83
Texas.....	25	7	368	293	134	51	9	148	101	188	5,056	650	55	441	80
Western division.....	368	162	192	378	321	132	28	2,193	2,361	280	3,222	1,501	1,964	1,486	806
Montana.....	28	17	25	17	24	19	.....	115	345	27	392	185	272	339	12
Idaho.....	13	1	6	7	3	2	.....	70	24	2	129	121	186	59	3
Wyoming.....	9	6	5	7	10	1	2	32	55	5	54	36	24	48	3
Colorado.....	36	72	32	53	33	67	6	99	713	22	334	58	249	445	149
New Mexico.....	10	6	17	3	8	5	.....	42	39	7	12	222	39	57	22
Arizona.....	14	1	12	7	8	4	.....	72	14	7	141	50	103	21	2
Utah.....	16	7	3	8	5	3	.....	83	294	2	85	18	132	137	2
Nevada.....	9	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	20	31	.....	35	4	29	24	1
Washington.....	74	15	34	98	59	10	11	566	235	23	774	219	455	173	25
Oregon.....	21	8	20	81	74	6	6	326	136	14	700	308	27	93	22
California.....	138	25	37	96	95	15	3	768	475	171	566	280	448	99	565

¹ Includes cause unknown.² See explanatory notes, page 53.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 30.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DIVORCES WHICH WERE CONTESTED, AND NUMBER AND PER CENT IN WHICH ALIMONY WAS ASKED, AND IN WHICH IT WAS GRANTED, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES 1887 TO 1906.											
	Granted to husband.						Granted to wife.					
	Total.	Contested.		Alimony asked.		Alimony granted.	Total.	Contested.		Alimony asked.		Alimony granted.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Continental United States.	316,149	46,693	14.8	8,999	2.8	6,354	629,476	98,612	15.7	115,933	18.4	80,205
North Atlantic division.....	44,640	6,279	14.1	651	1.5	406	98,280	11,441	11.6	14,372	14.6	9,136
Maine.....	3,804	439	11.5	38	1.0	24	10,390	1,053	10.1	1,246	12.0	513
New Hampshire.....	2,785	275	9.9	113	4.1	93	5,832	632	10.8	800	13.7	630
Vermont.....	1,338	220	16.4	38	2.8	32	3,402	787	23.1	1,014	29.8	732
Massachusetts.....	6,732	455	6.8	145	2.2	107	16,208	806	5.0	1,896	11.7	983
Rhode Island.....	1,517	227	15.0	9	0.6	5	5,436	744	13.7	446	8.2	275
Connecticut.....	2,730	248	9.1	13	0.5	2	6,494	574	8.8	560	8.8	311
New York.....	10,081	2,279	22.6	83	0.8	61	19,044	4,370	22.9	7,540	39.6	5,364
New Jersey.....	2,720	357	13.1	81	3.0	22	4,721	322	6.8	633	13.4	221
Pennsylvania.....	12,933	1,779	13.8	131	1.0	60	26,753	2,153	8.0	228	0.9	107
South Atlantic division.....	27,458	3,329	12.1	605	2.2	178	31,145	4,620	14.8	3,536	11.4	1,587
Delaware.....	311	30	9.6	6	1.9	.....	576	43	7.5	16	2.8	6
Maryland.....	2,896	1,145	39.5	271	9.4	24	5,024	2,061	41.0	1,227	24.4	252
District of Columbia.....	633	206	32.5	8	1.3	6	1,692	463	27.4	263	15.5	122
Virginia.....	6,318	408	6.5	14	0.2	4	5,811	494	8.5	649	11.2	382
West Virginia.....	4,731	394	8.3	62	1.3	30	5,577	449	8.1	461	8.3	288
North Carolina.....	4,103	232	5.7	39	1.0	17	2,944	173	5.9	157	5.3	114
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	4,759	581	12.2	136	2.9	62	5,642	619	11.0	479	8.5	259
Florida.....	3,707	333	9.0	69	1.9	35	3,879	318	8.2	284	7.3	164
North Central division.....	122,790	22,656	18.5	5,921	4.8	4,506	311,686	57,208	18.4	75,690	24.3	53,918
Ohio.....	17,260	3,534	20.5	872	5.1	673	46,722	8,667	18.6	19,096	40.9	13,774
Indiana.....	16,360	4,821	29.5	486	3.0	453	44,361	13,774	31.0	10,649	24.0	7,345
Illinois.....	22,474	2,779	12.4	858	3.8	523	59,735	7,361	12.3	9,133	15.3	4,988
Michigan.....	11,547	1,906	16.5	638	5.5	443	30,824	4,478	14.5	5,283	17.1	3,587
Wisconsin.....	5,931	883	14.9	661	11.1	566	16,936	2,718	16.0	7,519	44.4	5,816
Minnesota.....	4,192	645	15.4	182	4.3	140	11,454	1,978	17.3	2,320	20.3	1,641
Iowa.....	8,490	1,441	17.0	514	6.1	432	26,384	4,700	17.8	7,508	28.5	5,799
Missouri.....	18,815	2,839	15.1	478	2.5	328	35,951	5,069	14.1	5,229	14.5	4,220
North Dakota ¹	1,772	466	26.3	146	8.2	107	2,545	614	24.1	427	16.8	288
South Dakota ¹	2,782	637	22.9	195	7.0	123	4,326	1,015	23.5	806	18.6	552
Nebraska.....	4,623	854	18.5	343	7.4	243	12,088	2,636	21.8	2,833	23.4	1,819
Kansas.....	8,544	1,851	21.7	548	6.4	475	20,360	4,198	20.6	4,887	24.0	4,089
South Central division.....	96,516	10,021	10.4	1,088	1.1	744	123,773	14,182	11.5	10,071	8.1	7,594
Kentucky.....	12,559	1,372	10.9	258	2.1	143	18,082	2,112	11.7	2,764	15.3	1,564
Tennessee.....	10,220	549	5.4	96	0.9	78	20,227	1,684	8.3	3,724	18.4	3,357
Alabama.....	13,093	1,777	13.6	87	0.7	57	9,714	1,079	11.1	232	2.4	188
Mississippi.....	11,674	347	3.0	112	1.0	57	8,319	291	3.5	291	3.5	171
Louisiana.....	4,702	1,471	31.3	42	0.9	30	5,083	1,753	34.5	302	5.9	261
Arkansas.....	13,934	1,224	8.8	195	1.4	142	15,607	1,303	8.3	820	5.3	606
Indian Territory ¹	2,605	237	9.1	29	1.1	25	4,146	441	10.6	260	6.3	184
Oklahoma ¹	2,834	460	16.2	125	4.4	99	4,835	935	19.3	993	20.5	739
Texas.....	24,895	2,584	10.4	144	0.6	113	37,760	4,584	12.1	685	1.8	524
Western division.....	24,745	4,408	17.8	734	3.0	520	64,592	11,161	17.3	12,264	19.0	7,970
Montana.....	1,688	215	12.7	34	2.0	21	4,766	628	13.2	707	14.8	495
Idaho.....	956	100	10.5	33	3.5	29	2,249	241	10.7	322	14.3	257
Wyoming.....	568	118	20.8	17	3.0	13	1,204	182	15.1	179	14.9	125
Colorado.....	4,493	918	20.4	122	2.7	99	11,351	2,288	20.2	2,634	23.2	1,519
New Mexico.....	798	97	12.2	15	1.9	9	1,839	224	13.7	261	15.9	170
Arizona.....	795	154	19.4	20	2.5	15	1,585	273	17.2	145	9.1	78
Utah.....	1,050	184	17.5	78	7.4	74	3,620	625	17.3	1,404	38.8	1,161
Nevada.....	274	35	12.8	5	1.8	5	771	96	12.5	32	4.2	22
Washington.....	4,571	776	17.0	127	2.8	99	11,644	1,946	16.7	1,839	15.8	1,295
Oregon.....	3,143	537	17.1	145	4.6	82	7,002	1,120	16.0	899	12.8	565
California.....	6,409	1,274	19.9	138	2.2	74	18,761	3,538	18.9	3,842	20.5	2,283

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 31.—CONTESTED AND UNCONTESTED CASES IN WHICH DIVORCE WAS GRANTED, CLASSIFIED BY FORM OF SERVICE OF NOTICE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.															
	Total.				Contested.				Uncontested.				Unknown as to contest.			
	Aggre- gate.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.		
		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.
Continental United States	945,625	666,257	273,311	6,057	145,305	135,753	8,694	858	794,408	528,535	263,547	2,326	5,912	1,969	1,070	2,873
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	110,751	31,746	423	17,720	16,704	921	95	124,745	93,840	30,747	158	455	207	78	170
Maine.....	14,194	12,409	1,780	5	1,492	1,479	13	-----	12,701	10,929	1,767	5	1	1	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	8,617	7,154	1,457	6	907	875	31	1	7,707	6,279	1,426	2	3	-----	-----	3
Vermont.....	4,740	3,291	1,444	5	1,007	924	81	2	3,729	2,365	1,361	3	4	2	2	-----
Massachusetts.....	22,940	15,081	7,850	9	1,261	1,110	150	1	21,652	13,954	7,693	5	27	17	7	3
Rhode Island.....	6,953	5,625	1,251	77	971	905	31	35	5,980	4,719	1,219	42	2	1	1	-----
Connecticut.....	9,224	7,393	1,828	3	822	812	9	1	8,400	6,581	1,818	1	2	-----	1	1
New York.....	29,125	25,836	3,043	246	6,649	6,457	149	43	22,280	19,336	2,887	57	196	43	7	146
New Jersey.....	7,441	4,622	2,814	5	679	585	93	1	6,760	4,037	2,719	4	2	-----	2	-----
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	29,340	10,279	67	3,932	3,557	364	11	35,536	25,640	9,857	39	218	143	58	17
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	39,571	17,929	1,103	7,949	7,282	617	50	49,330	31,965	17,182	183	1,324	324	130	870
Delaware.....	887	318	216	353	73	59	14	-----	454	255	199	-----	360	4	3	353
Maryland.....	7,920	5,560	2,331	29	3,206	3,014	174	18	4,689	2,532	2,148	9	25	14	9	2
District of Columbia.....	2,325	1,544	766	15	669	575	86	8	1,646	965	676	5	10	4	4	2
Virginia.....	12,129	7,895	4,187	47	902	820	80	2	11,149	7,038	4,089	22	78	37	18	23
West Virginia.....	10,308	7,269	3,011	28	843	779	61	3	9,346	6,436	2,908	2	119	54	42	23
North Carolina.....	7,047	4,780	2,093	174	405	365	30	10	6,443	4,344	2,056	43	199	71	7	121
South Carolina ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	10,401	7,258	2,696	447	1,200	1,110	81	9	8,693	6,024	2,575	94	508	124	40	344
Florida.....	7,586	4,947	2,629	10	651	560	91	-----	6,910	4,371	2,531	8	25	16	7	2
North Central division.....	434,476	291,386	141,526	1,564	79,864	75,436	4,130	298	353,205	215,513	137,027	665	1,407	437	369	601
Ohio.....	63,982	41,838	22,104	40	12,201	11,440	746	15	51,636	30,330	21,284	22	145	68	74	3
Indiana.....	60,721	46,487	13,946	288	18,595	17,853	711	31	41,861	28,586	13,200	75	265	48	35	182
Illinois.....	82,209	51,038	30,707	464	10,140	9,382	682	76	71,682	41,542	29,935	205	387	114	90	183
Michigan.....	42,371	30,623	11,693	55	6,384	6,070	299	15	35,939	24,538	11,379	22	48	15	15	18
Wisconsin.....	22,867	16,011	6,672	184	3,601	3,406	165	30	19,121	12,569	6,484	68	145	36	23	86
Minnesota.....	15,646	11,768	3,818	60	2,623	2,581	31	11	12,987	9,178	3,786	23	36	9	1	26
Iowa.....	34,874	23,838	10,969	67	6,141	5,889	242	10	28,621	17,907	10,669	45	112	42	58	12
Missouri.....	54,766	37,393	17,166	207	7,908	7,565	300	43	46,729	29,776	16,838	115	129	52	28	49
North Dakota ¹	4,317	2,814	1,472	31	1,080	1,021	42	17	3,226	1,789	1,429	8	11	4	1	6
South Dakota ¹	7,108	5,007	2,039	62	1,652	1,565	74	13	5,417	3,423	1,960	34	39	19	5	15
Nebraska.....	16,711	8,903	7,749	59	3,490	3,209	280	21	13,189	5,688	7,474	27	32	6	15	11
Kansas.....	28,904	15,666	13,191	47	6,049	5,455	578	16	22,797	10,187	12,589	21	58	24	24	10
South Central division.....	220,289	165,997	51,824	2,468	24,203	22,156	1,857	190	193,573	142,919	49,574	1,080	2,513	922	393	1,198
Kentucky.....	30,641	24,305	5,763	573	3,484	3,353	113	18	26,661	20,874	5,614	173	496	78	36	382
Tennessee.....	30,447	20,486	9,727	234	2,233	2,123	93	17	27,646	18,015	9,469	162	568	348	165	55
Alabama.....	22,807	16,982	5,611	214	2,856	2,740	107	9	19,805	14,215	5,487	103	146	27	17	102
Mississippi.....	19,993	14,435	5,408	150	638	598	37	3	19,149	13,751	5,334	64	206	86	37	83
Louisiana.....	9,785	9,222	451	112	3,224	3,148	16	60	6,528	6,059	435	34	33	15	-----	18
Arkansas.....	29,541	18,518	10,800	223	2,527	2,294	217	16	26,809	16,162	10,496	151	205	62	87	56
Indian Territory ¹	6,751	3,116	3,625	10	678	659	19	-----	6,062	2,455	3,603	4	11	2	3	6
Oklahoma ¹	7,669	3,627	4,003	39	1,395	1,179	206	10	6,238	2,439	3,787	12	36	9	10	17
Texas.....	62,655	55,306	6,436	913	7,168	6,062	1,049	57	54,675	48,949	5,349	377	812	295	38	479
Western division.....	89,337	58,552	30,286	499	15,569	14,175	1,169	225	73,555	44,298	29,017	240	213	79	100	34
Montana.....	6,454	3,383	3,053	18	843	727	109	7	5,601	2,655	2,937	9	10	1	7	2
Idaho.....	3,205	1,823	1,381	1	341	305	36	-----	2,837	1,506	1,331	-----	27	12	14	1
Wyoming.....	1,772	886	878	8	300	271	25	4	1,458	609	845	4	14	6	8	-----
Colorado.....	15,844	11,034	4,617	193	3,206	2,991	131	84	12,620	8,039	4,478	103	18	4	8	6
New Mexico.....	2,437	1,285	1,140	12	321	296	24	1	2,108	988	1,110	10	8	1	6	1
Arizona.....	2,380	1,524	845	11	427	407	16	4	1,951	1,116	829	6	2	1	-----	1
Utah.....	4,670	3,194	1,461	15	809	776	30	3	3,856	2,416	1,431	9	5	2	-----	3
Nevada.....	1,045	615	414	16	131	100	21	10	913	515	393	5	1	-----	-----	1
Washington.....	16,215	9,742	6,432	41	2,722	2,485	222	15	13,434	7,231	6,183	20	59	26	27	6
Oregon.....	10,145	6,008	4,097	40	1,657	1,427	219	11	8,460	4,575	3,862	23	28	6	16	6
California.....	25,170	19,058	5,968	144	4,812	4,390	336	86	20,317	14,648	5,618	51	41	20	14	7

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 32.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY FORM OF SERVICE OF NOTICE, OF CONTESTED AND UNCONTESTED CASES IN WHICH DIVORCE WAS GRANTED, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.															
	Total.				Contested.				Uncontested.				Unknown as to contest.			
	Num- ber.	Per cent notified—			Num- ber.	Per cent notified—			Num- ber.	Per cent notified—			Num- ber.	Per cent notified—		
		Person- ally.	By publi- cation.	By method not re- ported.		Person- ally.	By publi- cation.	By method not re- ported.		Person- ally.	By publi- cation.	By method not re- ported.		Person- ally.	By publi- cation.	By method not re- ported.
Continental United States	945,625	70.5	28.9	0.6	145,305	93.4	6.0	0.6	794,408	66.5	33.2	0.3	5,912	33.3	18.1	48.6
North Atlantic division	142,920	77.5	22.2	0.3	17,720	94.3	5.2	0.5	124,745	75.2	24.6	0.1	455	45.5	17.1	37.4
Maine	14,194	87.4	12.5	(¹)	1,492	99.1	0.9	-----	12,701	86.0	13.9	(¹)	1	(²)	-----	-----
New Hampshire	8,617	83.0	16.9	0.1	907	96.5	3.4	0.1	7,707	81.5	18.5	(¹)	3	-----	-----	(³)
Vermont	4,740	69.4	30.5	0.1	1,007	91.8	8.0	0.2	3,729	63.4	36.5	0.1	4	(²)	(²)	-----
Massachusetts	22,940	65.7	34.2	(¹)	1,261	88.0	11.9	0.1	21,652	64.4	35.5	(¹)	27	(²)	(²)	(³)
Rhode Island	6,953	80.9	18.0	1.1	971	93.2	3.2	3.6	5,980	78.9	20.4	0.7	2	(²)	(²)	-----
Connecticut	9,224	80.1	19.8	(¹)	822	98.8	1.1	0.1	8,400	78.3	21.6	(¹)	2	-----	(²)	(²)
New York	29,125	88.7	10.4	0.8	6,649	97.1	2.2	0.6	22,280	86.8	13.0	0.3	196	21.9	3.6	74.5
New Jersey	7,441	62.1	37.8	0.1	679	86.2	13.7	0.1	6,760	59.7	40.2	0.1	2	-----	(²)	-----
Pennsylvania	39,686	73.9	25.9	0.2	3,932	90.5	9.3	0.3	35,536	72.2	27.7	0.1	218	65.6	26.6	7.8
South Atlantic division	58,603	67.5	30.6	1.9	7,949	91.6	7.8	0.6	49,330	64.8	34.8	0.4	1,324	24.5	9.8	65.7
Delaware	887	35.9	24.4	39.8	73	(²)	(²)	-----	454	56.2	43.8	-----	360	1.1	0.8	98.1
Maryland	7,920	70.2	29.4	0.4	3,206	94.0	5.4	0.6	4,689	54.0	45.8	0.2	25	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	2,325	66.4	32.9	0.6	669	85.9	12.9	1.2	1,646	58.6	41.1	0.3	10	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia	12,129	65.1	34.5	0.4	902	90.9	8.9	0.2	11,149	63.1	36.7	0.2	78	(²)	(²)	(²)
West Virginia	10,308	70.5	29.2	0.3	843	92.4	7.2	0.4	9,346	68.9	31.1	(¹)	119	45.4	35.3	19.3
North Carolina	7,047	67.8	29.7	2.5	405	90.1	7.4	2.5	6,443	67.4	31.9	0.7	199	35.7	3.5	60.8
South Carolina ²	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia	10,401	69.8	25.9	4.3	1,200	92.5	6.8	0.8	8,693	69.3	29.6	1.1	508	24.4	7.9	67.7
Florida	7,586	65.2	34.7	0.1	651	86.0	14.0	-----	6,910	63.3	36.6	0.1	25	(²)	(²)	(²)
North Central division	434,476	67.1	32.6	0.4	79,864	94.5	5.2	0.4	353,205	61.0	38.8	0.2	1,407	31.1	26.2	42.7
Ohio	63,982	65.4	34.5	0.1	12,201	93.8	6.1	0.1	51,636	58.7	41.2	(¹)	145	46.9	51.0	2.1
Indiana	60,721	76.6	23.0	0.5	18,595	96.0	3.8	0.2	41,861	68.3	31.5	0.2	265	18.1	13.2	68.7
Illinois	82,209	62.1	37.4	0.6	10,140	92.5	6.7	0.7	71,682	58.0	41.8	0.3	387	29.5	23.3	47.3
Michigan	42,371	72.3	27.6	0.1	6,384	95.1	4.7	0.2	35,939	68.3	31.7	0.1	48	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	22,867	70.0	29.2	0.8	3,601	94.6	4.6	0.8	19,121	65.7	33.9	0.4	145	24.8	15.9	59.3
Minnesota	15,646	75.2	24.4	0.4	2,623	98.4	1.2	0.4	12,967	70.7	29.2	0.2	86	(²)	(²)	(³)
Iowa	34,874	68.4	31.5	0.2	6,141	95.9	3.9	0.2	28,621	62.6	37.3	0.2	112	37.5	51.8	10.7
Missouri	54,766	68.3	31.3	0.4	7,908	95.7	3.8	0.5	46,729	63.7	36.0	0.2	129	40.3	21.7	38.0
North Dakota ²	4,317	65.2	34.1	0.7	1,080	94.5	3.9	1.6	3,226	55.5	44.3	0.2	11	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Dakota ²	7,108	70.4	28.7	0.9	1,652	94.7	4.5	0.8	5,417	63.2	36.2	0.6	39	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nebraska	16,711	53.3	46.4	0.4	3,490	91.9	7.4	0.6	13,189	43.1	56.7	0.2	32	(²)	(²)	(²)
Kansas	28,904	54.2	45.6	0.2	6,049	90.2	9.6	0.3	22,797	44.7	55.2	0.1	58	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Central division	220,289	75.4	23.5	1.1	24,203	91.5	7.7	0.8	193,573	73.8	25.6	0.6	2,513	36.7	15.6	47.7
Kentucky	30,641	79.3	18.8	1.9	3,484	96.2	3.2	0.5	26,661	78.3	21.1	0.6	496	15.7	7.3	77.0
Tennessee	30,447	67.3	31.9	0.8	2,233	95.1	4.2	0.8	27,646	65.2	34.3	0.6	568	61.3	29.0	9.7
Alabama	22,807	74.5	24.6	0.9	2,856	95.9	3.7	0.3	19,805	71.8	27.7	0.5	146	18.5	11.6	69.9
Mississippi	19,993	72.2	27.0	0.8	638	93.7	5.8	0.5	19,149	71.8	27.9	0.3	206	41.7	18.0	40.3
Louisiana	9,785	94.2	4.6	1.1	3,224	97.6	0.5	1.9	6,528	92.8	6.7	0.5	33	(²)	-----	(³)
Arkansas	29,541	62.7	36.6	0.8	2,527	90.8	8.6	0.6	26,809	60.3	39.2	0.6	205	30.2	42.4	27.3
Indian Territory ²	6,751	46.2	53.7	0.1	678	97.2	2.8	-----	6,062	40.5	59.4	0.1	11	(²)	(²)	(²)
Oklahoma ²	7,669	47.3	52.2	0.5	1,395	84.5	14.8	0.7	6,238	39.1	60.7	0.2	36	(²)	(²)	(²)
Texas	62,655	88.3	10.3	1.5	7,168	84.6	14.6	0.8	54,675	89.5	9.8	0.7	812	36.3	4.7	59.0
Western division	89,337	65.5	33.9	0.6	15,569	91.0	7.5	1.4	73,555	60.2	39.4	0.3	213	37.1	46.9	16.0
Montana	6,454	52.4	47.3	0.3	843	86.2	12.9	0.8	5,601	47.4	52.4	0.2	10	(²)	(²)	(²)
Idaho	3,205	56.9	43.1	(¹)	341	89.4	10.6	-----	2,837	53.1	46.9	-----	27	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wyoming	1,772	50.0	49.5	0.5	300	90.3	8.3	1.3	1,458	41.8	58.0	0.3	14	(²)	(²)	-----
Colorado	15,844	69.6	29.1	1.2	3,206	93.3	4.1	2.6	12,620	63.7	35.5	0.8	18	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Mexico	2,437	52.7	46.8	0.5	321	92.2	7.5	0.3	2,108	46.9	52.7	0.5	8	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arizona	2,380	64.0	35.5	0.5	427	95.3	3.7	0.9	1,951	57.2	42.5	0.3	2	(²)	-----	(³)
Utah	4,670	68.4	31.3	0.3	809	95.9	3.7	0.4	3,866	62.7	37.1	0.2	5	(²)	-----	(³)
Nevada	1,045	58.9	39.6	1.5	131	76.3	16.0	7.6	913	56.4	43.0	0.5	1	-----	-----	(³)
Washington	16,215	60.1	39.7	0.3	2,722	91.3	8.2	0.6	13,434	53.8	46.0	0.1	59	(²)	(²)	(²)
Oregon	10,145	59.2	40.4	0.4	1,657	86.1	13.2	0.7	8,460	54.1	45.7	0.3	28	(²)	(²)	(²)
California	25,170	75.7	23.7	0.6	4,812	91.2	7.0	1.8	20,317	72.1	27.7	0.3	41	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.³ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 33.—CONTESTED AND UNCONTESTED CASES IN WHICH DIVORCE WAS GRANTED TO THE HUSBAND, CLASSIFIED BY FORM OF SERVICE OF NOTICE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906.															
	Total.				Contested.				Uncontested.				Unknown as to contest.			
	Aggre- gate.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.		
		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.
Continental United States	316,149	230,156	83,881	2,112	46,693	42,758	3,684	251	267,362	186,701	79,908	753	2,094	697	289	1,108
North Atlantic division	44,640	36,035	8,495	110	6,279	5,884	371	24	38,246	30,106	8,106	34	115	45	18	52
Maine	3,804	3,384	419	1	439	437	2		3,365	2,947	417	1				
New Hampshire	2,785	2,348	434	3	275	262	12	1	2,509	2,086	422	1	1			1
Vermont	1,338	885	452	1	220	186	34		1,114	697	416	1	4	2	2	
Massachusetts	6,732	4,710	2,018	4	455	395	59	1	6,271	4,312	1,958	1	6	3	1	2
Rhode Island	1,517	1,228	275	14	227	216	5	6	1,289	1,012	269	8	1		1	
Connecticut	2,730	2,254	476		248	244	4		2,481	2,010	471		1		1	
New York	10,081	8,999	1,011	71	2,279	2,208	59	12	7,752	6,788	951	15	50	5	1	44
New Jersey	2,720	1,877	840	3	357	300	57		2,363	1,577	783	3				
Pennsylvania	12,933	10,350	2,570	13	1,779	1,636	139	4	11,102	8,679	2,419	4	52	35	12	5
South Atlantic division	27,458	19,818	7,173	467	3,329	3,029	289	11	23,523	16,617	6,829	77	606	172	55	379
Delaware	311	116	61	134	20	24	6		147	92	55		134			134
Maryland	2,896	2,029	859	8	1,145	1,072	70	3	1,745	954	786	5	6	3	3	
District of Columbia	633	430	200	3	206	178	27	1	427	252	173	2				
Virginia	6,318	4,350	1,947	21	408	365	43		5,865	3,966	1,891	8	45	19	13	13
West Virginia	4,731	3,539	1,187	5	394	360	33	1	4,285	3,152	1,133		52	27	21	4
North Carolina	4,103	3,162	847	94	232	214	14	4	3,754	2,900	831	23	117	48	2	67
South Carolina ¹																
Georgia	4,769	3,671	890	198	581	548	31	2	3,943	3,059	848	36	235	64	11	160
Florida	3,707	2,521	1,182	4	333	268	65		3,357	2,242	1,112	3	17	11	5	1
North Central division	122,790	81,749	40,631	410	22,656	20,797	1,796	63	99,791	60,848	38,766	177	343	104	69	170
Ohio	17,260	11,422	5,833	5	3,534	3,196	337	1	13,685	8,204	5,478	3	41	22	18	1
Indiana	16,360	12,606	3,788	66	4,821	4,594	224	3	11,474	7,901	3,559	14	65	11	5	49
Illinois	22,474	13,655	8,709	110	2,779	2,440	322	17	19,617	11,198	8,378	41	78	17	9	52
Michigan	11,547	8,182	3,350	15	1,906	1,786	117	3	9,627	6,393	3,229	5	14	3	4	7
Wisconsin	5,931	3,899	1,985	47	883	799	80	4	5,009	3,093	1,898	18	39	7	7	25
Minnesota	4,192	3,207	970	15	645	631	12	2	3,538	2,573	958	7	9	3		6
Iowa	8,490	5,723	2,745	22	1,441	1,354	86	1	7,034	4,360	2,655	19	15	9	4	2
Missouri	18,815	13,248	5,514	53	2,839	2,692	138	9	15,947	10,545	5,370	32	29	11	6	12
North Dakota ¹	1,772	1,186	579	7	466	437	27	2	1,301	746	552	3	5	3		2
South Dakota ¹	2,782	1,981	778	23	637	590	41	6	2,132	1,383	736	13	13	8	1	4
Nebraska	4,623	2,189	2,407	27	854	721	125	8	3,757	1,465	2,279	13	12	3	3	6
Kansas	8,544	4,551	3,973	20	1,851	1,557	287	7	6,670	2,987	3,674	9	23	7	12	4
South Central division	96,516	76,953	18,579	984	10,021	9,224	716	81	85,511	67,374	17,736	401	984	355	127	502
Kentucky	12,559	10,521	1,832	206	1,372	1,319	49	4	11,001	9,170	1,771	60	186	32	12	142
Tennessee	10,220	7,206	2,971	43	549	514	26	9	9,510	6,593	2,894	23	161	99	51	11
Alabama	13,093	10,664	2,320	109	1,777	1,725	51	1	11,238	8,924	2,263	51	78	15	6	57
Mississippi	11,674	9,212	2,367	95	347	324	23		11,201	8,833	2,333	35	126	55	11	60
Louisiana	4,702	4,467	184	51	1,471	1,430	7	34	3,220	3,080	177	13	11	7		4
Arkansas	13,934	9,616	4,201	117	1,224	1,115	99	10	12,625	8,474	4,075	76	85	27	27	31
Indian Territory ¹	2,605	1,254	1,348	3	237	220	17		2,365	1,033	1,330	2	3	1	1	1
Oklahoma ¹	2,834	1,182	1,641	11	460	341	117	2	2,358	838	1,517	3	16	3	7	6
Texas	24,895	22,831	1,715	349	2,584	2,236	327	21	21,993	20,479	1,376	138	318	116	12	190
Western division	24,745	15,601	9,003	141	4,408	3,824	512	72	20,291	11,756	8,471	64	46	21	20	5
Montana	1,688	826	854	8	215	164	47	4	1,470	662	806	2	3		1	2
Idaho	956	533	423		100	85	15		850	445	405		6	3	3	
Wyoming	568	298	268	2	118	103	13	2	448	194	254		2	1	1	
Colorado	4,493	2,935	1,483	75	918	823	58	37	3,571	2,111	1,422	38	4	1	3	
New Mexico	798	465	332	1	97	88	9		699	377	322		2		1	1
Arizona	795	525	267	3	154	146	6	2	641	379	261	1				
Utah	1,050	681	368	1	184	169	14	1	865	511	354		1	1		
Nevada	274	135	137	2	35	22	11	2	239	113	126					
Washington	4,571	2,625	1,936	10	776	680	91	5	3,781	1,936	1,840	5	14	9	5	
Oregon	3,143	1,802	1,327	14	537	431	103	3	2,597	1,369	1,219	9	9	2	5	2
California	6,409	4,776	1,608	25	1,274	1,113	145	16	5,130	3,659	1,462	9	5	4	1	

¹See explanatory notes, page 53.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 34.—CONTESTED AND UNCONTESTED CASES IN WHICH DIVORCE WAS GRANTED TO THE WIFE, CLASSIFIED BY FORM OF SERVICE OF NOTICE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE: 1887 TO 1906.															
	Total.				Contested.				Uncontested.				Unknown as to contest.			
	Aggre- gate.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.			Total.	Form of service of notice.		
		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.		Per- sonal.	By publi- cation.	Un- known.
Continental United States	629,476	436,101	189,430	3,945	98,612	92,995	5,010	607	527,046	341,834	183,639	1,573	3,818	1,272	781	1,765
North Atlantic division.....	98,280	74,716	23,251	313	11,441	10,820	550	71	86,499	63,734	22,641	124	340	162	60	118
Maine.....	10,390	9,025	1,361	4	1,053	1,042	11	.....	9,336	7,982	1,350	4	1	1	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	5,832	4,806	1,023	3	632	613	19	.....	5,198	4,193	1,004	1	2	.....	.....	2
Vermont.....	3,402	2,406	992	4	787	738	47	2	2,615	1,668	945	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	16,208	10,371	5,832	5	806	715	91	.....	15,381	9,642	5,735	4	21	14	6	1
Rhode Island.....	5,436	4,397	976	63	744	689	26	29	4,691	3,707	950	34	1	1	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	6,494	5,139	1,352	3	574	568	5	1	5,919	4,571	1,347	1	1	.....	.....	1
New York.....	19,044	16,837	2,032	175	4,370	4,240	90	31	14,528	12,550	1,936	42	146	38	6	102
New Jersey.....	4,721	2,745	1,974	2	322	285	36	1	4,397	2,460	1,936	1	2	.....	2	.....
Pennsylvania.....	26,753	18,990	7,709	54	2,153	1,921	225	7	24,434	16,961	7,438	35	166	108	46	12
South Atlantic division.....	31,145	19,753	10,756	636	4,620	4,253	328	39	25,807	15,348	10,353	106	718	152	75	491
Delaware.....	576	202	155	219	43	35	8	.....	307	163	144	.....	226	4	3	219
Maryland.....	5,024	3,531	1,472	21	2,061	1,942	104	15	2,944	1,578	1,362	4	19	11	6	2
District of Columbia.....	1,692	1,114	566	12	463	397	59	7	1,219	713	503	3	10	4	4	2
Virginia.....	5,811	3,545	2,240	26	494	455	37	2	5,284	3,072	2,198	14	33	18	5	10
West Virginia.....	5,577	3,730	1,824	23	449	419	28	2	5,061	3,284	1,775	2	67	27	21	19
North Carolina.....	2,944	1,618	1,246	80	173	151	16	6	2,689	1,444	1,225	20	82	23	5	54
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	5,642	3,587	1,806	249	619	562	50	7	4,750	2,965	1,727	58	273	60	29	184
Florida.....	3,879	2,426	1,447	6	318	292	26	.....	3,553	2,129	1,419	5	8	5	2	1
North Central division.....	311,686	209,637	100,895	1,154	57,208	54,639	2,334	235	253,414	154,665	98,261	488	1,064	333	300	431
Ohio.....	46,722	30,416	16,271	35	8,667	8,244	409	14	37,951	22,126	15,806	19	104	46	56	2
Indiana.....	44,361	33,981	10,158	222	13,774	13,259	487	28	30,387	20,685	9,641	61	200	37	30	133
Illinois.....	59,735	37,383	21,998	354	7,261	6,942	360	59	52,065	30,344	21,557	164	309	97	81	131
Michigan.....	30,824	22,441	8,343	40	4,478	4,284	182	12	26,312	18,145	8,150	17	34	12	11	11
Wisconsin.....	16,936	12,112	4,687	137	2,718	2,607	85	26	14,112	9,476	4,586	50	106	29	16	61
Minnesota.....	11,454	8,561	2,848	45	1,978	1,950	19	9	9,449	6,605	2,828	16	27	6	1	20
Iowa.....	26,384	18,115	8,224	45	4,700	4,535	156	9	21,587	13,547	8,014	26	97	33	54	10
Missouri.....	35,951	24,145	11,652	154	5,069	4,873	162	34	30,782	19,231	11,468	83	100	41	22	37
North Dakota ¹	2,545	1,628	893	24	614	584	15	15	1,925	1,043	877	5	6	1	1	4
South Dakota ¹	4,326	3,026	1,261	39	1,015	975	33	7	3,285	2,040	1,224	21	26	11	4	11
Nebraska.....	12,088	6,714	5,342	32	2,636	2,488	135	13	9,432	4,223	5,195	14	20	3	12	5
Kansas.....	20,360	11,115	9,218	27	4,198	3,898	291	9	16,127	7,200	8,915	12	35	17	12	6
South Central division.....	123,773	89,044	33,245	1,484	14,182	12,932	1,141	109	108,062	75,545	31,838	679	1,529	567	266	696
Kentucky.....	18,082	13,784	3,931	367	2,112	2,034	64	14	15,660	11,704	3,843	113	310	46	24	240
Tennessee.....	20,227	13,280	6,756	191	1,684	1,609	67	8	18,136	11,422	6,575	39	407	249	114	44
Alabama.....	9,714	6,318	3,291	105	1,079	1,015	56	8	8,567	5,291	3,224	52	68	12	11	45
Mississippi.....	8,319	5,223	3,041	55	291	274	14	3	7,948	4,918	3,001	29	80	31	26	23
Louisiana.....	5,083	4,755	267	61	1,753	1,718	9	26	3,308	3,029	258	21	22	8	.....	14
Arkansas.....	15,607	8,902	6,599	106	1,303	1,179	118	6	14,184	7,688	6,421	75	120	35	60	25
Indian Territory ¹	4,146	1,862	2,277	7	441	439	2	.....	3,697	1,422	2,273	2	8	1	2	5
Oklahoma ¹	4,835	2,445	2,362	28	935	838	89	8	3,880	1,601	2,270	9	20	6	3	11
Texas.....	37,760	32,475	4,721	564	4,584	3,826	722	36	32,682	28,470	3,973	239	494	179	26	289
Western division.....	64,592	42,951	21,283	358	11,161	10,351	657	153	53,264	32,542	20,546	176	167	58	80	29
Montana.....	4,766	2,557	2,199	10	628	563	62	3	4,131	1,993	2,131	7	7	1	6	.....
Idaho.....	2,249	1,290	958	1	241	220	21	.....	1,987	1,061	926	.....	21	9	11	1
Wyoming.....	1,204	588	610	6	182	168	12	2	1,010	415	591	4	12	5	7	.....
Colorado.....	11,351	8,099	3,134	118	2,288	2,168	73	47	9,049	5,928	3,056	65	14	3	5	6
New Mexico.....	1,639	820	808	11	224	208	15	1	1,409	611	788	10	6	1	5	.....
Arizona.....	1,585	999	578	8	273	261	10	2	1,310	737	568	5	2	1	.....	1
Utah.....	3,620	2,513	1,093	14	625	607	16	2	2,991	1,905	1,077	9	4	1	.....	3
Nevada.....	771	480	277	14	96	78	10	8	674	402	267	5	1	.....	.....	1
Washington.....	11,644	7,117	4,496	31	1,946	1,805	131	10	9,653	5,295	4,343	15	45	17	22	6
Oregon.....	7,002	4,206	2,770	26	1,120	996	116	8	5,863	3,206	2,643	14	19	4	11	4
California.....	18,761	14,282	4,360	119	3,538	3,277	191	70	15,187	10,989	4,156	42	36	16	13	7

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 35.—DIVORCES, BY YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND YEAR OF

YEAR IN WHICH DIVORCED.	Total number.	DIVORCES.																		
		Known to involve marriages celebrated in—																		
		1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
1 All years.	1,274,341	3,720	8,732	14,326	19,575	24,001	28,480	28,154	32,073	32,873	34,986	36,083	35,576	36,999	38,570	37,777	38,719	37,154	36,360	35,349
2 1906.....	72,062	3,720	5,090	5,833	5,962	5,433	5,179	3,868	3,732	3,250	2,963	2,664	2,264	2,036	1,894	1,685	1,614	1,361	1,275	1,073
3 1905.....	67,976	.....	3,642	4,872	5,534	5,406	5,209	4,121	3,999	3,339	3,133	2,835	2,493	2,126	2,114	1,747	1,756	1,480	1,322	1,105
4 1904.....	66,199	.....	.....	3,621	4,615	5,388	5,357	4,500	4,244	3,693	3,357	2,996	2,726	2,503	2,287	1,944	1,960	1,634	1,436	1,289
5 1903.....	64,925	.....	.....	.....	3,464	4,525	5,274	4,783	4,640	4,104	3,730	3,417	2,814	2,755	2,587	2,113	1,997	1,786	1,701	1,369
6 1902.....	61,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,249	4,189	4,520	4,851	4,214	4,016	3,585	3,194	2,817	2,831	2,395	2,118	1,945	1,714	1,487
7 1901.....	60,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,272	3,712	4,629	4,532	4,338	3,949	3,658	3,311	2,935	2,689	2,482	2,179	1,911	1,656
8 1900.....	55,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650	3,513	4,231	4,221	4,050	3,615	3,351	3,234	2,782	2,510	2,170	1,966	1,656
9 1899.....	51,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,465	3,308	4,042	3,997	3,522	3,437	3,209	2,927	2,668	2,243	2,003	1,796
10 1898.....	47,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,202	3,025	3,734	3,574	3,512	3,364	3,002	2,690	2,260	2,160	1,919
11 1897.....	44,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,161	2,858	3,212	3,503	3,409	3,099	2,894	2,422	2,106	1,884
12 1896.....	42,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998	2,590	3,237	3,488	3,259	3,057	2,727	2,291	2,050
13 1895.....	40,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,914	2,598	3,133	3,155	3,079	2,675	2,402	2,188
14 1894.....	37,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,813	2,357	2,900	2,991	2,728	2,550	2,230
15 1893.....	37,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728	2,380	2,924	2,892	2,679	2,403
16 1892.....	36,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	2,374	2,865	2,838	2,696
17 1891.....	35,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,605	2,222	2,628	2,801
18 1890.....	33,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,565	1,992	2,546
19 1889.....	31,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,386	1,955
20 1888.....	28,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,246
21 1887.....	27,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 1886.....	25,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 1885.....	23,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 1884.....	22,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 1883.....	23,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 1882.....	22,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 1881.....	20,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 1880.....	19,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 1879.....	17,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 1878.....	16,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 1877.....	15,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 1876.....	14,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 1875.....	14,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 1874.....	13,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 1873.....	13,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 1872.....	12,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37 1871.....	11,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 1870.....	10,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39 1869.....	10,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 1868.....	10,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 1867.....	9,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Compiled from figures for duration of marriage. Divorces in the duration class "one year or less" have been tabulated as if granted in the calendar year following that of the celebration of marriage. See page 35 for a statement of the method pursued in determining duration.

DIVORCE, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1867 TO 1906.¹

DIVORCES—continued.

Known to involve marriages celebrated in—Continued.

Known to involve marriages celebrated in—Continued.																					Year of celebration of marriage unknown.	
1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	Years prior to 1867		
33,485	32,799	32,820	32,078	32,102	30,781	32,292	28,625	26,940	23,559	25,509	23,558	22,816	22,545	21,769	19,827	22,046	18,901	18,080	17,998	127,273	69,031	1
1,047	912	819	681	706	626	599	466	393	300	313	302	225	207	136	130	142	96	89	77	318	2,582	2
1,031	1,003	892	735	727	637	633	487	426	388	320	339	255	212	187	140	150	115	102	84	316	2,564	3
1,123	997	942	820	777	677	630	508	469	394	369	357	344	250	245	173	151	137	112	96	404	2,674	4
1,184	1,104	968	1,018	912	740	774	592	538	475	426	400	290	323	298	194	182	129	135	136	511	2,537	5
1,257	1,188	1,018	919	993	791	720	598	566	444	433	377	333	314	274	249	213	156	151	155	564	2,642	6
1,446	1,270	1,169	1,061	919	934	843	630	626	544	519	398	384	336	307	274	244	183	183	167	681	2,613	7
1,408	1,341	1,211	1,043	1,022	821	848	706	589	454	513	465	399	322	297	263	276	204	166	165	724	2,565	8
1,418	1,273	1,251	1,068	981	830	795	743	644	492	492	442	427	394	308	272	233	196	199	174	810	2,378	9
1,577	1,385	1,302	1,147	1,046	919	839	700	679	550	511	477	419	346	345	256	265	213	207	171	805	2,248	10
1,662	1,446	1,286	1,161	1,055	942	944	758	661	573	551	514	438	362	329	289	294	227	180	192	881	2,406	11
1,715	1,576	1,484	1,261	1,121	1,056	948	799	706	630	582	551	441	413	385	329	311	231	212	203	1,013	2,273	12
1,794	1,675	1,568	1,393	1,294	1,067	1,026	855	895	610	564	553	516	443	443	331	361	277	243	216	1,210	2,109	13
1,978	1,669	1,559	1,406	1,350	1,124	1,059	914	716	649	590	584	544	468	424	366	385	318	247	231	1,357	2,061	14
2,218	1,980	1,730	1,619	1,497	1,297	1,261	981	840	676	667	650	578	546	509	437	394	352	297	285	1,553	2,105	15
2,298	2,095	1,928	1,708	1,679	1,472	1,358	1,116	959	820	814	705	588	540	546	412	420	334	361	301	1,759	1,893	16
2,500	2,303	2,133	1,912	1,741	1,640	1,520	1,187	1,013	851	867	739	658	584	629	527	451	406	357	351	1,964	1,951	17
2,634	2,388	2,265	2,055	1,844	1,600	1,606	1,277	1,154	967	845	756	713	637	561	478	509	436	353	349	2,046	1,885	18
2,280	2,334	2,270	2,081	1,993	1,851	1,684	1,376	1,160	953	937	846	778	671	637	590	512	454	392	395	2,171	2,029	19
1,677	2,077	2,313	2,219	1,985	1,758	1,605	1,438	1,204	976	945	799	720	729	620	532	521	434	412	384	2,334	1,741	20
1,238	1,629	2,065	2,281	2,125	1,921	1,817	1,454	1,222	1,061	1,039	978	796	727	690	580	532	483	420	411	2,665	1,785	21
.....	1,154	1,596	2,001	2,024	1,941	2,021	1,634	1,370	1,026	1,081	870	830	753	681	579	648	443	406	379	2,462	1,636	22
.....	1,051	1,487	1,820	1,898	2,075	1,652	1,429	1,060	1,109	979	857	828	692	571	623	504	384	393	2,534	1,526	23	
.....	.....	1,002	1,441	1,739	2,084	1,762	1,604	1,182	1,309	1,020	973	894	786	640	692	595	520	445	2,875	1,431	24	
.....	.....	1,050	1,443	2,041	1,921	1,771	1,396	1,503	1,207	1,053	1,002	897	769	807	620	550	544	3,152	1,472	25		
.....	.....	.....	1,057	1,516	1,825	1,744	1,465	1,601	1,273	1,147	1,097	967	766	876	671	580	584	3,563	1,380	26		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046	1,345	1,737	1,562	1,698	1,335	1,207	1,195	1,017	838	836	747	652	564	3,582	1,401	27	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	901	1,228	1,425	1,708	1,351	1,375	1,326	1,175	936	1,001	816	667	601	3,817	1,336	28	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	797	958	1,436	1,353	1,363	1,255	1,108	960	1,025	880	612	586	3,587	1,183	29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678	1,002	1,245	1,387	1,233	1,216	991	1,041	776	755	641	3,973	1,151	30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	954	1,227	1,360	1,210	1,060	1,134	884	759	726	4,456	1,142	31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739	934	1,168	1,254	1,109	1,225	914	870	734	4,769	1,084	32	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	961	1,155	1,192	1,309	998	985	828	5,120	1,047	33	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649	843	1,112	1,437	1,108	1,008	867	5,891	1,074	34	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	873	1,292	1,130	1,056	957	6,207	1,043	35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609	925	1,073	1,109	1,080	6,600	994	36	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	804	1,046	1,096	6,906	1,105	37	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577	743	1,062	7,523	1,057	38	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	826	8,549	1,004	39	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	8,668	940	40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,953	984	41	

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 36.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF YEARS FROM MARRIAGE TO DIVORCE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.											
		Less than 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Continental United States..	945,625	18,876	27,763	61,481	73,052	73,913	68,770	62,666	56,417	50,654	44,397	40,730	36,360
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	948	2,138	5,123	7,628	9,533	9,905	9,462	9,236	8,636	8,083	7,611	6,882
Maine.....	14,194	131	361	730	864	1,047	1,118	957	878	763	753	656	604
New Hampshire.....	8,617	78	179	355	460	644	644	582	524	496	447	479	384
Vermont.....	4,740	4	82	160	227	323	342	355	309	320	242	243	228
Massachusetts.....	22,940	49	146	426	627	1,127	1,380	1,389	1,517	1,502	1,452	1,362	1,278
Rhode Island.....	6,953	26	171	341	445	480	472	479	447	384	364	366	311
Connecticut.....	9,224	8	153	245	385	621	669	616	625	613	515	527	446
New York.....	29,125	475	556	1,313	1,559	1,748	1,801	1,841	1,912	1,746	1,668	1,554	1,420
New Jersey.....	7,441	16	32	105	339	456	517	542	488	470	470	418	368
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	161	458	1,448	2,722	3,087	2,962	2,701	2,536	2,342	2,172	2,006	1,843
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	677	1,147	2,653	3,404	4,080	4,199	4,030	3,622	3,499	2,967	2,663	2,363
Delaware.....	887	1	14	8	16	40	36	38	24	33	30	36	25
Maryland.....	7,920	96	158	294	403	557	523	547	492	511	402	382	382
District of Columbia.....	2,325	6	37	50	103	152	137	182	148	139	152	122	138
Virginia.....	12,129	212	238	518	649	814	823	819	734	755	629	610	499
West Virginia.....	10,308	214	241	558	634	781	789	696	587	597	456	379	345
North Carolina.....	7,047	34	101	250	362	474	504	457	392	406	358	351	304
South Carolina ¹													
Georgia.....	10,401	14	117	412	614	686	808	784	741	616	570	476	396
Florida.....	7,586	100	241	563	623	576	579	507	504	442	370	307	274
North Central division.....	434,476	10,952	14,239	31,941	36,935	34,972	31,113	27,900	24,579	21,842	19,178	17,284	15,789
Ohio.....	63,982	1,397	1,850	3,975	4,580	5,286	4,787	4,297	3,931	3,518	3,091	2,725	2,444
Indiana.....	60,721	2,854	2,589	5,472	5,971	5,123	4,337	3,625	3,138	2,648	2,269	2,125	1,813
Illinois.....	82,209	1,719	2,099	5,317	7,545	6,942	6,136	5,632	4,806	4,348	3,814	3,377	3,203
Michigan.....	42,371	612	1,238	2,390	3,085	3,081	2,944	2,701	2,451	2,230	2,017	1,859	1,704
Wisconsin.....	22,867	621	908	1,860	1,756	1,656	1,528	1,365	1,194	1,109	963	890	889
Minnesota.....	15,646	219	379	935	1,124	1,157	1,094	968	918	886	790	669	632
Iowa.....	34,874	1,209	1,118	2,489	3,117	2,777	2,401	2,144	1,866	1,627	1,433	1,241	1,161
Missouri.....	54,766	1,615	2,162	5,159	4,937	4,538	3,951	3,574	3,130	2,669	2,350	2,150	1,885
North Dakota ¹	4,317	42	111	293	303	276	271	262	232	219	210	201	192
South Dakota ¹	7,108	85	246	504	498	500	440	422	396	386	294	296	275
Nebraska.....	16,711	365	662	1,283	1,410	1,287	1,186	1,056	892	839	707	660	622
Kansas.....	28,904	214	877	2,264	2,609	2,349	2,038	1,864	1,625	1,373	1,240	1,091	969
South Central division.....	220,289	4,587	7,530	15,473	18,335	18,847	17,272	15,464	13,585	11,887	9,748	9,085	7,593
Kentucky.....	30,641	451	1,274	2,708	2,731	2,516	2,260	1,960	1,758	1,549	1,270	1,138	979
Tennessee.....	30,447	924	1,129	2,160	2,643	2,579	2,237	1,926	1,736	1,494	1,207	1,124	964
Alabama.....	22,807	286	542	1,076	1,780	1,981	1,862	1,839	1,635	1,456	1,216	1,256	925
Mississippi.....	19,993	341	450	1,103	1,482	1,606	1,576	1,484	1,301	1,183	928	907	766
Louisiana.....	9,785	203	246	565	689	683	661	621	608	556	494	434	367
Arkansas.....	29,541	399	1,382	2,779	2,948	2,726	2,465	2,121	1,858	1,474	1,190	1,067	932
Indian Territory ¹	6,751	107	269	631	736	665	566	453	328	312	245	221	201
Oklahoma ¹	7,669	87	243	579	706	672	514	467	359	324	283	260	224
Texas.....	62,655	1,789	1,995	3,872	4,620	5,419	5,131	4,593	4,002	3,539	2,915	2,678	2,235
Western division.....	89,337	1,712	2,709	6,291	6,750	6,481	6,281	5,810	5,395	4,790	4,421	4,087	3,742
Montana.....	6,454	168	247	523	553	478	487	435	405	332	329	310	266
Idaho.....	3,205	31	86	249	255	226	242	213	186	171	131	144	127
Wyoming.....	1,772	39	77	172	147	127	108	104	120	90	75	65	59
Colorado.....	15,844	195	338	937	1,190	1,182	1,126	1,096	1,046	931	820	825	707
New Mexico.....	2,437	60	88	173	184	167	165	163	133	118	129	107	93
Arizona.....	2,380	56	99	193	192	207	188	184	148	154	117	107	89
Utah.....	4,670	122	197	400	354	352	316	265	265	205	212	177	180
Nevada.....	1,045	20	35	80	83	87	74	58	62	52	50	47	50
Washington.....	16,215	410	611	1,208	1,210	1,062	1,070	977	930	824	745	671	681
Oregon.....	10,145	214	285	700	753	704	715	697	607	542	482	458	408
California.....	25,170	397	646	1,656	1,829	1,889	1,790	1,618	1,493	1,371	1,331	1,176	1,062

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

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TABLE 36.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF YEARS FROM MARRIAGE TO DIVORCE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED—continued.											Total for known years.	Average for known years.
	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 and over.	Un-known.		
Continental United States.....	31,971	28,260	25,077	22,979	20,025	17,901	16,018	14,253	13,864	95,148	45,041	900,584	9.9
North Atlantic division.....	6,172	5,652	5,086	4,689	4,042	3,705	3,340	2,970	2,721	17,986	1,372	141,548	11.2
Maine.....	536	505	431	409	366	336	317	233	246	1,865	88	14,106	10.9
New Hampshire.....	329	296	299	243	242	213	209	184	153	1,159	18	8,599	11.3
Vermont.....	184	162	150	158	120	117	99	94	108	705	8	4,732	11.7
Massachusetts.....	1,143	1,047	982	888	816	687	610	604	518	3,356	34	22,906	12.6
Rhode Island.....	302	243	259	223	170	170	178	147	116	842	17	6,936	11.0
Connecticut.....	424	394	296	323	261	259	231	186	174	1,243	10	9,214	11.7
New York.....	1,302	1,252	1,095	961	845	773	654	592	538	3,096	424	28,701	10.8
New Jersey.....	378	322	271	310	219	217	212	166	150	969	6	7,435	11.9
Pennsylvania.....	1,574	1,431	1,303	1,174	1,003	933	830	764	718	4,751	767	38,919	11.0
South Atlantic division.....	2,102	1,863	1,691	1,542	1,347	1,078	1,021	882	872	5,349	5,552	53,051	10.2
Delaware.....	20	28	19	13	17	13	17	12	10	60	377	510	11.6
Maryland.....	310	323	305	231	208	181	161	155	148	857	294	7,626	10.9
District of Columbia.....	98	80	85	99	80	61	50	45	30	279	52	2,273	11.4
Virginia.....	480	372	334	308	304	248	251	174	203	1,136	1,019	11,110	10.3
West Virginia.....	314	258	243	220	189	140	133	136	117	861	1,420	8,888	9.6
North Carolina.....	253	242	221	218	178	132	133	105	134	707	731	6,316	10.8
South Carolina ¹													
Georgia.....	377	331	270	266	226	181	147	152	120	841	1,256	9,145	10.0
Florida.....	250	229	214	187	145	122	129	103	110	608	403	7,183	9.4
North Central division.....	14,020	12,537	11,012	10,118	9,025	8,186	7,392	6,561	6,482	48,976	13,443	421,033	9.9
Ohio.....	2,151	1,974	1,742	1,636	1,417	1,351	1,190	1,038	1,045	7,595	962	63,020	10.2
Indiana.....	1,554	1,370	1,217	1,141	1,023	982	865	740	759	5,490	3,616	57,105	8.7
Illinois.....	2,889	2,478	2,120	1,950	1,780	1,475	1,350	1,183	1,186	8,006	2,854	79,355	9.6
Michigan.....	1,613	1,385	1,255	1,180	1,008	926	864	759	741	5,966	372	41,999	11.0
Wisconsin.....	708	689	627	534	503	486	441	388	375	3,008	369	22,498	10.4
Minnesota.....	558	525	509	454	403	349	308	254	275	2,111	139	15,507	10.9
Iowa.....	1,030	946	820	790	677	613	580	545	511	4,516	1,263	33,611	10.2
Missouri.....	1,655	1,462	1,291	1,139	999	869	796	741	715	4,992	1,987	52,779	9.1
North Dakota ¹	195	152	137	121	110	100	108	77	59	550	96	4,221	10.9
South Dakota ¹	243	256	186	199	171	176	140	127	128	994	146	6,962	10.9
Nebraska.....	529	474	438	358	330	340	279	264	271	2,081	378	16,333	10.1
Kansas.....	895	826	670	616	604	519	471	445	417	3,667	1,261	27,643	10.3
South Central division.....	6,476	5,353	4,634	4,185	3,452	2,975	2,516	2,282	2,383	13,021	23,606	196,683	8.5
Kentucky.....	828	716	642	544	493	409	363	333	300	2,067	3,352	27,289	8.5
Tennessee.....	790	708	608	529	431	380	324	274	292	1,643	4,345	26,102	8.2
Alabama.....	752	646	524	531	416	328	272	266	270	1,362	1,586	21,221	8.9
Mississippi.....	640	516	394	402	308	292	193	202	268	1,116	2,535	17,458	8.7
Louisiana.....	341	263	251	225	211	173	154	118	131	607	1,184	8,601	9.2
Arkansas.....	811	609	491	440	332	308	270	242	263	1,384	3,060	26,481	7.6
Indian Territory ¹	177	107	105	97	94	78	53	63	59	418	766	5,985	7.9
Oklahoma ¹	206	141	156	149	144	136	117	107	92	859	844	6,825	9.9
Texas.....	1,931	1,647	1,463	1,268	1,023	871	770	677	718	3,565	5,934	56,721	8.5
Western division.....	3,201	2,855	2,654	2,445	2,159	1,957	1,749	1,558	1,406	9,816	1,068	88,269	10.1
Montana.....	262	187	174	146	138	129	108	102	91	502	82	6,372	9.1
Idaho.....	93	121	91	100	69	79	67	49	45	357	73	3,132	10.2
Wyoming.....	54	55	41	51	36	30	26	23	21	163	89	1,683	9.2
Colorado.....	588	528	518	469	387	374	323	287	245	1,626	106	15,738	10.2
New Mexico.....	79	69	80	73	68	47	37	36	58	258	54	2,383	10.0
Arizona.....	62	64	66	51	48	36	36	38	35	185	25	2,355	8.8
Utah.....	144	139	121	94	94	89	91	75	68	636	74	4,596	10.4
Nevada.....	46	30	28	31	24	26	18	21	17	99	7	1,038	9.7
Washington.....	608	490	475	473	420	355	325	293	251	1,798	328	15,887	10.1
Oregon.....	357	290	295	271	254	230	213	191	164	1,271	54	10,091	10.5
California.....	908	882	765	686	621	562	505	443	423	2,921	176	24,994	10.6

¹ See explanatory notes, page 58.

TABLE 37.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF YEARS FROM MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	NUMBER OF YEARS FROM MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION.											
		Less than 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Continental United States..	945,625	98,460	109,689	76,102	62,609	53,078	45,549	39,319	33,916	30,023	25,904	24,428	20,002
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	11,155	12,913	9,693	8,400	7,536	6,819	6,083	5,380	4,885	4,350	4,056	3,313
Maine.....	14,194	685	949	765	693	585	477	464	362	333	279	313	229
New Hampshire.....	8,617	557	712	610	500	487	389	388	331	314	248	231	188
Vermont.....	4,740	347	452	335	336	297	250	232	224	201	150	143	126
Massachusetts.....	22,940	1,330	1,498	1,169	1,017	996	884	756	726	630	548	525	430
Rhode Island.....	6,953	406	601	440	391	318	322	285	241	212	195	201	141
Connecticut.....	9,224	558	616	470	401	348	293	266	233	216	202	181	153
New York.....	29,125	1,576	1,926	1,632	1,553	1,454	1,445	1,328	1,138	1,072	973	916	773
New Jersey.....	7,441	872	892	667	571	518	459	426	350	325	305	249	227
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	4,824	5,267	3,605	2,938	2,533	2,300	1,938	1,775	1,582	1,450	1,297	1,046
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	6,938	7,374	5,053	4,087	3,397	2,956	2,614	2,155	1,903	1,627	1,541	1,211
Delaware.....	887	46	41	39	33	26	42	32	21	28	24	13	6
Maryland.....	7,920	894	949	701	531	461	411	364	375	298	251	270	201
District of Columbia.....	2,325	180	201	189	153	113	130	123	94	86	83	92	54
Virginia.....	12,129	1,491	1,601	1,098	844	721	690	559	453	411	328	307	275
West Virginia.....	10,308	1,180	1,268	840	654	547	453	424	291	280	235	220	219
North Carolina.....	7,047	717	852	553	505	420	344	310	288	233	199	170	156
South Carolina ¹													
Georgia.....	10,401	1,340	1,485	911	734	588	507	396	334	301	286	232	177
Florida.....	7,586	1,090	977	722	633	521	379	406	299	266	221	237	123
North Central division.....	434,476	45,965	50,152	34,590	28,400	24,322	20,748	18,028	15,831	14,162	12,291	11,623	9,816
Ohio.....	63,982	4,006	4,992	3,886	2,913	2,384	2,109	1,846	1,627	1,411	1,200	1,160	957
Indiana.....	60,721	7,569	8,291	5,423	4,444	3,625	2,967	2,488	2,188	1,878	1,613	1,525	1,307
Illinois.....	82,209	10,318	10,432	7,655	6,126	5,354	4,491	3,933	3,558	3,155	2,731	2,589	2,130
Michigan.....	42,371	4,089	4,880	3,609	3,050	2,614	2,319	2,079	1,879	1,708	1,493	1,469	1,234
Wisconsin.....	22,867	2,395	2,363	1,579	1,271	1,110	1,003	850	750	711	599	596	509
Minnesota.....	15,646	1,532	1,619	1,144	990	919	760	722	580	588	508	482	444
Iowa.....	34,874	3,664	3,780	2,680	2,225	1,979	1,662	1,488	1,189	1,145	987	887	777
Missouri.....	54,766	7,037	7,869	5,202	4,073	3,509	3,033	2,522	2,168	1,915	1,673	1,528	1,324
North Dakota ¹	4,317	403	501	306	277	255	223	202	189	198	168	156	133
South Dakota ¹	7,108	731	760	519	464	374	344	338	317	257	258	235	187
Nebraska.....	16,711	1,572	1,592	1,082	926	829	646	576	507	442	416	365	311
Kansas.....	28,904	2,649	3,073	2,005	1,641	1,370	1,191	984	899	754	655	631	503
South Central division.....	220,289	27,803	31,479	21,162	16,903	13,606	11,299	9,207	7,566	6,356	5,265	5,022	3,865
Kentucky.....	30,641	3,985	4,220	2,707	2,062	1,735	1,409	1,144	892	761	697	639	536
Tennessee.....	30,447	3,659	4,273	2,688	2,081	1,710	1,374	1,043	1,012	805	689	617	503
Alabama.....	22,807	3,096	2,909	2,273	1,928	1,535	1,343	1,080	854	731	602	533	397
Mississippi.....	19,993	2,421	2,686	1,926	1,564	1,345	1,098	924	706	618	495	465	378
Louisiana.....	9,785	665	984	827	722	595	530	449	371	313	250	266	149
Arkansas.....	29,541	4,060	4,491	3,019	2,404	1,806	1,519	1,274	1,011	809	642	652	428
Indian Territory ¹	6,751	995	1,127	623	510	371	304	273	189	186	158	140	120
Oklahoma ¹	7,669	847	1,015	618	474	407	329	283	232	232	183	175	143
Texas.....	62,655	8,075	9,774	6,481	5,158	4,102	3,393	2,737	2,299	1,901	1,549	1,535	1,211
Western division.....	89,337	6,599	7,771	5,604	4,819	4,217	3,727	3,387	2,984	2,717	2,371	2,186	1,797
Montana.....	6,454	565	674	483	436	364	324	291	282	218	210	200	150
Idaho.....	3,205	276	322	209	206	160	140	133	107	108	102	85	70
Wyoming.....	1,772	163	229	150	125	97	87	89	87	64	61	39	50
Colorado.....	15,844	967	1,177	835	776	599	556	504	427	414	339	329	303
New Mexico.....	2,437	252	323	217	187	195	147	121	117	97	96	86	57
Arizona.....	2,380	266	275	216	176	184	126	146	107	90	66	78	58
Utah.....	4,670	467	588	379	300	275	215	227	180	173	162	156	109
Nevada.....	1,045	59	72	71	39	39	31	37	28	24	27	28	14
Washington.....	16,215	1,137	1,291	951	751	697	607	544	481	416	379	358	280
Oregon.....	10,145	778	998	754	652	547	494	433	387	382	308	282	238
California.....	25,170	1,669	1,819	1,339	1,171	1,060	1,000	862	781	731	621	545	468

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

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TABLE 37.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF YEARS FROM MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF YEARS FROM MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION—continued.											Total for known years.	Average for known years.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 and over.	Un-known.		
Continental United States.....	17,620	15,521	13,950	12,597	11,027	10,190	9,053	8,245	7,851	45,796	174,696	770,929	6.7
North Atlantic division.....	2,979	2,744	2,443	2,188	1,894	1,760	1,504	1,328	1,241	6,368	33,888	109,032	7.3
Maine.....	200	202	164	151	148	116	110	107	95	575	6,192	8,002	7.6
New Hampshire.....	181	169	166	131	126	134	99	97	97	453	2,009	6,608	7.8
Vermont.....	113	113	108	82	62	89	68	61	49	328	574	4,166	8.0
Massachusetts.....	344	399	265	278	207	193	175	163	186	711	9,510	13,430	7.3
Rhode Island.....	113	131	110	74	79	75	66	58	59	259	2,176	4,777	7.2
Connecticut.....	119	107	113	92	76	68	57	59	57	284	4,255	4,969	7.0
New York.....	666	628	536	515	434	403	358	273	239	1,278	8,009	21,116	8.0
New Jersey.....	236	171	161	129	128	112	84	87	73	364	35	7,406	6.9
Pennsylvania.....	1,007	824	820	736	634	570	487	423	386	2,116	1,128	38,558	6.8
South Atlantic division.....	1,049	959	808	750	593	549	496	453	396	2,052	9,642	48,961	6.0
Delaware.....	10	17	7	11	9	3	6	4	1	28	441	446	7.2
Maryland.....	162	152	129	120	92	89	85	68	59	286	972	6,948	6.4
District of Columbia.....	51	42	41	39	30	27	21	24	24	69	459	1,866	6.9
Virginia.....	216	213	182	148	120	122	95	99	84	405	1,667	10,462	5.9
West Virginia.....	158	136	123	105	112	89	78	81	75	413	2,327	7,981	6.1
North Carolina.....	135	97	80	98	62	54	56	51	33	238	1,396	5,651	6.1
South Carolina ¹													
Georgia.....	168	169	137	114	81	89	81	72	59	310	1,830	8,571	5.6
Florida.....	149	133	109	115	87	76	75	54	61	303	550	7,036	6.0
North Central division.....	8,714	7,597	7,041	6,429	5,676	5,275	4,747	4,394	4,355	26,834	67,486	366,990	7.2
Ohio.....	896	759	729	628	557	549	544	443	428	2,586	27,872	36,110	7.3
Indiana.....	1,122	942	938	844	749	774	636	538	643	3,674	6,543	54,178	6.7
Illinois.....	1,854	1,653	1,452	1,409	1,189	1,011	927	887	851	4,626	3,878	78,331	6.8
Michigan.....	1,120	954	957	821	710	706	635	603	560	3,533	1,349	41,022	8.0
Wisconsin.....	469	393	346	323	296	296	245	216	231	1,609	4,707	18,160	7.7
Minnesota.....	365	314	292	252	231	228	186	201	163	1,093	2,053	13,593	7.8
Iowa.....	673	619	576	563	496	419	405	369	377	2,774	5,140	29,734	7.8
Missouri.....	1,144	1,008	892	794	689	628	587	546	526	3,208	2,891	51,875	6.6
North Dakota ¹	106	91	103	68	79	61	60	54	58	307	329	3,988	8.0
South Dakota ¹	165	160	123	154	136	111	89	122	91	580	593	6,515	8.1
Nebraska.....	297	245	238	209	200	191	154	159	170	999	4,585	12,126	7.4
Kansas.....	503	459	395	364	344	301	279	256	257	1,845	7,546	21,358	7.4
South Central division.....	3,277	2,770	2,400	2,070	1,786	1,671	1,429	1,285	1,196	6,429	36,443	183,846	5.4
Kentucky.....	478	390	321	317	270	216	172	188	176	1,021	6,305	24,336	5.6
Tennessee.....	419	354	305	254	226	207	183	161	157	828	6,899	23,548	5.3
Alabama.....	348	282	253	213	172	167	138	109	127	589	3,128	19,679	5.3
Mississippi.....	296	228	212	180	160	156	124	123	104	463	3,321	16,672	5.3
Louisiana.....	167	132	114	89	86	73	69	45	39	206	2,644	7,141	5.8
Arkansas.....	391	330	268	247	193	213	164	162	141	764	4,553	24,988	5.0
Indian Territory ¹	106	91	78	59	56	51	52	44	41	256	921	5,830	5.4
Oklahoma ¹	128	127	128	87	98	90	87	79	69	538	1,300	6,369	7.2
Texas.....	944	836	721	624	525	498	440	374	342	1,764	7,372	55,283	5.3
Western division.....	1,601	1,451	1,258	1,160	1,078	935	877	785	663	4,113	27,237	62,100	7.3
Montana.....	147	111	91	82	91	60	74	64	50	228	1,259	5,195	6.7
Idaho.....	69	72	52	44	45	37	32	27	26	180	703	2,502	7.4
Wyoming.....	40	45	29	28	19	26	20	21	13	97	193	1,579	7.0
Colorado.....	241	222	193	187	166	124	123	99	96	478	6,689	9,155	7.0
New Mexico.....	60	55	59	39	36	30	39	31	20	97	76	2,361	6.7
Arizona.....	50	40	40	32	30	24	32	21	24	78	218	2,162	6.3
Utah.....	110	94	93	65	85	60	55	72	54	419	332	4,338	8.0
Nevada.....	17	13	13	15	8	11	8	7	8	32	444	601	7.1
Washington.....	255	242	194	204	176	152	127	122	101	684	6,066	10,149	7.3
Oregon.....	194	167	156	171	150	120	110	107	105	664	1,948	8,197	7.7
California.....	418	390	338	283	272	291	257	214	166	1,156	9,309	15,861	7.6

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 38.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF YEARS FROM SEPARATION TO DIVORCE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	NUMBER OF YEARS FROM SEPARATION TO DIVORCE.											
		Less than 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Continental United States.	945,625	99,443	173,778	144,131	115,521	79,556	49,556	32,842	22,024	15,681	10,764	8,295	6,399
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	7,039	16,582	14,835	16,708	16,234	10,323	7,098	4,895	3,576	2,542	1,913	1,614
Maine.....	14,194	716	1,424	865	1,217	1,444	732	428	302	221	153	111	78
New Hampshire.....	8,617	727	1,182	584	1,145	1,171	543	330	262	154	96	86	70
Vermont.....	4,740	346	854	577	597	672	361	220	123	102	69	69	36
Massachusetts.....	22,940	54	479	450	835	3,244	2,265	1,525	1,128	789	563	415	386
Rhode Island.....	6,953	232	843	975	639	457	437	396	180	131	93	105	85
Connecticut.....	9,224	55	160	94	598	1,572	731	517	337	235	153	114	92
New York.....	29,125	3,010	5,610	3,573	2,499	1,751	1,259	836	612	435	333	239	221
New Jersey.....	7,441	172	700	667	1,508	1,180	817	594	419	320	232	159	134
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	1,727	5,330	7,050	7,670	4,743	3,178	2,252	1,532	1,189	850	615	512
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	3,178	7,370	7,030	7,410	7,177	5,175	3,539	2,417	1,829	1,231	944	684
Delaware.....	887	21	70	43	52	80	57	31	29	18	13	6	4
Maryland.....	7,920	636	914	659	986	1,174	699	436	309	270	187	144	100
District of Columbia.....	2,325	69	198	226	375	285	163	140	104	81	54	37	21
Virginia.....	12,129	844	1,631	1,077	1,500	1,595	1,075	927	631	457	310	255	168
West Virginia.....	10,308	797	1,763	997	1,223	1,287	725	409	275	202	131	82	86
North Carolina.....	7,047	97	634	906	1,018	823	616	412	289	256	169	158	102
South Carolina ¹													
Georgia.....	10,401	59	813	1,581	1,185	1,222	1,336	829	548	374	257	166	128
Florida.....	7,586	655	1,347	1,541	1,071	711	504	355	232	171	110	96	75
North Central division.....	434,476	62,285	93,112	71,434	53,672	29,550	17,530	11,376	7,670	5,373	3,764	2,976	2,272
Ohio.....	63,982	4,862	9,480	5,554	6,316	4,361	1,827	1,095	706	497	331	292	196
Indiana.....	60,721	15,970	14,149	8,883	6,578	3,256	1,971	1,143	796	586	396	329	232
Illinois.....	82,209	13,088	16,164	14,921	13,568	6,723	4,207	2,698	1,890	1,294	916	718	538
Michigan.....	42,371	5,047	11,213	7,253	6,006	3,484	2,243	1,518	1,012	778	552	382	329
Wisconsin.....	22,867	3,213	5,113	3,754	1,959	1,135	792	591	402	268	197	174	134
Minnesota.....	15,646	1,637	3,259	2,622	1,788	1,423	792	608	380	267	181	134	117
Iowa.....	34,874	6,769	6,693	5,876	4,576	2,097	1,131	717	505	336	231	187	156
Missouri.....	54,766	7,834	15,730	11,362	6,044	3,501	2,254	1,572	1,034	683	523	398	297
North Dakota ¹	4,317	352	1,034	953	534	324	221	148	111	70	57	37	35
South Dakota ¹	7,108	646	1,877	1,548	868	467	331	187	132	109	82	62	40
Nebraska.....	16,711	1,773	2,681	2,563	2,094	1,053	686	403	233	155	106	108	77
Kansas.....	28,904	1,094	5,719	6,145	3,341	1,726	1,075	696	479	330	192	155	121
South Central division.....	220,289	20,229	40,563	35,692	29,158	21,659	13,423	8,858	5,652	3,890	2,520	1,866	1,355
Kentucky.....	30,641	2,483	6,654	6,024	3,393	2,060	1,449	1,241	760	494	313	212	162
Tennessee.....	30,447	3,500	5,386	4,184	3,934	2,364	1,397	936	635	434	295	225	168
Alabama.....	22,807	1,335	2,452	3,546	4,443	2,860	1,754	1,211	807	547	348	263	201
Mississippi.....	19,993	1,256	2,982	3,125	3,180	2,047	1,412	920	619	443	293	217	150
Louisiana.....	9,785	1,102	1,889	1,467	914	566	472	352	233	203	125	126	77
Arkansas.....	29,541	2,470	6,152	6,394	3,770	2,760	1,571	856	480	329	225	144	107
Indian Territory ¹	6,751	441	1,522	1,645	982	609	342	153	91	67	30	22	11
Oklahoma ¹	7,669	468	1,720	1,749	997	544	298	205	130	105	54	32	27
Texas.....	62,655	7,174	11,806	7,558	7,545	7,849	4,728	2,984	1,897	1,268	837	625	452
Western division.....	89,337	6,712	16,151	15,140	8,573	4,936	3,105	1,971	1,390	1,013	707	577	474
Montana.....	6,454	780	1,559	1,177	605	346	204	146	111	69	50	55	30
Idaho.....	3,205	207	694	690	350	194	117	57	40	33	32	26	16
Wyoming.....	1,772	239	546	393	159	84	45	32	29	17	8	10	6
Colorado.....	15,844	610	1,709	2,335	1,674	891	624	372	231	165	137	102	75
New Mexico.....	2,437	324	650	444	246	170	102	99	76	44	26	18	22
Arizona.....	2,380	298	638	477	254	164	99	59	41	34	32	20	13
Utah.....	4,670	843	1,334	856	444	268	179	88	84	50	40	27	35
Nevada.....	1,045	59	200	145	63	37	22	14	15	8	7	10	4
Washington.....	16,215	1,245	2,761	2,358	1,230	738	482	369	199	184	130	125	108
Oregon.....	10,145	946	2,400	1,968	986	611	387	217	182	130	78	67	58
California.....	25,170	1,151	3,660	4,297	2,562	1,433	844	518	382	279	172	136	107

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 38.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF YEARS FROM SEPARATION TO DIVORCE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF YEARS FROM SEPARATION TO DIVORCE—continued.											Total for known years.	Average for known years.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 and over.	Un-known.		
Continental United States.....	4,777	3,607	2,804	2,234	1,713	1,350	1,085	846	681	2,935	165,603	780,022	3.2
North Atlantic division.....	1,165	913	724	565	431	373	350	260	192	845	33,743	109,177	4.4
Maine.....	65	47	45	30	31	15	20	21	15	62	6,152	8,042	4.0
New Hampshire.....	48	43	33	22	22	21	15	16	7	44	1,996	6,621	3.9
Vermont.....	24	18	21	16	14	6	10	4	1	29	571	4,169	3.7
Massachusetts.....	267	170	174	130	108	90	72	69	53	177	9,497	13,443	6.4
Rhode Island.....	53	41	22	15	17	20	6	10	4	28	2,164	4,789	4.1
Connecticut.....	68	44	47	34	22	21	25	8	9	42	4,246	4,978	5.6
New York.....	166	143	86	73	61	46	36	30	28	80	7,998	21,127	3.2
New Jersey.....	115	74	61	60	38	28	29	26	11	68	29	7,412	5.1
Pennsylvania.....	359	333	235	185	118	126	137	76	64	315	1,090	38,596	4.2
South Atlantic division.....	520	386	282	260	210	148	107	89	60	271	8,286	50,317	4.3
Delaware.....	2	4	2	4	1	1	3	1	.....	4	441	446	4.6
Maryland.....	97	70	56	48	37	33	18	25	9	59	954	6,966	4.6
District of Columbia.....	27	23	10	9	9	10	4	2	5	15	458	1,867	4.7
Virginia.....	127	103	79	67	55	35	21	24	14	68	1,066	11,063	4.6
West Virginia.....	54	42	30	29	16	15	12	10	5	24	2,094	8,214	3.6
North Carolina.....	83	64	40	39	33	28	21	12	13	48	1,186	5,861	4.9
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	89	47	45	43	35	18	20	8	9	30	1,559	8,842	4.7
Florida.....	41	33	20	21	24	8	8	7	5	23	528	7,058	3.4
North Central division.....	1,725	1,325	1,040	783	628	479	373	324	282	1,248	65,255	369,221	2.8
Ohio.....	158	142	105	83	69	47	37	24	23	101	27,676	36,306	2.9
Indiana.....	131	130	90	59	72	61	34	41	25	127	5,662	55,059	2.2
Illinois.....	429	299	274	192	161	134	94	83	59	246	3,523	78,686	3.0
Michigan.....	242	210	174	111	83	61	57	45	48	229	1,294	41,077	3.1
Wisconsin.....	87	66	53	42	36	30	18	19	15	85	4,664	18,183	2.7
Minnesota.....	88	66	51	41	33	22	18	19	24	61	2,015	13,631	3.2
Iowa.....	145	93	69	53	46	35	35	29	25	131	4,939	29,935	2.6
Missouri.....	213	163	115	97	65	43	35	30	28	126	2,619	52,147	2.6
North Dakota ¹	32	20	16	16	6	3	5	5	6	12	320	3,997	3.1
South Dakota ¹	45	28	24	14	12	6	12	5	8	18	587	6,521	2.9
Nebraska.....	60	38	28	36	10	11	14	11	10	37	4,524	12,187	2.9
Kansas.....	95	70	41	39	35	26	14	13	11	75	7,412	21,492	2.9
South Central division.....	1,025	736	562	454	325	258	173	105	106	377	31,303	188,986	3.2
Kentucky.....	130	77	57	44	41	33	25	10	12	52	4,915	25,726	3.0
Tennessee.....	126	103	61	45	33	27	21	13	8	40	6,512	23,935	3.0
Alabama.....	126	104	89	80	50	37	26	11	10	51	2,456	20,351	3.8
Mississippi.....	107	92	62	56	36	26	13	7	20	44	2,886	17,107	3.6
Louisiana.....	78	30	33	32	16	18	15	7	12	41	1,977	7,808	3.4
Arkansas.....	92	46	31	22	23	11	4	10	5	24	4,015	25,526	2.7
Indian Territory ¹	7	7	2	7	3	1	1	2	1	2	803	5,948	2.6
Oklahoma ¹	24	20	10	11	8	7	3	10	2	8	1,237	6,432	2.7
Texas.....	335	267	217	157	115	98	65	35	36	115	6,502	56,153	3.4
Western division.....	342	247	196	172	119	92	82	68	41	194	27,016	62,321	2.9
Montana.....	21	17	8	10	9	6	3	3	6	3	1,236	5,218	2.6
Idaho.....	10	11	5	5	5	2	6	2	1	2	700	2,505	2.8
Wyoming.....	4	1	2	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	186	1,586	2.2
Colorado.....	48	37	27	20	27	18	8	9	8	34	6,683	9,161	3.3
New Mexico.....	29	14	17	17	4	3	8	7	7	37	73	2,364	3.5
Arizona.....	7	7	4	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	7	217	2,163	2.7
Utah.....	15	14	14	6	7	7	10	4	3	12	330	4,340	2.5
Nevada.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	443	602	2.6
Washington.....	70	52	44	48	24	19	15	11	3	35	5,965	10,250	3.0
Oregon.....	49	33	20	15	16	10	12	11	3	20	1,031	8,214	2.8
California.....	86	60	54	42	24	22	18	19	10	42	9,252	15,918	3.0

¹See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 39.—COUPLES DIVORCED IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, DISTRIBUTED BY STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH DIVORCED.	Total number of divorced couples.	STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED.														
		Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.										South Atlantic division.			
			Total.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Total.	Delaware.	Maryland.	District of Columbia.
Continental United States.....	945,625	820,264	143,303	12,789	8,813	5,161	22,149	3,360	2,142	42,484	10,682	35,723	55,978	503	8,026	2,373
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	124,321	120,532	12,301	8,535	4,668	20,314	3,168	1,640	31,084	9,293	29,529	1,280	114	506	167
Maine.....	14,194	13,674	13,527	11,390	847	48	1,002	38	31	121	26	24	18	.....	5	6
New Hampshire.....	8,617	8,339	8,271	204	6,445	529	846	24	39	157	15	12	13	1	1	3
Vermont.....	4,740	4,600	4,557	13	294	3,558	206	8	18	451	7	2	6	1	2	1
Massachusetts.....	22,940	21,465	21,093	626	869	402	17,100	507	461	946	93	89	115	5	25	20
Rhode Island.....	6,953	3,944	3,861	31	38	34	741	2,529	152	262	52	22	34	1	6	7
Connecticut.....	9,224	946	930	1	3	7	76	5	712	109	12	5	7	.....	1	1
New York.....	29,125	27,219	26,256	26	30	78	225	33	146	24,288	915	515	198	3	47	38
New Jersey.....	7,441	7,094	6,917	2	5	3	33	10	50	1,227	5,249	338	77	6	24	17
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	37,040	35,120	8	4	9	85	14	31	3,523	2,924	28,522	812	97	395	74
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	52,961	1,944	17	12	10	102	17	33	563	242	948	48,993	345	7,034	1,927
Delaware.....	887	483	152	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	15	63	72	322	289	23	3
Maryland.....	7,920	7,461	518	1	.....	2	13	6	6	113	79	298	6,838	48	6,336	228
District of Columbia.....	2,325	2,240	233	3	5	.....	18	5	7	107	36	52	1,878	1	312	1,371
Virginia.....	12,129	11,428	247	2	2	3	15	2	9	90	35	89	10,854	5	179	301
West Virginia.....	10,308	9,464	477	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	74	7	389	8,041	.....	171	13
North Carolina.....	7,047	6,252	31	1	2	.....	5	.....	1	14	4	4	6,180	.....	5	1
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	10,401	8,808	50	2	1	1	7	.....	1	31	1	6	8,626	.....	1	2
Florida.....	7,586	6,825	236	8	1	4	37	4	8	119	17	38	6,254	2	7	8
North Central division.....	434,476	367,669	15,512	245	161	337	1,064	109	335	8,350	795	4,116	2,171	28	333	184
Ohio.....	63,982	57,557	3,147	12	15	13	80	10	46	1,148	128	1,695	663	4	75	27
Indiana.....	60,721	33,807	258	.....	1	4	21	4	7	94	16	111	94	2	8	5
Illinois.....	82,209	71,610	3,578	33	29	49	322	30	86	2,059	257	713	456	11	110	56
Michigan.....	42,371	38,647	1,786	15	12	40	54	7	11	1,378	58	211	56	.....	7	11
Wisconsin.....	22,867	20,520	656	23	9	30	44	11	25	371	31	112	35	1	11	8
Minnesota.....	15,646	13,910	697	56	20	35	88	4	16	364	17	97	33	2	4	4
Iowa.....	34,874	31,978	686	11	11	30	46	4	18	360	31	175	126	.....	16	5
Missouri.....	54,766	49,702	873	10	9	15	82	7	26	424	59	241	269	1	30	27
North Dakota ¹	4,317	3,623	913	22	18	33	114	11	30	542	62	81	48	1	9	7
South Dakota ¹	7,108	6,472	1,377	27	25	34	128	10	35	889	68	161	137	3	23	16
Nebraska.....	16,711	15,548	809	16	6	31	51	3	21	414	43	224	102	1	17	13
Kansas.....	28,904	24,295	732	20	6	23	34	8	14	307	25	295	152	2	23	5
South Central division.....	220,289	192,596	928	18	13	25	59	4	33	492	74	210	2,935	2	51	38
Kentucky.....	30,641	26,047	84	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	44	9	24	160	.....	5	6
Tennessee.....	30,447	25,719	125	3	2	10	11	.....	7	54	5	33	1,029	.....	10	7
Alabama.....	22,807	21,272	56	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	30	2	17	767	.....	3	3
Mississippi.....	19,993	16,567	14	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	3	3	77	.....	1	2
Louisiana.....	9,785	9,513	32	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	21	4	2	39	.....	2	1
Arkansas.....	29,541	26,345	74	1	3	1	4	.....	1	38	4	22	217	.....	3	2
Indian Territory ¹	6,751	6,128	20	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	7	1	8	63	.....	3	3
Oklahoma ¹	7,669	6,354	240	6	3	8	16	2	7	140	23	35	72	2	6	3
Texas.....	62,655	54,651	283	5	4	4	16	2	11	152	23	66	511	.....	18	11
Western division.....	89,337	82,717	4,387	208	92	121	610	62	101	1,995	278	920	599	14	102	57
Montana.....	6,454	5,877	313	20	4	8	38	5	2	146	16	74	39	2	11	8
Idaho.....	3,205	3,021	87	4	1	4	8	1	2	43	7	17	22	.....	3	1
Wyoming.....	1,772	1,619	111	1	5	4	11	2	1	54	4	29	14	.....	5	2
Colorado.....	15,844	14,959	1,327	39	15	37	152	19	27	647	95	296	171	4	26	17
New Mexico.....	2,437	2,316	70	1	1	1	10	1	1	33	4	18	17	.....	2	3
Arizona.....	2,380	2,249	72	4	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	36	5	15	16	.....	2	1
Utah.....	4,670	4,269	100	7	3	5	14	5	1	43	3	19	29	2	4	3
Nevada.....	1,045	973	37	.....	1	2	8	.....	.....	20	3	3	4	.....	1	.....
Washington.....	16,215	14,151	799	48	23	29	104	9	16	315	55	200	104	3	16	5
Oregon.....	10,145	9,627	295	17	6	5	31	1	10	148	14	63	42	1	6	3
California.....	25,170	23,656	1,176	67	33	26	222	19	41	510	72	186	141	2	26	14

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 39.—COUPLES DIVORCED IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, DISTRIBUTED BY STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH DIVORCED.	STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED—continued.														
	South Atlantic division—Continued.						North Central division.								
	Virginia.	West Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Total.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	Missouri.
Continental United States.....	11,527	8,681	7,278	764	10,616	6,210	370,898	58,010	38,715	68,300	41,003	26,028	12,864	34,170	49,133
North Atlantic division.....	174	153	54	23	46	43	2,086	851	101	385	207	145	70	54	136
Maine.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	91	5	2	15	15	21	16	4	3
New Hampshire.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	3	38	3	1	9	7	3	4	3	2
Vermont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	7	1	7	1	6	3	2	2
Massachusetts.....	19	4	18	4	6	14	203	35	8	65	17	18	12	9	18
Rhode Island.....	12	.....	3	.....	3	2	32	3	2	9	3	2	2	3	7
Connecticut.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1
New York.....	36	4	21	11	25	13	600	128	32	161	102	59	16	14	50
New Jersey.....	14	2	4	2	2	6	79	17	4	20	8	5	3	1	13
Pennsylvania.....	85	143	6	4	7	1	1,004	653	51	97	54	29	14	18	40
South Atlantic division.....	10,441	7,702	6,512	436	8,757	5,839	1,253	825	65	116	62	28	20	27	62
Delaware.....	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	6	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Maryland.....	115	73	19	10	5	4	86	30	7	20	3	4	3	5	8
District of Columbia.....	158	6	10	9	6	5	81	24	11	15	9	4	2	8	5
Virginia.....	9,824	69	432	23	19	2	91	24	6	17	12	4	6	1	13
West Virginia.....	277	7,549	26	2	2	1	775	703	22	16	7	3	1	2	10
North Carolina.....	54	3	5,962	133	18	4	12	2	1	1	1	3	.....	1	3
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	3	1	35	182	8,374	28	31	11	3	7	1	1	.....	1	4
Florida.....	6	1	27	76	332	5,795	171	31	14	39	26	9	8	8	19
North Central division.....	449	633	182	48	207	107	340,305	54,065	36,065	63,882	38,947	24,319	11,356	31,585	43,991
Ohio.....	96	388	23	4	26	20	52,074	49,038	937	420	1,147	96	39	84	144
Indiana.....	22	15	28	3	6	5	32,898	739	30,670	767	411	25	25	38	94
Illinois.....	80	49	31	12	68	39	65,844	1,210	1,955	53,619	1,483	3,020	312	1,369	1,984
Michigan.....	10	10	5	3	6	4	36,583	918	486	519	33,848	389	96	95	87
Wisconsin.....	6	3	2	.....	3	1	19,677	156	96	809	617	16,957	481	252	91
Minnesota.....	9	6	2	1	1	4	12,966	100	90	390	318	1,840	9,031	543	105
Iowa.....	42	32	13	3	10	5	30,787	318	255	1,852	190	783	338	24,676	941
Missouri.....	80	40	32	9	37	13	45,898	537	633	2,818	174	198	91	962	37,283
North Dakota ¹	9	8	1	4	5	4	2,545	86	61	159	160	248	443	136	53
South Dakota ¹	31	18	12	8	23	3	4,733	128	70	353	194	345	350	664	103
Nebraska.....	25	20	10	1	9	6	14,166	279	242	1,005	209	265	94	2,034	600
Kansas.....	39	44	23	.....	13	3	22,134	556	570	1,171	196	143	56	732	2,506
South Central division.....	376	119	443	225	1,506	175	9,468	1,162	1,722	1,437	237	147	64	374	2,373
Kentucky.....	40	67	12	4	18	8	2,554	736	1,237	407	29	12	4	11	93
Tennessee.....	257	4	245	43	451	12	531	112	95	107	41	16	2	11	109
Alabama.....	15	3	25	45	592	81	121	37	10	28	10	6	2	4	17
Mississippi.....	5	.....	6	10	39	14	79	13	12	20	12	3	1	1	12
Louisiana.....	.....	2	3	2	22	7	86	8	8	13	10	6	2	7	26
Arkansas.....	9	7	55	45	88	8	1,464	58	126	266	46	18	13	44	747
Indian Territory ¹	6	12	12	4	23	.....	675	18	23	66	9	9	1	25	306
Oklahoma ¹	10	10	14	7	15	5	2,631	97	123	266	47	37	18	198	597
Texas.....	34	14	71	65	258	40	1,327	83	88	264	63	40	21	73	466
Western division.....	87	74	87	32	100	46	17,786	1,107	762	2,480	1,520	1,389	1,354	2,130	2,571
Montana.....	3	4	5	1	5	.....	1,667	76	49	145	178	178	254	180	213
Idaho.....	5	4	4	2	2	1	664	17	25	65	37	60	69	91	98
Wyoming.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	534	28	14	66	20	17	8	02	65
Colorado.....	21	19	22	13	38	11	4,724	331	214	743	275	196	89	545	859
New Mexico.....	4	.....	3	.....	4	1	283	10	17	58	13	16	4	23	65
Arizona.....	2	4	1	.....	3	3	290	30	21	39	21	12	15	25	56
Utah.....	2	3	5	2	6	2	458	28	18	74	29	25	22	74	57
Nevada.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	88	5	2	11	13	8	3	13	21
Washington.....	24	14	21	2	10	9	4,084	195	135	482	517	547	569	422	383
Oregon.....	6	9	4	2	6	5	1,648	82	68	193	145	139	142	248	220
California.....	17	14	21	9	25	13	3,346	305	190	604	272	191	179	417	534

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 39.—COUPLES DIVORCED IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, DISTRIBUTED BY STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH DIVORCED.	STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED—continued.														
	North Central division—Continued.					South Central division.									
	Dakota.			Nebraska.	Kansas.	Total.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Indian Territory.	Oklahoma.	Texas.
	North.	South.	Not specified.												
Continental United States.....	1,683	3,240	531	12,889	24,332	188,666	26,362	26,862	21,279	17,265	10,246	25,750	4,556	3,003	53,343
North Atlantic division.....	9	11	3	46	68	194	54	32	18	6	31	16		2	35
Maine.....	1	1		3	5	10	1	3	3		2	1			
New Hampshire.....	1	2			3	6	2	2			1	1			
Vermont.....	1		1	2	1										
Massachusetts.....	1	2		8	10	20	3	5	5	1	1	2			3
Rhode Island.....		1				11	5	1		1	2	1			1
Connecticut.....						1	1								
New York.....		3		12	23	81	15	14	4	3	18	4		1	22
New Jersey.....	2	1		3	2	12	4		3		1	1			3
Pennsylvania.....	3	1	2	18	24	53	23	7	3	1	6	6		1	6
South Atlantic division.....	2	3	3	19	21	721	199	257	155	19	22	15	2	1	51
Delaware.....						1									1
Maryland.....		1		4	1	16	3	3	3		1	1			5
District of Columbia.....	1			2		39	5	12	4	4	5	1			8
Virginia.....			1	2	5	226	44	166	8	1	1				6
West Virginia.....				5	6	160	131	17	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
North Carolina.....						26	2	18	1	1		2			2
South Carolina ¹															
Georgia.....		1		2		97	4	24	50	5	3	2			9
Florida.....	1	1	2	4	9	156	10	17	88	7	10	8	1		15
North Central division.....	1,439	2,869	372	11,139	20,276	7,024	2,970	1,055	157	187	212	1,055	310	364	714
Ohio.....	7	10	2	51	99	1,562	1,362	101	18	12	14	15	1	4	35
Indiana.....	1	2	2	31	83	529	399	81	10	2	4	12	4	3	14
Illinois.....	23	63	29	337	440	1,167	445	277	43	47	69	116	14	14	142
Michigan.....	7	33	8	45	52	108	35	16	5	5	9	13	3	6	16
Wisconsin.....	34	64	23	52	45	59	16	10	4	3	6	8		1	11
Minnesota.....	233	176	24	80	36	57	14	8	1	4	9	8	2	3	8
Iowa.....	20	259	48	781	326	150	31	17	10	6	5	19	7	23	32
Missouri.....	7	28	7	368	2,792	2,214	441	387	35	65	58	701	157	95	275
North Dakota ¹	1,058	72	33	20	16	40	8	7	2	3	4	3		2	11
South Dakota ¹	38	2,002	167	253	66	79	12	17	4	3	8	2	4	8	21
Nebraska.....	8	136	25	8,681	588	150	30	22	3	7	9	19	11	23	26
Kansas.....	3	24	4	440	15,733	909	177	112	22	30	17	139	107	182	123
South Central division.....	9	17	9	228	1,659	178,716	22,898	25,301	20,879	17,006	9,897	24,379	4,138	2,537	51,681
Kentucky.....		1		5	19	23,232	22,199	938	39	15	8	24	1	1	17
Tennessee.....	1	3	1	8	25	24,005	24,005	284	22,873	287	25	147	5	4	83
Alabama.....			1	1	5	20,322	25	232	19,781	173	30	27	2	1	51
Mississippi.....		1		2	2	16,393	10	167	211	15,737	164	56	1		47
Louisiana.....	1			1	4	9,347	17	14	22	79	9,048	48	2	2	115
Arkansas.....	1	4	3	21	117	24,544	83	475	125	359	161	22,744	174	18	405
Indian Territory ¹	1			6	211	5,341	23	60	51	32	16	587	3,527	155	890
Oklahoma ¹	3	5	3	139	1,098	3,315	49	76	23	34	17	156	193	2,296	471
Texas.....	2	3	1	45	178	52,217	198	466	350	290	428	590	233	60	49,602
Western division.....	224	340	144	1,457	2,308	2,011	241	217	70	47	84	285	106	99	862
Montana.....	83	70	25	107	109	67	9	14	1	3	5	4	3	3	25
Idaho.....	20	26	6	59	91	45	6	3	3	1	1	12	3	6	10
Wyoming.....	3	32	7	127	55	30	5	1	2			7	1	5	9
Colorado.....	8	33	17	475	939	476	81	62	20	15	17	66	29	27	159
New Mexico.....		1		8	68	259	2	4	4	4	6	16	13	15	190
Arizona.....	1	5		19	46	186	8	2	3	4	2	25	6	9	127
Utah.....	2	9	1	69	50	50	13	5	7	2	1	4	1	3	14
Nevada.....		1		5	6	12	2	1				2	3		4
Washington.....	87	94	48	264	341	287	43	33	7	4	11	57	20	15	97
Oregon.....	8	23	16	150	214	125	16	28	8	3	4	25	6	5	30
California.....	12	46	24	174	389	474	56	64	15	11	37	67	16	11	197

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 39.—COUPLES DIVORCED IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, DISTRIBUTED BY STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH DIVORCED.	STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED—continued.																	
	Western division.												Out-lying possessions of the United States.	Foreign countries.				
	Total.	Montana.	Idaho.	Wyoming.	Colorado.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Utah.	Nevada.	Washington.	Oregon.	California.		Total.	Canada. ¹	Cuba.	Mexico.	Australia.
Continental United States.....	61,419	3,816	2,304	1,345	10,003	2,167	1,458	3,974	1,025	7,981	7,528	19,818	97	23,437	8,645	100	199	123
North Atlantic division.....	229	13	4	2	58	6	2	9	2	15	4	114	4	5,080	1,950	9	.....	16
Maine.....	28	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	2	1	16	.....	510	425	.....	.....	2
New Hampshire.....	11	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	254	179	.....	.....	1
Vermont.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	130	105	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	34	2	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	21	2	1,419	740	.....	.....	2
Rhode Island.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	208	56	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	46	9	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	84	5	1	.....	18	1	1	5	.....	4	1	48	2	1,440	364	8	.....	2
New Jersey.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	344	21	.....	.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	51	1	3	1	20	3	.....	2	1	5	1	14	.....	729	51	1	.....	7
South Atlantic division.....	50	3	2	.....	15	3	.....	3	1	2	3	18	1	446	32	79	1	1
Delaware.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	154	5	.....	1	1
District of Columbia.....	9	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	32	5	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	10	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	36	5	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	11	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	42	4	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....
Florida.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	159	7	78	.....	.....
North Central division.....	2,657	228	68	160	1,062	103	29	87	20	219	131	550	9	13,318	4,987	4	8	38
Ohio.....	111	10	5	5	34	6	2	1	.....	9	4	35	1	1,432	352	.....	.....	5
Indiana.....	28	2	2	.....	11	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	7	1	196	22	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	565	29	10	25	228	17	3	19	7	45	25	157	3	3,301	665	.....	1	16
Michigan.....	114	13	2	1	30	3	2	8	.....	11	9	35	.....	3,232	2,669	.....	2	1
Wisconsin.....	93	20	3	2	25	3	2	3	1	6	9	19	.....	1,215	196	.....	.....	2
Minnesota.....	157	52	3	3	26	1	1	2	2	32	9	26	.....	1,084	328	.....	.....	2
Iowa.....	229	13	10	20	93	5	4	8	2	16	18	40	1	625	88	1	.....	.....
Missouri.....	448	23	13	15	209	25	5	13	2	28	15	100	1	525	77	.....	3	4
North Dakota ²	77	21	1	2	12	2	1	3	.....	17	3	15	.....	537	347	2	.....	2
South Dakota ²	146	16	7	20	41	5	3	7	1	12	6	28	2	375	131	.....	1	3
Nebraska.....	321	21	6	53	146	10	1	11	3	19	13	38	.....	506	71	1	.....	2
Kansas.....	368	8	6	14	207	26	4	10	2	22	19	50	.....	290	41	.....	1	1
South Central division.....	549	18	10	10	179	113	51	13	5	22	26	102	1	715	76	2	112	5
Kentucky.....	17	1	1	1	5	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	68	6	.....	.....	1
Tennessee.....	29	4	3	.....	7	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	10	.....	50	8	.....	.....	1
Alabama.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	36	4	.....	.....	1
Mississippi.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	40	4	1	2	.....
Arkansas.....	46	.....	1	4	18	3	5	1	1	3	3	7	.....	50	9	.....	3	.....
Indian Territory ²	29	1	1	.....	15	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma ²	96	2	1	3	46	9	4	.....	1	4	8	18	.....	54	16	1	.....	.....
Texas.....	313	10	3	2	83	92	39	9	3	8	10	54	1	391	26	.....	107	2
Western division.....	57,934	3,554	2,220	1,173	8,689	1,942	1,376	3,862	997	7,723	7,364	19,034	82	3,878	1,600	6	78	63
Montana.....	3,791	3,029	118	81	144	10	10	106	32	107	59	95	1	436	199	.....	.....	2
Idaho.....	2,203	93	1,334	24	70	7	8	247	21	203	139	57	1	105	42	.....	.....	1
Wyoming.....	930	30	7	695	119	6	2	52	2	2	5	10	.....	48	8	.....	1	1
Colorado.....	8,261	47	31	227	7,392	208	23	120	18	28	36	131	1	491	139	1	6	10
New Mexico.....	1,687	1	2	9	135	1,482	27	5	.....	1	.....	25	.....	49	14	.....	14	1
Arizona.....	1,685	12	10	7	87	131	1,124	45	13	11	23	222	.....	79	18	.....	27	.....
Utah.....	3,632	36	96	59	185	12	15	3,090	37	17	14	71	3	274	14	.....	1	3
Nevada.....	832	5	15	4	14	4	4	33	537	3	12	201	.....	45	17	.....	.....	1
Washington.....	8,877	214	380	36	221	17	11	56	55	6,331	900	656	47	1,223	784	2	2	16
Oregon.....	7,517	49	173	14	94	7	11	29	35	821	5,787	497	8	306	105	3	4	4
California.....	18,519	38	54	17	228	58	141	79	247	199	389	17,069	21	822	260	.....	23	24

¹ Includes Newfoundland.² See explanatory notes, page 63.

TABLE 39.—COUPLES DIVORCED IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, DISTRIBUTED BY STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH DIVORCED.	STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED—continued.										
	Foreign countries—Continued.										
	Austria.	Belgium.	Bqhemia.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Hungary.	Italy.	Poland.	Russia.
Continental United States.	701	150	285	164	282	3,775	131	494	577	160	1,040
North Atlantic division.....	146	25	6	9	79	530	10	133	257	52	333
Maine.....					2	7			4		5
New Hampshire.....	1	1		1		8			2		4
Vermont.....						2			1		1
Massachusetts.....	3	7	1	3	16	55	1	3	63	7	59
Rhode Island.....					3	6			6	1	3
Connecticut.....	4				2	9			3	2	4
New York.....	78	1	3	4	30	222	4	56	116	31	185
New Jersey.....	17	5			11	93	5	9	16	3	18
Pennsylvania.....	43	11	2	1	15	128		65	46	8	54
South Atlantic division.....	14		2		6	86	2	7	19	3	45
Delaware.....					1	2	1				
Maryland.....	10		2		2	59		1	3	1	29
District of Columbia.....	1				1	5			3		2
Virginia.....					1	6	1	3	1		4
West Virginia.....	3					9		3	7	1	1
North Carolina.....										1	
South Carolina ¹											
Georgia.....											4
Florida.....					1	5			5		5
North Central division.....	427	102	266	119	110	2,671	98	340	145	83	552
Ohio.....	84	5	33	18	17	293	2	184	28	24	62
Indiana.....	3	11			7	77		6	2		6
Illinois.....	157	36	114	6	32	777	28	105	71	23	249
Michigan.....	3	12	2	45	5	176	34	7	10	5	34
Wisconsin.....	66	10	20	12	5	514	4	5	11	11	53
Minnesota.....	30	4	12	32	3	170	4	8	2	6	24
Iowa.....	7	5	34		5	217	15	1	2	4	9
Missouri.....	26	7	1		18	169	2	14	11	6	40
North Dakota ¹	4	3	4	3	3	23	2	4	1		21
South Dakota ¹	5	1	1	3	4	39	4		3		22
Nebraska.....	22	1	41		3	132	2	3	2	4	22
Kansas.....	20	7	4		8	84	1	3	2		10
South Central division.....	59	6	5	1	23	162	1	5	28	5	40
Kentucky.....	4	1				18					9
Tennessee.....				1	2	9		1	4	1	5
Alabama.....		3			5	8			3		1
Mississippi.....	1				1	2		1	1	1	3
Louisiana.....		1			9	6			7	2	2
Arkansas.....	4					15			2		5
Indian Territory ¹	2					1			2		1
Oklahoma ¹	2	1	2			8		1	1		4
Texas.....	46		3		6	95	1	2	8	1	10
Western division.....	55	17	6	35	64	326	20	9	128	17	70
Montana.....	11			9	1	30	4	5	10	2	9
Idaho.....		1			1	7			3	1	2
Wyoming.....	1	1		4	1	6		1	2		
Colorado.....	12	2	1	1	7	62	1	3	21		15
New Mexico.....					1	4			5		
Arizona.....	1				1	5			4		
Utah.....				2	4	15	7		7	1	1
Nevada.....	1					1			4		
Washington.....	13	4	5	6	9	62	1		14	6	18
Oregon.....	8	1		9	7	49			10	1	13
California.....	8	8		4	32	85	7		48	6	12

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 39.—COUPLES DIVORCED IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, DISTRIBUTED BY STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH DIVORCED.	STATE, TERRITORY, OR COUNTRY IN WHICH MARRIED—continued.											
	Foreign countries—Continued.											Unknown.
	Scandinavia.				Switzer-land.	United Kingdom.					Other for-eign countries.	
	Total.	Denmark.	Norway.	Sweden.		Total.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.		
Continental United States.....	1,815	426	510	879	291	3,997	2,966	128	446	457	508	101,827
North Atlantic division.....	128	32	17	79	30	1,235	925	37	134	139	132	13,515
Maine.....	13	5	1	7		46	30		11	5	6	10
New Hampshire.....	6			6		51	29		13	9		24
Vermont.....	2	2				16	8	1	6	1	3	10
Massachusetts.....	47	5	8	34	1	369	271	5	43	50	42	54
Rhode Island.....	3	1		2		122	107	2	7	6	8	2,801
Connecticut.....	3	1		2		7	3		2	2	3	8,232
New York.....	31	7	6	18	11	243	200	4	13	26	51	464
New Jersey.....	10	6	2	2	12	117	94		9	14	5	3
Pennsylvania.....	13	5		8	6	264	183	25	30	26	14	1,917
South Atlantic division.....	1			1	7	91	72	4	7	8	50	5,195
Delaware.....						3	2			1		393
Maryland.....	1			1	5	27	19	2	3	3	7	305
District of Columbia.....						14	11			3	1	53
Virginia.....						15	13		2			664
West Virginia.....					1	12	10		2		1	802
North Carolina.....											1	791
South Carolina ¹												
Georgia.....						2	1	1			1	1,585
Florida.....					1	18	16	1		1	39	602
North Central division.....	1,327	281	405	641	175	1,686	1,232	52	189	213	180	53,480
Ohio.....	17	5	1	11	38	247	188	15	17	27	23	4,992
Indiana.....	11	3		8	6	41	27	2	6	6	4	26,717
Illinois.....	341	69	79	193	32	587	419	14	75	79	61	7,295
Michigan.....	59	11	16	32	6	153	115	3	11	24	9	492
Wisconsin.....	171	39	90	42	27	83	59	4	8	12	25	1,132
Minnesota.....	359	38	123	198	7	86	60	1	16	9	7	662
Iowa.....	110	44	27	39	13	106	75	5	10	16	8	2,270
Missouri.....	11	2		9	25	94	74		11	9	17	4,538
North Dakota ¹	56	14	30	12	1	52	39	1	7	5	9	157
South Dakota ¹	59	12	26	21	4	86	68	2	9	7	9	259
Nebraska.....	97	40	9	48	9	88	69	2	8	9	6	657
Kansas.....	36	4	4	28	7	63	39	3	11	10	2	4,319
South Central division.....	20	5	2	13	17	108	80	2	14	12	40	26,977
Kentucky.....					7	19	12		3	4	3	4,526
Tennessee.....	1		1		2	11	7	1	2	1	4	4,678
Alabama.....						8	7		1		3	1,499
Mississippi.....						2	2				5	3,408
Louisiana.....					2	2	1	1			2	232
Arkansas.....	1			1		8	8				3	3,146
Indian Territory ¹												615
Oklahoma ¹	2	2			1	13	12			1	2	1,261
Texas.....	16	3	1	12	5	45	31		8	6	18	7,612
Western division.....	339	108	86	145	62	877	657	33	102	85	106	2,660
Montana.....	21	3	7	11	5	124	94	7	10	13	4	140
Idaho.....	19	8	1	19	5	22	19	1	2		1	78
Wyoming.....	2	1		1	1	19	13	2	2	2		105
Colorado.....	35	7	6	22	5	158	109	7	26	16	12	393
New Mexico.....	2	2				8	3	1	2	2		72
Arizona.....	2			2		18	16		2		3	52
Utah.....	113	53	14	46	3	100	74	6	17	3	3	124
Nevada.....	1	1			3	15	10	1	1	3	2	27
Washington.....	92	17	40	35	4	166	125	4	21	16	19	794
Oregon.....	22	3	13	6	7	52	40		8	4	11	204
California.....	30	13	5	12	29	195	154	4	11	26	51	671

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 40.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF MARRIAGE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY WHERE DIVORCED.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.													Per cent of total popula- tion born in foreign countries: 1900.
	Total number.	Number granted to couples—				Per cent granted to couples—				Granted to couples whose place of marriage was known.				
		Who were married—				Who were married—				Number.	Per cent married—			
		In the state where di- vorced.	In other states.	In foreign coun- tries.	Whose place of marriage was un- known.	In the state where di- vorced.	In other states.	In foreign coun- tries.	Whose place of marriage was un- known.		In the state where di- vorced.	In other states.	In foreign coun- tries.	
Continental United States..	945,625	643,766	176,498	23,534	101,827	68.1	18.7	2.5	10.8	843,798	76.3	20.9	2.8	13.6
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	99,793	24,528	5,084	13,515	69.8	17.2	3.6	9.5	129,405	77.1	19.0	3.9	22.6
Maine.....	14,194	11,390	2,284	510	10	80.2	16.1	3.6	0.1	14,184	80.3	16.1	3.6	13.4
New Hampshire.....	8,617	6,445	1,894	254	24	74.8	22.0	2.9	0.3	8,593	75.0	22.0	3.0	21.4
Vermont.....	4,740	3,558	1,042	130	10	75.1	22.0	2.7	0.2	4,730	75.2	22.0	2.7	13.0
Massachusetts.....	22,940	17,100	4,365	1,421	54	74.5	19.0	6.2	0.2	22,886	74.7	19.1	6.2	30.2
Rhode Island.....	6,953	2,529	1,415	208	2,801	36.4	20.4	3.0	40.3	4,152	60.9	34.1	5.0	31.4
Connecticut.....	9,224	712	234	46	8,232	7.7	2.5	0.5	89.2	992	71.8	23.6	4.6	26.2
New York.....	29,125	24,288	2,931	1,442	464	83.4	10.1	5.0	1.6	28,661	84.7	10.2	5.0	26.1
New Jersey.....	7,441	5,249	1,845	344	3	70.5	24.8	4.6	(1)	7,438	70.6	24.8	4.6	22.9
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	28,522	8,518	729	1,917	71.9	21.5	1.8	4.8	37,769	75.5	22.6	1.9	15.6
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	45,500	7,461	447	5,195	77.6	12.7	0.8	8.9	53,408	85.2	14.0	0.8	2.1
Delaware.....	887	299	194	11	393	32.6	21.9	1.2	44.3	494	58.5	39.3	2.2	7.5
Maryland.....	7,920	6,336	1,125	154	305	80.0	14.2	1.9	3.9	7,615	83.2	14.8	2.0	7.9
District of Columbia.....	2,325	1,371	869	32	53	59.0	37.4	1.4	2.3	2,272	60.3	38.2	1.4	7.2
Virginia.....	12,129	9,824	1,604	37	664	81.0	13.2	0.3	5.5	11,465	85.7	14.0	0.3	1.0
West Virginia.....	10,308	7,549	1,915	42	802	73.2	18.6	0.4	7.8	9,506	79.4	20.1	0.4	2.3
North Carolina.....	7,047	5,962	290	4	791	84.6	4.1	0.1	11.2	6,256	95.3	4.6	0.1	0.2
South Carolina ²														0.4
Georgia.....	10,401	8,374	434	8	1,585	80.5	4.2	0.1	15.2	8,816	95.0	4.9	0.1	0.6
Florida.....	7,586	5,795	1,030	169	602	76.4	13.6	2.1	7.9	6,984	83.0	14.7	2.3	4.5
North Central division.....	434,476	282,796	84,873	13,327	53,480	65.1	19.5	3.1	12.3	380,996	74.2	22.3	3.5	15.8
Ohio.....	63,982	49,038	8,519	1,433	4,992	76.6	13.3	2.2	7.8	58,990	83.1	14.4	2.4	11.0
Indiana.....	60,721	30,670	3,137	197	26,717	50.5	5.2	0.3	44.0	34,004	90.2	9.2	0.6	5.6
Illinois.....	82,209	53,619	17,991	3,304	7,295	65.2	21.9	4.0	8.9	74,914	71.6	24.0	4.4	20.1
Michigan.....	42,371	33,848	4,799	3,232	492	79.9	11.3	7.6	1.2	41,879	80.8	11.5	7.7	22.4
Wisconsin.....	22,867	16,957	3,563	1,215	1,132	74.2	15.6	5.3	5.0	21,735	78.0	16.4	5.6	24.9
Minnesota.....	15,646	9,031	4,879	1,084	652	57.7	31.2	6.9	4.2	14,994	60.2	32.5	7.2	28.9
Iowa.....	34,874	24,676	7,302	626	2,270	70.8	20.9	1.8	6.5	32,604	75.7	22.4	1.9	13.7
Missouri.....	54,766	37,283	12,419	526	4,538	68.1	22.7	1.0	8.3	50,228	74.2	24.7	1.0	7.0
North Dakota.....	11,425	3,260	6,835	914	416	28.5	59.8	8.0	3.6	11,009	29.6	62.1	8.3	35.4
South Dakota.....														
Nebraska.....	16,711	8,681	6,867	506	657	51.9	41.1	3.0	3.9	16,054	54.1	42.8	3.2	16.6
Kansas.....	28,904	15,733	8,562	290	4,319	54.4	29.6	1.0	14.9	24,585	64.0	34.8	1.2	8.6
South Central division.....	220,289	167,807	24,789	716	26,977	76.2	11.3	0.3	12.2	193,312	86.8	12.8	0.4	2.5
Kentucky.....	30,641	22,199	3,848	68	4,526	72.4	12.6	0.2	14.8	26,115	85.0	14.7	0.3	2.3
Tennessee.....	30,447	22,873	2,846	50	4,678	75.1	9.3	0.2	15.4	25,769	88.8	11.0	0.2	0.9
Alabama.....	22,807	19,781	1,491	36	1,499	86.7	6.5	0.2	6.6	21,308	92.8	7.0	0.2	0.8
Mississippi.....	19,993	15,737	830	18	3,408	78.7	4.2	0.1	17.0	16,585	94.9	5.0	0.1	0.5
Louisiana.....	9,785	9,048	465	40	232	92.5	4.8	0.4	2.4	9,553	94.7	4.9	0.4	3.8
Arkansas.....	29,541	22,744	3,601	50	3,146	77.0	12.2	0.2	10.6	26,395	86.2	13.6	0.2	1.1
Indian Territory ²	6,751	3,527	2,601	8	615	52.2	38.5	0.1	9.1	6,136	57.5	42.4	0.1	1.2
Oklahoma ²	7,669	2,296	4,058	54	1,261	29.9	52.9	0.7	16.4	6,408	35.8	63.3	0.8	3.9
Texas.....	62,655	49,602	5,049	392	7,612	79.2	8.1	0.6	12.1	55,043	90.1	9.2	0.7	5.9
Western division.....	89,337	47,870	34,847	3,960	2,660	53.6	39.0	4.4	3.0	86,677	55.2	40.2	4.6	20.7
Montana.....	6,454	3,029	2,848	437	140	46.9	44.1	6.8	2.2	6,314	48.0	45.1	6.9	27.6
Idaho.....	3,205	1,334	1,687	106	78	41.6	52.6	3.3	2.4	3,127	42.7	53.9	3.4	15.2
Wyoming.....	1,772	695	924	48	105	39.2	52.1	2.7	5.9	1,667	41.7	55.4	2.9	18.8
Colorado.....	15,844	7,392	7,567	492	393	46.7	47.8	3.1	2.5	15,451	47.8	49.0	3.2	16.9
New Mexico.....	2,437	1,432	834	49	72	60.8	34.2	2.0	3.0	2,365	62.7	35.3	2.1	7.0
Arizona.....	2,380	1,124	1,125	79	52	47.2	47.3	3.3	2.2	2,328	48.3	48.3	3.4	19.7
Utah.....	4,670	3,090	1,179	277	124	66.2	25.2	5.9	2.7	4,546	68.0	25.9	6.1	19.4
Nevada.....	1,045	537	436	45	27	51.4	41.7	4.3	2.6	1,018	52.8	42.8	4.4	23.8
Washington.....	16,215	6,331	7,820	1,270	794	39.0	48.2	7.8	4.9	15,421	41.1	50.7	8.2	21.5
Oregon.....	10,145	5,787	3,840	314	204	57.0	37.9	3.1	2.0	9,941	58.2	38.6	3.2	15.9
California.....	25,170	17,069	6,587	843	671	67.8	26.2	3.3	2.7	24,499	69.7	26.9	3.4	24.7

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 41.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF MARRIAGE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1867 TO 1886.

DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886.													
STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH DIVORCED.	Total number.	Number granted to couples—				Per cent granted to couples—				Granted to couples whose place of marriage was known.			
		Who were married—			Whose place of marriage was un- known.	Who were married—			Whose place of marriage was un- known.	Number.	Per cent married—		
		In the state where divorced.	In other states.	In foreign countries.		In the state where divorced.	In other states.	In foreign countries.			In the state where divorced.	In other states.	In foreign countries.
Continental United States....	328,716	231,867	57,719	7,741	31,389	70.5	17.6	2.4	9.5	297,327	78.0	19.4	2.6
North Atlantic division.....	73,503	51,861	8,585	1,610	11,447	70.6	11.7	2.2	15.6	62,056	83.6	13.8	2.6
Maine.....	8,412	7,122	1,053	180	57	84.7	12.5	2.1	0.7	8,355	85.2	12.6	2.2
New Hampshire.....	4,979	3,631	1,045	50	237	72.9	21.0	1.3	4.8	4,742	76.6	22.0	1.4
Vermont.....	3,238	2,466	394	53	320	76.2	12.2	1.8	9.9	2,918	84.5	13.5	2.0
Massachusetts.....	9,853	7,668	1,842	324	19	77.8	13.7	3.3	0.2	9,834	78.0	18.7	3.3
Rhode Island.....	4,462	3,187	796	83	396	71.4	17.8	1.9	8.9	4,066	78.4	19.6	2.0
Connecticut.....	8,542	41	6	2	8,493	0.5	0.1	(¹)	99.4	49	(²)	(³)	(⁴)
New York.....	15,355	13,149	1,435	621	150	85.6	9.3	4.0	1.0	15,205	86.5	9.4	4.1
New Jersey.....	2,642	1,855	680	102	5	70.2	25.7	3.9	0.2	2,637	70.3	25.8	3.9
Pennsylvania.....	16,020	12,742	1,334	174	1,770	79.5	8.3	1.1	11.0	14,250	89.4	9.4	1.2
South Atlantic division.....	16,357	12,865	1,944	119	1,429	78.7	11.9	0.7	8.7	14,928	86.2	13.0	0.8
Delaware.....	299	165	77	1	46	57.1	26.6	0.3	15.9	243	67.9	31.7	0.4
Maryland.....	2,185	1,866	240	28	51	85.4	11.0	1.3	2.3	2,134	87.4	11.2	1.3
District of Columbia.....	1,105	648	362	22	73	58.6	32.8	2.0	6.6	1,032	62.8	35.1	2.1
Virginia.....	2,635	2,425	171	8	31	92.0	6.5	0.3	1.2	2,604	93.1	6.6	0.3
West Virginia.....	2,555	1,564	582	16	393	61.2	22.8	0.6	15.4	2,162	72.3	26.9	0.7
North Carolina.....	1,338	1,177	25	.....	136	88.0	1.9	.....	10.2	1,202	97.9	2.1	.....
South Carolina.....	163	144	16	1	2	88.3	9.8	0.6	1.2	161	89.4	9.9	0.6
Georgia.....	3,959	3,212	177	3	567	81.1	4.5	0.1	14.3	3,392	94.7	5.2	0.1
Florida.....	2,128	1,664	294	40	130	78.2	13.8	1.9	6.1	1,998	83.3	14.7	2.0
North Central division.....	162,830	114,500	32,874	4,352	11,104	70.3	20.2	2.7	6.8	151,726	75.5	21.7	2.9
Ohio.....	26,367	21,161	3,345	553	1,308	80.3	12.7	2.1	5.0	25,059	84.4	13.3	2.2
Indiana.....	25,193	18,198	3,867	140	2,988	72.2	15.3	0.6	11.9	22,205	82.0	17.4	0.6
Illinois.....	36,072	25,482	6,924	1,203	2,463	70.6	19.2	3.3	6.8	33,609	75.8	20.6	3.6
Michigan.....	18,433	14,491	3,015	758	169	78.6	16.4	4.1	0.9	18,264	79.3	16.5	4.2
Wisconsin.....	9,988	6,976	1,919	527	566	69.8	19.2	5.3	5.7	9,422	74.0	20.4	5.6
Minnesota.....	3,623	2,026	1,228	257	112	55.9	33.9	7.1	3.1	3,511	57.7	35.0	7.3
Iowa.....	16,564	9,231	4,576	425	2,332	55.7	27.6	2.6	14.1	14,232	64.9	32.2	3.0
Missouri.....	15,278	11,979	2,503	267	529	78.4	16.4	1.7	3.5	14,749	81.2	17.0	1.8
Dakota territory.....	1,087	188	762	86	51	17.3	70.1	7.9	4.7	1,036	18.1	73.6	8.3
Nebraska.....	3,034	1,152	1,577	68	237	38.0	52.0	2.2	7.8	2,797	41.2	56.4	2.4
Kansas.....	7,191	3,616	3,158	68	349	50.3	43.9	0.9	4.9	6,842	52.9	46.2	1.0
South Central division.....	49,327	39,805	3,700	174	5,648	80.7	7.5	0.4	11.5	43,679	91.1	8.5	0.4
Kentucky.....	10,248	8,121	801	22	1,304	79.2	7.8	0.2	12.7	8,944	90.8	9.0	0.2
Tennessee.....	9,625	8,403	547	27	648	87.3	5.7	0.3	6.7	8,977	93.6	6.1	0.3
Alabama.....	5,204	4,755	294	2	153	91.4	5.6	(¹)	2.9	5,051	94.1	5.8	(¹)
Mississippi.....	5,040	4,588	226	3	223	91.0	4.5	0.1	4.4	4,817	95.2	4.7	0.1
Louisiana.....	1,697	1,424	72	13	188	83.9	4.2	0.8	11.1	1,509	94.4	4.8	0.9
Arkansas.....	6,041	4,812	775	12	442	79.7	12.8	0.2	7.3	5,599	85.9	13.8	0.2
Texas.....	11,472	7,702	985	95	2,690	67.1	8.6	0.8	23.4	8,782	87.7	11.2	1.1
Western division.....	26,699	12,836	10,616	1,486	1,761	48.1	39.8	5.0	6.6	24,933	51.5	42.6	5.0
Montana.....	822	292	441	49	40	35.5	53.6	6.0	4.9	782	37.3	56.4	6.3
Idaho.....	368	132	224	9	3	35.9	60.9	2.4	0.8	365	36.2	61.4	2.5
Wyoming.....	401	106	239	19	37	26.4	59.6	4.7	9.2	364	29.1	65.7	5.2
Colorado.....	3,687	1,168	2,224	201	94	31.7	60.3	5.5	2.5	3,593	32.5	61.9	5.6
New Mexico.....	255	96	142	6	11	37.6	55.7	2.4	4.3	244	39.3	58.2	2.5
Arizona.....	237	90	116	4	27	38.0	48.9	1.7	11.4	210	42.9	55.2	1.9
Utah.....	4,078	1,267	1,890	387	534	31.1	46.3	9.5	13.1	3,544	35.8	53.3	10.9
Nevada.....	1,128	433	568	62	65	38.4	50.4	5.5	5.8	1,063	40.7	53.4	5.8
Washington.....	996	390	502	45	59	39.2	50.4	4.5	5.9	937	41.6	53.6	4.8
Oregon.....	2,609	1,433	922	57	197	54.9	35.3	2.2	7.6	2,412	59.4	38.2	2.4
California.....	12,118	7,429	3,348	647	704	61.3	27.6	5.3	5.7	11,424	65.0	29.3	5.7

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.³ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 42.—DIVORCED COUPLES WHO WERE MARRIED IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—TOTAL NUMBER MARRIED IN EACH STATE WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT DIVORCED IN THE SAME STATE, AND NUMBER AND PER CENT DIVORCED IN OTHER STATES; TOTAL NUMBER DIVORCED IN EACH STATE WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT MARRIED IN THE SAME STATE AND NUMBER AND PER CENT MARRIED IN OTHER STATES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	COUPLES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED IN THE SPECIFIED STATE AND DIVORCED IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906.					POPULATION BORN IN THE SPECIFIED STATE AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: PER CENT LIVING IN OTHER STATES.		COUPLES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND DIVORCED IN THE SPECIFIED STATE: 1887 TO 1906.					POPULATION LIVING IN THE STATE AND BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: PER CENT BORN IN OTHER STATES.	
	Total.	Divorced in the same state.		Divorced in other states.		1900	1890	Total.	Married in the same state.		Married in other states.		1900	1890
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Maine.....	12,789	11,390	89.1	1,399	10.9	27.9	27.5	13,674	11,390	83.3	2,284	16.7	6.2	4.6
New Hampshire.....	8,813	6,445	73.1	2,368	26.9	33.8	34.1	8,339	6,445	77.3	1,894	22.7	24.3	20.7
Vermont.....	5,161	3,558	68.9	1,603	31.1	40.4	40.9	4,600	3,558	77.3	1,042	22.7	16.1	13.2
Massachusetts.....	22,149	17,100	77.2	5,049	22.8	16.3	17.9	21,465	17,100	79.7	4,365	20.3	20.6	20.1
Rhode Island.....	3,360	2,529	75.3	831	24.7	22.3	22.7	3,944	2,529	64.1	1,415	35.9	27.0	24.8
Connecticut.....	2,142	712	33.2	1,430	66.8	21.6	23.1	946	712	75.3	234	24.7	22.6	19.8
New York.....	42,484	24,288	57.2	18,196	42.8	21.1	23.6	27,219	24,288	89.2	2,931	10.8	9.4	8.1
New Jersey.....	10,682	5,249	49.1	5,433	50.9	17.9	18.1	7,094	5,249	74.0	1,845	26.0	26.5	22.5
Pennsylvania.....	35,723	28,522	79.8	7,201	20.2	16.3	17.4	37,040	28,522	77.0	8,518	23.0	9.1	7.8
Delaware.....	503	289	57.5	214	42.5	30.0	28.0	483	289	59.8	194	40.2	24.0	22.6
Maryland.....	8,026	6,336	78.9	1,690	21.1	20.2	19.9	7,461	6,336	84.9	1,125	15.1	12.4	10.3
District of Columbia.....	2,373	1,371	57.8	1,002	42.2	22.6	19.7	2,240	1,371	61.2	869	38.8	53.5	51.1
Virginia.....	11,527	9,824	85.2	1,703	14.8	25.7	28.2	11,428	9,824	86.0	1,604	14.0	7.2	4.8
West Virginia.....	8,681	7,549	87.0	1,132	13.0	13.8	11.6	9,464	7,549	79.8	1,915	20.2	18.0	23.2
North Carolina.....	7,278	5,962	81.9	1,316	18.1	15.4	15.8	6,252	5,962	95.4	290	4.6	4.4	3.1
South Carolina ¹	764			764	100.0	15.4	15.6						4.1	2.7
Georgia.....	10,616	8,374	78.9	2,242	21.1	16.9	16.5	8,808	8,374	95.1	434	4.9	8.6	8.1
Florida.....	6,210	5,795	93.3	415	6.7	9.6	8.3	6,825	5,795	84.9	1,030	15.1	31.8	30.5
Ohio.....	58,010	49,038	84.5	8,972	15.5	25.9	27.6	57,557	49,038	85.2	8,519	14.8	13.5	13.3
Indiana.....	38,715	30,670	79.2	8,045	20.8	25.5	25.9	33,807	30,670	90.7	3,137	9.3	20.8	20.7
Illinois.....	68,300	53,619	78.5	14,681	21.5	25.9	27.1	71,610	53,619	74.9	17,991	25.1	24.6	25.7
Michigan.....	41,003	33,848	82.6	7,155	17.4	16.6	14.9	38,647	33,848	87.6	4,799	12.4	21.9	27.0
Wisconsin.....	26,028	16,957	65.1	9,071	34.9	22.7	24.0	20,520	16,957	82.6	3,563	17.4	15.7	17.8
Minnesota.....	12,864	9,031	70.2	3,833	29.8	15.9	15.2	13,910	9,031	64.9	4,879	35.1	27.8	32.8
Iowa.....	34,170	24,676	72.2	9,494	27.8	29.6	28.5	31,978	24,676	77.2	7,302	22.8	31.3	36.6
Missouri.....	49,133	37,283	75.9	11,850	24.1	23.2	19.9	49,702	37,283	75.0	12,419	25.0	29.3	31.3
North Dakota ¹	5,454	3,260	59.8	2,194	40.2	18.2	20.4	3,623	1,091	30.1	2,532	69.9	46.8	56.5
South Dakota ¹						21.3	10.3	6,472	2,169	33.5	4,303	66.5	48.5	64.8
Nebraska.....	12,889	8,681	67.4	4,208	32.6	24.0	15.1	15,548	8,681	55.8	6,867	44.2	47.9	63.8
Kansas.....	24,332	15,733	64.7	8,599	35.3	31.5	22.0	24,295	15,733	64.8	8,562	35.2	52.9	61.7
Kentucky.....	26,362	22,199	84.2	4,163	15.8	22.3	23.2	26,047	22,199	85.2	3,848	14.8	9.9	10.1
Tennessee.....	26,862	22,873	85.2	3,989	14.8	24.6	24.7	25,719	22,873	88.9	2,846	11.1	13.3	12.7
Alabama.....	21,279	19,781	93.0	1,498	7.0	20.1	19.8	21,272	19,781	93.0	1,491	7.0	12.9	15.0
Mississippi.....	17,265	15,737	91.1	1,528	8.9	18.3	17.4	16,567	15,737	95.0	830	5.0	14.0	16.5
Louisiana.....	10,246	9,048	88.3	1,198	11.7	10.2	9.8	9,513	9,048	95.1	465	4.9	11.8	13.3
Arkansas.....	25,750	22,744	88.3	3,006	11.7	20.9	13.5	26,345	22,744	86.3	3,601	13.7	34.3	40.1
Indian Territory ¹	4,556	3,527	77.4	1,029	22.6	19.1		6,128	3,527	57.6	2,601	42.4	65.0	
Oklahoma ¹	3,003	2,296	76.5	707	23.5	14.1	16.1	6,354	2,296	36.1	4,058	63.9	83.3	97.8
Texas.....	53,343	49,602	93.0	3,741	7.0	9.3	5.2	54,651	49,602	90.8	5,049	9.2	29.0	33.3
Montana.....	3,816	3,029	79.4	787	20.6	18.3	17.0	5,877	3,029	51.5	2,848	48.5	64.0	74.9
Idaho.....	2,304	1,334	57.9	970	42.1	20.0	17.7	3,021	1,334	44.2	1,687	55.8	64.5	70.1
Wyoming.....	1,345	695	51.7	650	48.3	35.3	29.8	1,619	695	42.9	924	57.1	73.9	81.2
Colorado.....	10,003	7,392	74.0	2,611	26.0	21.8	17.1	14,959	7,392	49.4	7,567	50.6	65.8	75.3
New Mexico.....	2,167	1,482	68.4	685	31.6	12.1	10.7	2,316	1,482	64.0	834	36.0	20.9	18.2
Arizona.....	1,458	1,124	77.1	334	22.9	11.0	13.0	2,249	1,124	50.0	1,125	50.0	46.1	61.9
Utah.....	3,974	3,090	77.8	884	22.2	17.5	14.6	4,269	3,090	72.4	1,179	27.6	18.1	21.0
Nevada.....	1,025	537	52.4	488	47.6	43.7	38.1	973	537	55.2	436	44.8	43.9	51.3
Washington.....	7,981	6,331	79.3	1,650	20.7	16.9	12.4	14,151	6,331	44.7	7,820	55.3	66.7	78.5
Oregon.....	7,528	5,787	76.9	1,741	23.1	21.0	19.3	9,627	5,787	60.1	3,840	39.9	52.4	55.6
California.....	19,818	17,069	86.1	2,749	13.9	9.6	9.1	23,656	17,069	72.2	6,587	27.8	40.2	42.7

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 43.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE OF LIBELLEE AND FORM OF NOTIFICATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH DIVORCE WAS GRANTED.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.												
	Total number.	Number in which—						Per cent in which—					
		Libellee resided—					Resi- dence of libellee was un- known.	Libellee resided—					Resi- dence of libellee was un- known.
		In same state.	In other states.					In same state.	In other states.				
			Total.	Notice served person- ally.	Notice served by pub- lication.	Service un- known.			Total.	Notice served person- ally.	Notice served by pub- lication.	Service un- known.	
Continental United States	945,625	631,681	194,369	41,492	152,521	356	119,575	66.8	20.6	4.4	16.1	(1)	12.6
North Atlantic division.....	142,920	101,004	25,601	10,821	14,757	23	16,315	70.7	17.9	7.6	10.3	(1)	11.4
Maine.....	14,194	10,370	2,183	2,043	139	1	1,641	73.1	15.4	14.4	1.0	(1)	11.6
New Hampshire.....	8,617	5,763	2,500	1,441	1,059	.....	354	66.9	29.0	16.7	12.3	.....	4.1
Vermont.....	4,740	2,994	857	316	541	.....	889	63.2	18.1	6.7	11.4	.....	18.8
Massachusetts.....	22,940	15,092	4,963	286	4,677	.....	2,885	65.8	21.6	1.2	20.4	.....	12.6
Rhode Island.....	6,953	4,012	1,998	1,617	373	8	943	57.7	28.7	23.3	5.4	0.1	13.6
Connecticut.....	9,224	5,626	2,009	1,790	218	1	1,589	61.0	21.8	19.4	2.4	(1)	17.2
New York.....	29,125	24,766	3,640	1,331	2,304	5	719	85.0	12.5	4.6	7.9	(1)	2.5
New Jersey.....	7,441	4,154	2,407	495	1,909	3	880	55.8	32.3	6.7	25.7	(1)	11.8
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	28,227	5,044	1,502	3,537	5	6,415	71.1	12.7	3.8	8.9	(1)	16.2
South Atlantic division.....	58,603	39,183	13,191	1,020	12,136	35	6,229	66.9	22.5	1.7	20.7	0.1	10.6
Delaware.....	887	353	40	1	39	.....	494	39.8	4.5	0.1	4.4	.....	55.7
Maryland.....	7,920	5,365	1,621	171	1,440	10	934	67.7	20.5	2.2	18.2	0.1	11.8
District of Columbia.....	2,325	1,525	528	42	478	8	272	65.6	22.7	1.8	20.6	0.3	11.7
Virginia.....	12,129	7,668	3,497	361	3,134	2	964	63.2	28.8	3.0	25.8	(1)	7.9
West Virginia.....	10,308	7,286	2,593	186	2,407	.....	429	70.7	25.2	1.8	23.4	.....	4.2
North Carolina.....	7,047	4,799	1,395	133	1,259	3	853	68.1	19.8	1.9	17.9	(1)	12.1
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	10,401	7,184	1,348	54	1,286	8	1,869	69.1	13.0	0.5	12.4	0.1	18.0
Florida.....	7,586	5,003	2,169	72	2,093	4	414	66.0	28.6	0.9	27.6	0.1	5.5
North Central division.....	434,476	278,335	93,429	17,905	75,415	109	62,712	64.1	21.5	4.1	17.4	(1)	14.4
Ohio.....	63,982	43,587	13,849	457	13,392	.....	6,546	68.1	21.6	0.7	20.9	.....	10.2
Indiana.....	60,721	45,655	7,477	794	6,678	5	7,589	75.2	12.3	1.3	11.0	(1)	12.5
Illinois.....	82,209	50,622	18,235	2,028	16,167	40	13,352	61.6	22.2	2.5	19.7	(1)	16.2
Michigan.....	42,371	31,150	8,366	704	7,657	5	2,855	73.5	19.7	1.7	18.1	(1)	6.7
Wisconsin.....	22,867	15,004	5,787	1,168	4,612	7	2,076	65.6	25.3	5.1	20.2	(1)	9.1
Minnesota.....	15,646	9,605	4,876	2,138	2,734	4	1,165	61.4	31.2	13.7	17.5	(1)	7.4
Iowa.....	34,874	22,081	7,576	1,588	5,984	4	5,217	63.3	21.7	4.6	17.2	(1)	15.0
Missouri.....	54,766	33,671	9,579	3,817	5,747	15	11,516	61.5	17.5	7.0	10.5	(1)	21.0
North Dakota ¹	4,317	1,300	2,645	1,568	1,069	8	372	30.1	61.3	36.3	24.8	0.2	8.6
South Dakota ¹	7,108	2,533	4,054	2,606	1,437	11	521	35.6	57.0	36.7	20.2	0.2	7.3
Nebraska.....	16,711	8,260	4,630	615	4,010	5	3,821	49.4	27.7	3.7	24.0	(1)	22.9
Kansas.....	28,904	14,867	6,355	422	5,928	5	7,682	51.4	22.0	1.5	20.5	(1)	26.6
South Central division.....	220,289	157,957	34,627	6,766	27,749	112	27,705	71.7	15.7	3.1	12.6	0.1	12.6
Kentucky.....	30,641	23,375	4,512	1,168	3,293	51	2,754	76.3	14.7	3.8	10.7	0.2	9.0
Tennessee.....	30,447	19,942	4,671	209	4,453	9	5,834	65.5	15.3	0.7	14.6	(1)	19.2
Alabama.....	22,807	17,199	3,418	88	3,321	9	2,190	75.4	15.0	0.4	14.6	(1)	9.6
Mississippi.....	19,993	14,286	3,621	133	3,487	1	2,086	71.5	18.1	0.7	17.4	(1)	10.4
Louisiana.....	9,785	8,609	700	431	265	4	476	88.0	7.2	4.4	2.7	(1)	4.9
Arkansas.....	29,541	17,404	5,183	138	5,041	4	6,954	58.9	17.5	0.5	17.1	(1)	23.5
Indian Territory ¹	6,751	3,124	2,533	163	2,368	2	1,094	46.3	37.5	2.4	35.1	(1)	16.2
Oklahoma ¹	7,669	3,439	3,325	295	3,027	3	905	44.8	43.4	3.8	39.5	(1)	11.8
Texas.....	62,655	50,579	6,664	4,141	2,494	29	5,412	80.7	10.6	6.6	4.0	(1)	8.6
Western division.....	89,337	55,202	27,521	4,980	22,464	77	6,614	61.8	30.8	5.6	25.1	0.1	7.4
Montana.....	6,454	3,434	2,411	89	2,321	1	609	53.2	37.4	1.4	36.0	(1)	9.4
Idaho.....	3,205	1,650	1,320	155	1,165	.....	235	51.5	41.2	4.8	36.3	.....	7.3
Wyoming.....	1,772	671	723	156	566	1	378	37.9	40.8	8.8	31.9	0.1	21.3
Colorado.....	15,844	8,412	4,915	2,601	2,282	32	2,517	53.1	31.0	16.4	14.4	0.2	15.9
New Mexico.....	2,437	1,183	973	160	811	2	281	48.5	39.9	6.6	33.3	0.1	11.5
Arizona.....	2,380	1,200	728	341	386	1	452	50.4	30.6	14.3	16.2	(1)	19.0
Utah.....	4,670	3,035	1,359	217	1,141	1	276	65.0	29.1	4.6	24.4	(1)	5.9
Nevada.....	1,045	372	667	272	383	12	6	35.6	63.8	26.0	36.7	1.1	0.6
Washington.....	16,215	9,456	6,007	532	5,469	6	752	58.3	37.0	3.3	33.7	(1)	4.6
Oregon.....	10,145	6,003	3,361	100	3,257	4	781	59.2	33.1	1.0	32.1	(1)	7.7
California.....	25,170	19,786	5,057	357	4,683	17	327	78.6	20.1	1.4	18.6	0.1	1.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 44.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, BY RESIDENCE OF LIBELLEE AND FORM OF NOTIFICATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906.							DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE: 1887 TO 1906.						
	Total number.	Libellee resided—					Residence of libellee unknown.	Total number.	Libellee resided—					Residence of libellee unknown.
		In state named.	Outside the state.						In state named.	Outside the state.				
			Total.	Notice served personally.	Notice served by publication.	Service unknown.				Total.	Notice served personally.	Notice served by publication.	Service unknown.	
Continental United States.....	316,149	215,446	66,146	16,256	49,781	109	34,557	629,476	416,235	128,223	25,236	102,740	247	85,018
North Atlantic division.....	44,640	32,734	8,082	3,664	4,411	7	3,824	98,280	68,270	17,519	7,157	10,346	16	12,491
Maine.....	3,804	2,745	681	639	42	.....	378	10,390	7,625	1,502	1,404	97	1	1,263
New Hampshire.....	2,785	1,815	847	548	299	.....	123	5,832	3,948	1,653	893	760	.....	231
Vermont.....	1,338	775	296	112	184	.....	267	3,402	2,219	561	204	357	.....	622
Massachusetts.....	6,732	4,686	1,403	94	1,309	.....	643	16,208	10,406	3,560	192	3,368	.....	2,242
Rhode Island.....	1,517	770	540	452	87	1	207	5,436	3,242	1,458	1,165	286	7	736
Connecticut.....	2,730	1,659	662	600	62	.....	409	6,494	3,967	1,347	1,190	156	1	1,180
New York.....	10,081	8,694	1,156	418	736	2	231	19,044	16,072	2,484	913	1,568	3	488
New Jersey.....	2,720	1,683	840	211	627	2	197	4,721	2,471	1,567	284	1,282	1	683
Pennsylvania.....	12,933	9,907	1,657	590	1,065	2	1,369	26,753	18,320	3,387	912	2,472	3	5,046
South Atlantic division.....	27,458	19,371	5,723	503	5,210	10	2,364	31,145	19,812	7,468	517	6,926	25	3,865
Delaware.....	311	125	16	1	15	.....	170	576	228	24	.....	24	.....	324
Maryland.....	2,896	1,954	644	68	573	3	298	5,024	3,411	977	103	867	7	636
District of Columbia.....	633	421	149	11	136	2	63	1,692	1,104	379	31	342	6	209
Virginia.....	6,318	4,167	1,713	180	1,533	.....	438	5,811	3,501	1,784	181	1,601	2	526
West Virginia.....	4,731	3,528	1,084	82	1,002	.....	119	5,577	3,758	1,509	104	1,405	.....	310
North Carolina.....	4,103	3,088	609	96	511	2	406	2,944	1,711	786	37	748	1	447
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	4,759	3,543	488	26	460	2	728	5,642	3,641	860	28	826	6	1,141
Florida.....	3,707	2,545	1,020	39	980	1	142	3,879	2,458	1,149	33	1,113	3	272
North Central division.....	122,790	76,381	29,665	7,307	22,326	32	16,744	311,686	201,954	63,764	10,598	53,089	77	45,968
Ohio.....	17,260	12,393	2,757	132	2,625	.....	2,110	46,722	31,194	11,092	325	10,767	.....	4,436
Indiana.....	16,360	12,040	2,413	326	2,086	1	1,907	44,361	33,615	5,064	468	4,592	4	5,682
Illinois.....	22,474	13,162	6,348	810	5,528	10	2,964	59,735	37,460	11,887	1,218	10,639	30	10,388
Michigan.....	11,547	8,247	2,621	246	2,374	1	679	30,824	22,903	5,745	458	5,283	4	2,176
Wisconsin.....	5,931	3,468	1,950	479	1,469	2	513	16,936	11,536	3,837	689	3,143	5	1,563
Minnesota.....	4,192	2,452	1,451	776	674	1	289	11,454	7,153	3,425	1,362	2,060	3	876
Iowa.....	8,490	5,138	2,055	529	1,524	2	1,297	26,384	16,943	5,521	1,059	4,460	2	3,920
Missouri.....	18,815	12,187	3,303	1,466	1,832	5	3,325	35,951	21,484	6,276	2,351	3,915	10	8,191
North Dakota ¹	1,772	404	1,258	798	456	4	110	2,545	896	1,387	770	613	4	202
South Dakota ¹	2,782	711	1,887	1,315	570	2	184	4,326	1,822	2,167	1,291	867	9	337
Nebraska.....	4,623	1,970	1,515	229	1,285	1	1,138	12,088	6,290	3,116	386	2,725	4	2,683
Kansas.....	8,544	4,209	2,107	201	1,903	3	2,228	20,360	10,658	4,248	221	4,025	2	5,454
South Central division.....	96,516	72,931	13,706	2,842	10,838	26	9,879	123,773	85,026	20,921	3,924	16,911	86	17,826
Kentucky.....	12,559	10,202	1,550	406	1,133	11	807	18,082	13,173	2,962	762	2,160	40	1,947
Tennessee.....	10,220	6,918	1,656	75	1,581	.....	1,646	20,227	13,024	3,015	134	2,872	9	4,188
Alabama.....	13,093	10,645	1,603	49	1,551	3	845	9,714	6,554	1,815	39	1,770	6	1,345
Mississippi.....	11,674	9,004	1,633	74	1,558	1	1,037	8,319	5,282	1,988	59	1,929	.....	1,049
Louisiana.....	4,702	4,212	300	179	120	1	190	5,083	4,397	400	252	145	3	286
Arkansas.....	13,934	8,049	2,101	74	2,026	1	2,884	15,607	8,455	3,082	64	3,015	3	4,070
Indian Territory ¹	2,605	1,248	992	63	927	2	365	4,146	1,876	1,541	100	1,441	.....	729
Oklahoma ¹	2,834	1,048	1,432	158	1,274	.....	354	4,835	2,391	1,893	137	1,753	3	551
Texas.....	24,895	20,705	2,439	1,764	668	7	1,751	37,760	29,874	4,225	2,377	1,826	22	3,661
Western division.....	24,745	14,029	8,970	1,940	6,996	34	1,746	64,592	41,173	18,551	3,040	15,468	43	4,868
Montana.....	1,688	794	741	44	696	1	153	4,766	2,640	1,670	45	1,625	.....	456
Idaho.....	956	459	435	72	363	.....	62	2,249	1,191	885	83	802	.....	173
Wyoming.....	568	199	263	77	186	.....	106	1,204	472	460	79	380	1	272
Colorado.....	4,493	1,930	1,878	980	880	18	685	11,351	6,482	3,037	1,621	1,402	14	1,832
New Mexico.....	798	411	326	76	250	.....	61	1,639	772	647	84	561	2	220
Arizona.....	795	372	304	162	141	1	119	1,585	828	424	179	245	.....	333
Utah.....	1,050	606	381	82	299	.....	63	3,620	2,429	978	135	842	1	213
Nevada.....	274	112	156	26	130	.....	6	771	260	511	246	253	12	.....
Washington.....	4,571	2,452	1,887	253	1,631	3	232	11,644	7,004	4,120	279	3,838	3	520
Oregon.....	3,143	1,804	1,142	37	1,103	2	197	7,002	4,199	2,219	63	2,154	2	584
California.....	6,409	4,890	1,457	131	1,317	9	62	18,761	14,896	3,600	226	3,366	8	265

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 45.—DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED AND BY RESIDENCE OF LIBELLE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.													
	Granted to husband.							Granted to wife.						
	Total number.	Residence of libellee.						Total number.	Residence of libellee.					
		In same state.		Outside the state.		Unknown.			In same state.		Outside the state.		Unknown.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	316,149	215,446	68.1	66,146	20.9	34,557	10.9	629,476	416,235	66.1	128,223	20.4	85,018	13.5
North Atlantic division.....	44,640	32,734	73.3	8,082	18.1	3,824	8.6	98,280	68,270	69.5	17,519	17.8	12,491	12.7
Maine.....	3,804	2,745	72.2	681	17.9	378	9.9	10,390	7,625	73.4	1,502	14.5	1,263	12.2
New Hampshire.....	2,785	1,815	65.2	847	30.4	123	4.4	5,832	3,948	67.7	1,653	28.3	231	4.0
Vermont.....	1,338	775	57.9	296	22.1	267	20.0	3,402	2,219	65.2	561	16.5	622	18.3
Massachusetts.....	6,732	4,686	69.6	1,403	20.8	643	9.6	16,208	10,406	64.2	3,560	22.0	2,242	13.8
Rhode Island.....	1,517	770	50.8	540	35.6	207	13.6	5,436	3,242	59.6	1,458	26.8	736	13.5
Connecticut.....	2,730	1,659	60.8	662	24.2	409	15.0	6,494	3,967	61.1	1,347	20.7	1,180	18.2
New York.....	10,081	8,694	86.2	1,156	11.5	231	2.3	19,044	16,072	84.4	2,484	13.0	488	2.6
New Jersey.....	2,720	1,683	61.9	840	30.9	197	7.2	4,721	2,471	52.3	1,567	33.2	683	14.5
Pennsylvania.....	12,933	9,907	76.6	1,657	12.8	1,369	10.6	26,753	18,320	68.5	3,387	12.7	5,046	18.9
South Atlantic division.....	27,458	19,371	70.5	5,723	20.8	2,364	8.6	31,145	19,812	63.6	7,468	24.0	3,865	12.4
Delaware.....	311	125	40.2	16	5.1	170	54.7	576	228	39.6	24	4.2	324	56.3
Maryland.....	2,896	1,954	67.5	644	22.2	298	10.3	5,024	3,411	67.9	977	19.4	636	12.7
District of Columbia.....	633	421	66.5	149	23.5	63	10.0	1,692	1,104	65.2	379	22.4	209	12.4
Virginia.....	6,318	4,167	66.0	1,713	27.1	438	6.9	5,811	3,501	60.2	1,784	30.7	526	9.1
West Virginia.....	4,731	3,528	74.6	1,084	22.9	119	2.5	5,577	3,758	67.4	1,509	27.1	310	5.6
North Carolina.....	4,103	3,088	75.3	609	14.8	406	9.9	2,944	1,711	58.1	786	26.7	447	15.2
South Carolina ¹														
Georgia.....	4,759	3,543	74.4	488	10.3	728	15.3	5,642	3,641	64.5	860	15.2	1,141	20.2
Florida.....	3,707	2,545	68.7	1,020	27.5	142	3.8	3,879	2,458	63.4	1,149	29.6	272	7.0
North Central division.....	122,790	76,381	62.2	29,665	24.2	16,744	13.6	311,686	201,954	64.8	63,764	20.5	45,968	14.7
Ohio.....	17,260	12,393	71.8	2,757	16.0	2,110	12.2	46,722	31,194	66.8	11,092	23.7	4,436	9.5
Indiana.....	16,360	12,040	73.6	2,413	14.7	1,907	11.7	44,361	33,615	75.8	5,064	11.4	5,682	12.8
Illinois.....	22,474	13,162	58.6	6,348	28.2	2,964	13.2	59,735	37,460	62.7	11,887	19.9	10,388	17.4
Michigan.....	11,547	8,247	71.4	2,621	22.7	679	5.9	30,824	22,903	74.3	5,745	18.6	2,176	7.1
Wisconsin.....	5,931	3,468	58.5	1,950	32.9	513	8.6	16,936	11,536	68.1	3,837	22.7	1,563	9.2
Minnesota.....	4,192	2,452	58.5	1,451	34.6	289	6.9	11,454	7,153	62.4	3,425	29.9	876	7.6
Iowa.....	8,490	5,138	60.5	2,055	24.2	1,297	15.3	26,384	16,943	64.2	5,621	20.9	3,920	14.9
Missouri.....	18,815	12,187	64.8	3,303	17.6	3,325	17.7	35,951	21,484	59.8	6,276	17.5	8,191	22.8
North Dakota ¹	1,772	404	22.8	1,258	71.0	110	6.2	2,545	896	35.2	1,387	54.5	262	10.3
South Dakota ¹	2,782	711	25.6	1,887	67.8	184	6.6	4,326	1,822	42.1	2,167	50.1	337	7.8
Nebraska.....	4,623	1,970	42.6	1,515	32.8	1,138	24.6	12,088	6,290	52.0	3,115	25.8	2,683	22.2
Kansas.....	8,544	4,209	49.3	2,107	24.7	2,228	26.1	20,360	10,658	52.3	4,248	20.9	5,454	26.8
South Central division.....	96,516	72,931	75.6	13,706	14.2	9,879	10.2	123,773	85,026	68.7	20,921	16.9	17,826	14.4
Kentucky.....	12,559	10,202	81.2	1,550	12.3	807	6.4	18,082	13,173	72.9	2,962	16.4	1,947	10.8
Tennessee.....	10,220	6,918	67.7	1,656	16.2	1,646	16.1	20,227	13,024	64.4	3,015	14.9	4,188	20.7
Alabama.....	13,093	10,645	81.3	1,603	12.2	845	6.5	9,714	6,554	67.5	1,815	18.7	1,345	13.8
Mississippi.....	11,674	9,004	77.1	1,633	14.0	1,037	8.9	8,319	5,282	63.5	1,988	23.9	1,049	12.6
Louisiana.....	4,702	4,212	89.6	300	6.4	190	4.0	5,083	4,397	86.5	400	7.9	286	5.6
Arkansas.....	13,934	8,949	64.2	2,101	15.1	2,884	20.7	15,607	8,455	54.2	3,082	19.7	4,070	26.1
Indian Territory ¹	2,605	1,248	47.9	992	38.1	365	14.0	4,146	1,876	45.2	1,541	37.2	729	17.6
Oklahoma ¹	2,834	1,048	37.0	1,432	50.5	354	12.5	4,835	2,391	49.5	1,893	39.2	551	11.4
Texas.....	24,895	20,705	83.2	2,439	9.8	1,751	7.0	37,760	29,874	79.1	4,225	11.2	3,661	9.7
Western division.....	24,745	14,029	56.7	8,970	36.2	1,746	7.1	64,592	41,173	63.7	18,551	28.7	4,868	7.5
Montana.....	1,688	794	47.0	741	43.9	153	9.1	4,766	2,640	55.4	1,670	35.0	456	9.6
Idaho.....	956	459	48.0	435	45.5	62	6.5	2,249	1,191	53.0	885	39.4	173	7.7
Wyoming.....	568	199	35.0	263	46.3	106	18.7	1,204	472	39.2	460	38.2	272	22.6
Colorado.....	4,493	1,930	43.0	1,878	41.8	685	15.2	11,351	6,482	57.1	3,037	26.8	1,832	16.1
New Mexico.....	798	411	51.5	326	40.9	61	7.6	1,639	772	47.1	647	39.5	220	13.4
Arizona.....	795	372	46.8	304	38.2	119	15.0	1,585	828	52.2	424	26.8	333	21.0
Utah.....	1,050	606	57.7	381	36.3	63	6.0	3,620	2,429	67.1	978	27.0	213	5.9
Nevada.....	274	112	40.9	156	56.9	6	2.2	771	260	33.7	511	66.3	.....	.....
Washington.....	4,571	2,452	53.6	1,887	41.3	232	5.1	11,644	7,004	60.2	4,120	35.4	520	4.5
Oregon.....	3,143	1,804	57.4	1,142	36.3	197	6.3	7,002	4,199	60.0	2,219	31.7	584	8.3
California.....	6,409	4,890	76.3	1,457	22.7	62	1.0	18,761	14,896	79.4	3,600	19.2	265	1.4

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 46.—DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND, CLASSIFIED WITH RESPECT TO CHILDREN AND BY CAUSE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906.																
STATE OR TERRITORY.	All cases.	Cases reporting children.							Cases reporting no children.							Cases not reporting as to children.
		Total.	Divorce granted for—						Total.	Divorce granted for—						
			Adultery.	Cruelty.	Deser- tion.	Drunk- enness.	Combi- nations of pre- ceding causes, etc. ¹	All other causes. ²		Adultery.	Cru- elty.	Deser- tion.	Drunk- enness.	Combi- nations of pre- ceding causes, etc. ¹	All other causes. ²	
Continental United States	316,149	82,207	25,171	11,079	36,615	1,141	4,371	3,830	148,504	41,730	16,104	75,295	1,643	6,517	7,215	85,438
North Atlantic division.....	44,640	15,167	8,007	929	5,743	252	214	22	19,446	9,575	879	8,200	435	231	126	10,027
Maine.....	3,804	1,119	346	331	407	22	13	.....	1,872	538	414	815	68	33	4	813
New Hampshire.....	2,785	628	246	114	219	12	37	.....	186	59	21	82	1	11	12	1,971
Vermont.....	1,338	286	105	39	136	.....	6	.....	159	43	15	98	.....	3	.....	893
Massachusetts.....	6,732	1,417	607	31	619	138	21	1	1,740	533	23	1,019	144	13	8	3,575
Rhode Island.....	1,517	295	118	18	116	25	15	3	1,218	441	50	548	110	48	21	4
Connecticut.....	2,730	498	187	15	235	50	10	1	1,665	498	42	994	109	13	9	567
New York.....	10,081	4,536	4,411	39	62	5	15	4	5,357	5,250	18	74	3	4	8	188
New Jersey.....	2,720	1,229	545	4	680	.....	.....	.....	1,346	523	.....	820	.....	1	2	145
Pennsylvania.....	12,933	5,159	1,442	338	3,269	.....	97	13	5,903	1,690	296	3,750	.....	105	62	1,871
South Atlantic division.....	27,458	6,444	2,790	222	2,662	24	551	195	9,061	3,599	256	4,169	21	671	345	11,953
Delaware.....	311	43	27	3	8	1	3	1	21	4	1	13	.....	1	2	247
Maryland.....	2,896	1,203	521	7	544	.....	106	25	1,451	600	5	699	.....	120	27	242
District of Columbia.....	633	267	118	8	124	6	8	3	208	64	3	121	6	8	6	158
Virginia.....	6,318	1,617	760	8	714	.....	109	26	2,342	1,003	2	1,159	.....	131	47	2,359
West Virginia.....	4,731	1,365	695	16	470	1	163	20	1,563	708	4	586	1	205	59	1,803
North Carolina.....	4,103	357	210	4	116	.....	21	6	1,069	579	1	409	2	38	40	2,677
South Carolina ³.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	4,759	1,009	328	163	407	14	67	30	1,969	557	234	935	6	132	105	1,781
Florida.....	3,707	583	131	13	279	2	74	84	438	84	6	247	6	36	59	2,686
North Central division.....	122,790	40,087	9,058	7,196	18,113	610	2,232	2,878	64,695	13,877	10,038	32,815	849	2,825	4,291	18,008
Ohio.....	17,260	6,724	1,756	294	2,159	78	381	2,056	9,110	2,335	417	3,148	96	476	2,638	1,426
Indiana.....	16,360	4,526	1,237	1,451	1,428	45	263	102	9,241	2,231	2,625	3,563	102	481	239	2,593
Illinois.....	22,474	6,787	2,265	440	3,629	261	167	25	14,407	4,568	661	8,363	334	274	207	1,280
Michigan.....	11,547	5,212	427	1,883	2,396	29	461	16	6,198	467	2,267	2,909	56	462	37	137
Wisconsin.....	5,931	2,473	240	510	1,451	44	76	152	2,902	242	462	1,905	52	83	158	556
Minnesota.....	4,192	1,680	320	181	1,099	13	59	8	2,049	402	145	1,388	20	73	21	463
Iowa.....	8,490	2,640	882	435	1,156	37	98	32	4,173	1,151	526	2,198	47	135	116	1,677
Missouri.....	18,815	4,276	1,081	1,038	1,815	65	185	92	8,671	1,564	1,887	4,512	75	256	377	5,868
North Dakota ³	1,772	740	65	155	432	9	66	13	955	66	169	642	7	59	12	77
South Dakota ³	2,782	1,119	67	219	720	8	92	13	1,379	79	208	985	12	69	26	284
Nebraska.....	4,623	1,351	370	314	551	16	89	11	2,385	441	415	1,328	33	103	65	887
Kansas.....	8,544	2,559	348	276	1,277	5	295	358	3,225	331	256	1,874	15	354	395	2,760
South Central division.....	96,516	12,189	4,216	1,390	4,977	116	917	573	41,596	13,231	3,284	20,667	134	2,091	2,189	42,731
Kentucky.....	12,559	1,837	446	39	977	26	206	143	4,838	1,278	43	2,785	26	324	382	5,884
Tennessee.....	10,220	1,968	912	45	717	27	182	85	3,618	1,453	51	1,477	17	331	289	4,634
Alabama.....	13,093	693	299	6	358	12	15	3	2,453	744	14	1,618	6	32	39	9,947
Mississippi.....	11,674	806	382	58	294	5	25	42	6,212	2,435	183	2,927	30	49	588	4,656
Louisiana.....	4,702	812	625	38	100	32	13	4	2,076	1,858	35	153	20	4	6	1,814
Arkansas.....	13,934	1,565	345	265	822	6	79	48	5,720	1,057	699	3,605	14	175	170	6,649
Indian Territory ³	2,605	551	99	73	287	1	66	25	2,031	238	194	1,324	7	183	85	23
Oklahoma ³	2,834	822	98	98	413	.....	122	91	1,787	154	153	1,093	7	202	178	225
Texas.....	24,895	3,135	1,010	768	1,009	7	209	132	12,861	4,014	1,912	5,685	7	791	452	8,899
Western division.....	24,745	8,320	1,100	1,342	5,120	139	457	162	13,706	1,448	1,647	9,444	204	699	264	2,719
Montana.....	1,688	440	86	34	270	9	39	2	946	144	53	677	16	50	6	302
Idaho.....	956	341	54	30	229	2	17	9	600	58	44	461	11	19	7	15
Wyoming.....	568	196	22	24	123	3	20	4	295	29	36	192	6	27	5	77
Colorado.....	4,493	1,296	126	250	743	14	157	6	2,058	206	284	1,216	14	317	21	1,139
New Mexico.....	798	245	50	5	170	3	16	1	517	87	15	378	7	27	3	36
Arizona.....	795	229	51	18	153	3	4	.....	502	84	27	369	11	6	5	64
Utah.....	1,050	369	40	50	233	8	30	8	607	54	55	429	7	55	7	74
Nevada.....	274	98	17	14	55	7	3	2	152	13	24	107	1	6	1	24
Washington.....	4,571	1,719	179	327	1,007	23	68	115	2,753	255	439	1,759	51	82	167	99
Oregon.....	3,143	1,230	130	282	761	9	40	8	1,818	112	311	1,313	12	46	24	95
California.....	6,409	2,157	345	308	1,376	58	63	7	3,458	406	359	2,543	68	64	18	794

¹ Includes divorces granted for "neglect to provide" either as the sole cause or in combination with preceding causes.² Includes cause unknown.³ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 47.—DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE, CLASSIFIED WITH RESPECT TO CHILDREN AND BY CAUSE, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

DIVORCES GRANTED TO WIFE: 1887 TO 1906.																		
STATE OR TERRITORY.	All cases.	Cases reporting children.								Cases reporting no children.								Cases not reporting as to children.
		Total.	Divorce granted for—							Total.	Divorce granted for—							
			Adultery.	Cruelty.	Deser-tion.	Drunk-enness.	Neg-lect to provide.	Com-bina-tions of pre-ceding causes, etc.	All other causes ¹		Adultery.	Cruelty.	Deser-tion.	Drunk-enness.	Neg-lect to provide.	Com-bina-tions of pre-ceding causes, etc.	All other causes ¹	
Continental United States.....	629,476	294,487	26,579	84,583	92,803	18,243	17,007	39,586	15,686	232,104	26,086	62,614	78,458	10,381	14,627	26,058	13,880	102,885
North Atlantic division....	98,280	47,964	11,726	11,834	17,153	2,865	2,066	2,113	197	33,068	10,820	6,354	10,792	1,564	2,001	1,295	242	17,258
Maine.....	10,390	5,030	347	1,940	1,102	889	347	403	2	3,674	235	1,416	911	571	221	307	13	1,686
New Hampshire.....	5,832	2,580	265	1,066	744	246	.....	239	20	287	36	119	76	26	.....	19	11	2,965
Vermont.....	3,402	1,701	136	650	446	.....	319	124	26	281	19	123	70	.....	61	7	1	1,420
Massachusetts.....	16,208	6,322	821	1,540	2,354	995	334	246	32	3,265	461	679	1,477	407	109	89	43	6,621
Rhode Island.....	5,436	2,222	135	262	286	89	1,042	399	9	3,190	182	351	449	99	1,597	501	11	24
Connecticut.....	6,494	2,895	333	574	1,123	644	.....	214	7	2,659	343	530	1,174	460	.....	131	21	940
New York.....	19,044	9,720	8,201	997	261	2	24	221	14	8,914	8,313	331	142	1	13	94	20	410
New Jersey.....	4,721	2,859	578	66	2,214	.....	.....	.....	1	1,723	411	18	1,292	.....	.....	1	1	139
Pennsylvania.....	26,753	14,625	910	4,739	8,623	.....	.....	267	86	9,075	820	2,787	5,201	.....	.....	146	121	3,053
South Atlantic division....	31,145	12,790	2,610	1,722	6,325	279	7	1,520	327	8,641	2,028	1,138	4,192	120	.....	831	332	9,714
Delaware.....	576	139	12	26	66	6	5	23	1	32	1	5	18	.....	.....	7	1	405
Maryland.....	5,024	2,702	749	90	1,487	.....	.....	336	40	2,002	699	43	1,040	.....	.....	204	16	320
District of Columbia...	1,692	929	154	164	457	68	.....	81	5	449	97	53	256	13	.....	28	2	314
Virginia.....	5,811	2,597	645	164	1,453	.....	.....	266	69	1,665	486	54	953	.....	.....	95	77	1,549
West Virginia.....	5,577	2,418	718	153	1,121	10	.....	340	76	1,498	436	54	684	2	.....	222	100	1,661
North Carolina.....	2,944	704	208	42	386	11	2	49	6	613	186	18	339	2	.....	43	25	1,627
South Carolina ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	5,642	1,992	77	891	655	106	.....	226	37	2,018	105	842	728	81	.....	186	76	1,632
Florida.....	3,879	1,309	47	192	700	78	.....	199	93	364	18	69	174	22	.....	46	35	2,206
North Central division....	311,686	161,199	8,709	49,225	45,964	12,637	8,505	23,569	12,590	120,401	8,165	36,085	36,662	7,171	7,255	14,924	10,139	30,086
Ohio.....	46,722	24,925	1,369	5,432	5,366	1,656	.....	2,929	8,173	18,761	1,261	4,436	3,936	758	.....	1,936	6,434	3,036
Indiana.....	44,361	21,221	1,052	8,063	4,125	1,335	2,598	3,390	658	18,113	979	7,224	3,785	1,177	1,994	2,337	617	5,027
Illinois.....	59,735	30,056	2,995	8,551	11,537	4,901	64	1,552	456	27,263	3,559	7,402	11,714	2,756	28	1,048	756	2,416
Michigan.....	30,824	17,644	156	4,725	2,613	297	2,344	7,381	128	12,938	147	3,419	1,871	182	2,212	4,979	128	242
Wisconsin.....	16,936	9,740	139	3,950	2,629	428	1,061	1,310	223	6,124	91	2,303	1,836	191	901	648	154	1,072
Minnesota.....	11,454	6,514	327	2,556	2,618	304	3	590	116	4,029	235	1,411	1,851	166	6	281	79	911
Iowa.....	26,384	14,325	1,045	5,720	4,566	1,613	.....	1,030	351	8,417	750	3,260	2,810	816	.....	513	268	3,642
Missouri.....	35,951	16,028	1,012	4,678	5,921	1,298	789	1,500	830	12,151	745	3,547	4,735	710	640	1,068	706	7,772
North Dakota ²	2,545	1,425	33	325	455	43	133	385	51	1,046	19	226	340	32	136	276	17	74
South Dakota ²	4,326	2,379	32	630	688	89	332	504	44	1,667	28	413	518	34	256	381	37	280
Nebraska.....	12,088	6,302	246	1,794	1,611	319	1,181	1,078	73	4,403	208	1,212	1,186	198	1,082	462	55	1,383
Kansas.....	20,360	10,640	303	2,801	3,835	354	.....	1,860	1,487	5,489	143	1,232	2,080	151	.....	995	888	4,231
South Central division....	123,773	39,626	2,825	13,246	14,248	1,207	439	5,667	1,994	43,357	4,377	12,850	18,000	696	356	4,443	2,635	40,790
Kentucky.....	18,082	6,571	167	1,485	3,100	359	37	1,187	236	5,382	218	1,116	3,033	185	27	610	193	6,129
Tennessee.....	20,227	8,142	724	1,716	2,219	247	296	2,532	408	5,356	448	909	1,399	67	238	1,941	354	6,729
Alabama.....	9,714	1,603	124	405	841	129	.....	91	13	1,714	142	264	1,198	31	.....	53	26	6,397
Mississippi.....	8,319	1,367	139	429	613	67	.....	63	56	3,822	528	1,013	1,851	95	.....	56	279	3,130
Louisiana.....	5,083	1,504	856	260	206	77	.....	59	46	2,073	1,671	146	179	34	.....	12	31	1,506
Arkansas.....	15,607	4,211	221	1,152	2,296	100	.....	239	203	5,391	279	1,291	3,234	107	.....	210	270	6,005
Indian Territory ²	4,146	1,706	54	470	786	74	40	187	95	2,421	81	594	1,268	81	35	215	147	19
Oklahoma ²	4,835	2,401	48	507	755	96	66	646	283	2,177	47	419	777	56	56	538	284	257
Texas.....	37,760	12,121	492	6,822	3,432	58	.....	663	654	15,021	963	7,098	5,061	40	.....	808	1,051	10,618
Western division.....	64,592	32,918	709	8,556	9,113	1,255	5,990	6,717	578	26,637	696	6,187	8,812	830	5,015	4,565	532	5,037
Montana.....	4,766	2,291	61	516	702	63	252	669	28	1,896	66	465	642	38	271	373	41	579
Idaho.....	2,249	1,246	22	300	515	36	208	143	22	951	23	190	448	34	159	80	17	52
Wyoming.....	1,204	605	11	92	155	21	117	191	18	497	11	81	156	8	89	143	9	102
Colorado.....	11,351	5,175	106	986	510	40	1,049	2,423	61	3,985	122	731	495	37	814	1,736	50	2,191
New Mexico.....	1,639	799	11	129	299	22	65	262	11	792	15	110	352	18	51	237	9	48
Arizona.....	1,585	794	29	153	315	49	190	44	14	730	22	158	292	21	178	35	24	61
Utah.....	3,620	2,098	36	292	238	57	506	943	26	1,411	10	147	144	26	444	615	25	111
Nevada.....	771	442	7	125	90	18	106	86	10	294	13	67	78	2	70	56	8	35
Washington.....	11,644	5,891	98	1,667	1,555	300	1,478	615	178	5,547	94	1,371	1,715	265	1,504	423	175	206
Oregon.....	7,002	3,749	67	1,452	1,730	200	.....	235	65	3,157	54	1,110	1,671	124	.....	129	69	96
California.....	18,761	9,828	261	2,844	3,004	449	2,019	1,106	145	7,377	266	1,757	2,819	257	1,435	738	105	1,556

¹ Includes cause unknown.² See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 48.—DIVORCES BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, CLASSIFIED WITH RESPECT TO CHILDREN, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906.														DIVORCES IN WHICH NUMBER OF CHILDREN IS KNOWN.		
	Granted to husband.								Granted to wife.						Num- ber.	Number of chil- dren.	
	Total.	Reporting children.		Reporting no children.		Not report- ing as to children.		Total.	Reporting children.		Reporting no children.		Not report- ing as to children.			Total.	Aver- age.
		Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.		Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.			
Continental United States	316,149	82,207	26.0	148,504	47.0	85,438	27.0	629,476	294,487	46.8	232,104	36.9	102,885	16.3	340,324	637,860	1.9
North Atlantic division.....	44,640	15,167	34.0	19,446	43.6	10,027	22.5	98,280	47,954	48.8	33,068	33.6	17,258	17.6	55,349	93,460	1.7
Maine.....	3,804	1,119	29.4	1,872	49.2	813	21.4	10,390	5,030	48.4	3,674	35.4	1,686	16.2	5,262	8,854	1.7
New Hampshire.....	2,785	628	22.5	186	6.7	1,971	70.8	5,832	2,580	44.2	287	4.9	2,965	50.8	3,129	5,411	1.7
Vermont.....	1,338	286	21.4	159	11.9	893	66.7	3,402	1,701	50.0	281	8.3	1,420	41.7	1,972	3,488	1.8
Massachusetts.....	6,732	1,417	21.0	1,740	25.8	3,575	53.1	16,208	6,322	39.0	3,265	20.1	6,621	40.9	7,564	12,119	1.6
Rhode Island.....	1,517	295	19.4	1,218	80.3	4	0.3	5,436	2,222	40.9	3,190	58.7	24	0.4	2,016	3,295	1.6
Connecticut.....	2,780	498	18.2	1,665	61.0	567	20.8	6,494	2,895	44.6	2,659	40.9	940	14.5	3,382	5,856	1.7
New York.....	10,081	4,536	45.0	5,357	53.1	188	1.9	19,044	9,720	51.0	8,914	46.8	410	2.2	12,826	22,172	1.7
New Jersey.....	2,720	1,229	45.2	1,346	49.5	145	5.3	4,721	2,859	60.6	1,723	36.5	139	2.9	3,475	5,573	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	12,933	5,159	39.9	5,903	45.6	1,871	14.5	26,753	14,625	54.7	9,075	33.9	3,053	11.4	15,723	26,692	1.7
South Atlantic division.....	27,458	6,444	23.5	9,061	33.0	11,953	43.5	31,145	12,790	41.1	8,641	27.7	9,714	31.2	16,189	31,453	1.9
Delaware.....	311	43	13.8	21	6.8	247	79.4	576	139	24.1	32	5.6	405	70.3	176	309	1.8
Maryland.....	2,896	1,203	41.5	1,451	50.1	242	8.4	5,024	2,702	53.8	2,002	39.8	320	6.4	3,089	5,669	1.8
District of Columbia.....	633	267	42.2	208	32.9	158	25.0	1,692	929	54.9	449	26.5	314	18.6	1,031	1,721	1.7
Virginia.....	6,318	1,617	25.6	2,342	37.1	2,359	37.3	5,811	2,597	44.7	1,665	28.7	1,549	26.7	3,556	7,209	2.0
West Virginia.....	4,731	1,365	28.9	1,563	33.0	1,803	38.1	5,577	2,418	43.4	1,498	26.9	1,661	29.8	3,294	6,638	2.0
North Carolina.....	4,103	357	8.7	1,069	26.1	2,677	65.2	2,944	704	23.9	613	20.8	1,627	55.3	899	1,880	2.1
South Carolina ¹																	
Georgia.....	4,759	1,009	21.2	1,969	41.4	1,781	37.4	5,642	1,992	35.3	2,018	35.8	1,632	28.9	2,466	4,781	1.9
Florida.....	3,707	583	15.7	438	11.8	2,686	72.5	3,879	1,309	33.7	364	9.4	2,206	56.9	1,678	3,241	1.9
North Central division.....	122,790	40,087	32.6	64,695	52.7	18,008	14.7	311,686	161,199	51.7	120,401	38.6	30,086	9.7	182,071	342,407	1.9
Ohio.....	17,260	6,724	39.0	9,110	52.8	1,426	8.3	46,722	24,925	53.3	18,761	40.2	3,036	6.5	29,192	53,943	1.8
Indiana.....	16,360	4,526	27.7	9,241	56.5	2,593	15.8	44,361	21,221	47.8	18,113	40.8	5,027	11.3	24,755	44,846	1.8
Illinois.....	22,474	6,787	30.2	14,407	64.1	1,280	5.7	59,735	30,056	50.3	27,263	45.6	2,416	4.0	33,182	61,117	1.8
Michigan.....	11,547	5,212	45.1	6,198	53.7	137	1.2	30,824	17,644	57.2	12,938	42.0	242	0.8	18,194	31,219	1.7
Wisconsin.....	5,931	2,473	41.7	2,902	48.9	556	9.4	16,936	9,740	57.5	6,124	36.2	1,072	6.3	9,990	20,984	2.1
Minnesota.....	4,192	1,680	40.1	2,049	48.9	463	11.0	11,454	6,514	56.9	4,029	35.2	911	8.0	6,976	14,203	2.0
Iowa.....	8,490	2,640	31.1	4,173	49.2	1,677	19.8	26,384	14,325	54.3	8,417	31.9	3,642	13.8	16,176	31,982	2.0
Missouri.....	18,815	4,276	22.7	8,671	46.1	5,868	31.2	35,951	16,028	44.6	12,151	33.8	7,772	21.6	19,612	35,973	1.8
North Dakota ¹	1,772	740	41.8	955	53.9	77	4.3	2,545	1,425	56.0	1,046	41.1	74	2.9	1,852	3,661	2.0
South Dakota ¹	2,782	1,119	40.2	1,379	49.6	284	10.2	4,326	2,379	55.0	1,667	38.5	280	6.5	2,970	5,958	2.0
Nebraska.....	4,623	1,351	29.2	2,385	51.6	887	19.2	12,088	6,302	52.1	4,403	36.4	1,383	11.4	6,868	13,840	2.0
Kansas.....	8,544	2,559	30.0	3,225	37.7	2,760	32.3	20,360	10,640	52.3	5,489	27.0	4,231	20.8	12,044	24,681	2.0
South Central division.....	96,516	12,189	12.6	41,596	43.1	42,731	44.3	123,773	39,626	32.0	43,357	35.0	40,790	33.0	47,894	94,427	2.0
Kentucky.....	12,559	1,837	14.6	4,838	38.5	5,884	46.9	18,082	6,571	36.3	5,382	29.8	6,129	33.9	7,850	15,026	1.9
Tennessee.....	10,220	1,968	19.3	3,618	35.4	4,634	45.3	20,227	8,142	40.3	5,356	26.5	6,729	33.3	9,153	17,929	2.0
Alabama.....	13,093	693	5.3	2,453	18.7	9,947	76.0	9,714	1,603	16.5	1,714	17.6	6,397	65.9	2,097	4,204	2.0
Mississippi.....	11,674	806	6.9	6,212	53.2	4,656	39.9	8,319	1,367	16.4	3,822	45.9	3,130	37.6	1,846	3,805	2.1
Louisiana.....	4,702	812	17.3	2,076	44.2	1,814	38.6	5,083	1,504	29.6	2,073	40.8	1,506	29.6	2,127	4,654	2.2
Arkansas.....	13,934	1,565	11.2	5,720	41.1	6,649	47.7	15,607	4,211	27.0	5,391	34.5	6,005	38.5	5,220	9,742	1.9
Indian Territory ¹	2,605	551	21.2	2,031	78.0	23	0.9	4,146	1,706	41.1	2,421	58.4	19	0.5	2,158	4,040	1.9
Oklahoma ¹	2,834	822	29.0	1,787	63.1	225	7.9	4,835	2,401	49.7	2,177	45.0	257	5.3	3,053	6,101	2.0
Texas.....	24,895	3,135	12.6	12,861	51.7	8,899	35.7	37,760	12,121	32.1	15,021	39.8	10,618	28.1	14,390	28,926	2.0
Western division.....	24,745	8,320	33.6	13,706	55.4	2,719	11.0	64,592	32,918	51.0	26,637	41.2	5,037	7.8	38,821	76,113	2.0
Montana.....	1,688	440	26.1	946	56.0	302	17.9	4,766	2,291	48.1	1,896	39.8	579	12.1	2,640	5,208	2.0
Idaho.....	956	341	35.7	600	62.8	15	1.6	2,249	1,246	55.4	951	42.3	52	2.3	1,533	3,238	2.1
Wyoming.....	568	196	34.5	295	51.9	77	13.6	1,204	605	50.2	497	41.3	102	8.5	709	1,462	2.1
Colorado.....	4,493	1,296	28.8	2,058	45.8	1,139	25.4	11,351	5,175	45.6	3,985	35.1	2,191	19.3	6,207	11,317	1.8
New Mexico.....	798	245	30.7	517	64.8	36	4.5	1,639	799	48.7	792	48.3	48	2.9	964	1,867	1.9
Arizona.....	795	229	28.8	502	63.1	64	8.1	1,585	794	50.1	730	46.1	61	3.8	950	1,873	2.0
Utah.....	1,050	369	35.1	607	57.8	74	7.0	3,620	2,098	58.0	1,411	39.0	111	3.1	2,358	5,359	2.3
Nevada.....	274	98	35.8	152	55.5	24	8.8	771	442	57.3	294	38.1	35	4.5	521	975	1.9
Washington.....	4,571	1,719	37.6	2,753	60.2	99	2.2	11,644	5,891	50.6	5,547	47.6	206	1.8	7,167	14,074	2.0
Oregon.....	3,143	1,230	39.1	1,818	57.8	95	3.0	7,002	3,749	53.5	3,157	45.1	96	1.4	4,611	9,066	2.0
California.....	6,409	2,157	33.7	3,458	54.0	794	12.4	18,761	9,828	52.4	7,377	39.3	1,556	8.3	11,161	21,674	1.9

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 49.—DIVORCES, INVOLVING CHILDREN, BY PARTY TO WHICH GRANTED, AND BY CAUSE: 1867 TO 1886.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886.												Report- ing no children.	Not re- porting as to children.
	Total.	Reporting children.												
		Total.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Cause.									
					Adultery.	Cruelty.	Deser- tion.	Drunken- ness.	Neglect to pro- vide.	Combina- tions of preceding causes, etc.	All other causes.			
Continental United States.....	328,716	129,382	27,469	101,913	23,086	25,910	45,390	8,031	4,291	18,006	4,668	57,524	141,810	
North Atlantic division.....	73,503	27,440	5,634	21,806	9,522	4,113	8,355	879	358	3,929	284	13,895	32,168	
Maine.....	8,412	3,689	632	3,057	834	550	1,068	50	28	1,142	17	1,862	2,861	
New Hampshire.....	4,979	1,548	176	1,372	290	568	468	93	.....	110	19	1,075	2,356
Vermont.....	3,238	908	41	867	115	413	269	.....	79	22	10	261	2,069
Massachusetts.....	9,853	3,089	504	2,585	972	467	1,103	388	73	70	16	555	6,209	
Rhode Island.....	4,462	1,224	77	1,147	44	27	34	11	173	933	2	.....	3,238
Connecticut.....	8,542	2,810	310	2,500	173	176	549	337	.....	1,439	136	150	5,582
New York.....	15,355	6,658	2,082	4,576	5,948	553	87	.....	5	32	33	6,811	1,886
New Jersey.....	2,642	1,453	426	1,027	473	50	921	.....	.....	1	8	1,119	70
Pennsylvania.....	16,020	6,061	1,386	4,675	673	1,309	3,856	.....	.....	180	43	2,062	7,897
South Atlantic division.....	16,357	5,365	1,878	3,487	1,700	431	2,035	78	10	933	178	3,256	7,736	
Delaware.....	289	121	29	92	23	21	58	8	3	2	6	49	119	
Maryland.....	2,185	1,078	321	757	345	64	628	.....	.....	39	2	800	307
District of Columbia.....	1,105	573	104	469	92	77	229	33	4	127	11	203	329	
Virginia.....	2,635	927	366	561	430	38	288	.....	.....	137	34	491	1,217
West Virginia.....	2,555	635	229	406	230	27	242	2	.....	81	53	227	1,693
North Carolina.....	1,338	227	96	131	163	8	8	3	.....	40	5	174	937
South Carolina ¹	163	59	26	33	17	.....	37	.....	.....	4	1	98	6
Georgia.....	3,959	1,164	460	704	345	189	363	23	2	210	32	870	1,925	
Florida.....	2,128	581	247	334	55	7	182	9	1	293	34	344	1,203	
North Central division.....	162,830	72,394	14,134	58,260	8,884	15,795	26,559	6,184	2,659	9,255	3,058	26,789	63,647	
Ohio.....	26,367	11,302	1,884	9,418	2,084	2,464	3,623	1,432	.....	210	1,489	846	14,219
Indiana.....	25,193	11,906	2,105	9,801	915	2,099	3,224	382	1,084	3,626	576	4,197	9,090	
Illinois.....	36,072	14,804	2,526	12,278	2,561	3,266	5,684	2,095	1	917	280	8,542	12,726	
Michigan.....	18,433	9,495	2,372	7,123	887	1,889	3,247	411	710	2,282	69	3,126	5,812	
Wisconsin.....	9,988	4,470	1,043	3,427	257	970	1,619	170	312	983	159	1,918	3,600	
Minnesota.....	3,623	1,842	426	1,416	230	706	620	192	6	60	28	1,498	283	
Iowa.....	16,564	6,401	1,113	5,288	897	1,506	2,603	735	6	463	191	3,370	6,793	
Missouri.....	15,278	6,734	1,413	5,321	607	1,619	3,288	582	120	347	171	1,426	7,118	
Dakota territory.....	1,087	528	186	342	46	92	218	8	36	117	11	321	238	
Nebraska.....	3,034	1,653	363	1,290	179	558	605	73	105	107	26	428	953	
Kansas.....	7,191	3,259	703	2,556	221	626	1,828	104	279	143	58	1,117	2,815	
South Central division.....	49,327	12,410	3,521	8,889	2,059	2,756	5,501	358	117	1,180	439	8,142	28,775	
Kentucky.....	10,248	2,669	596	2,073	283	407	1,381	102	4	452	40	1,783	5,796	
Tennessee.....	9,625	3,001	754	2,247	774	514	1,268	123	109	141	72	2,357	4,267	
Alabama.....	5,204	1,108	387	721	198	92	612	14	.....	187	5	341	3,755
Mississippi.....	5,040	759	319	440	191	76	331	22	.....	112	27	628	3,653
Louisiana.....	1,697	502	167	335	161	138	99	50	.....	42	12	385	810
Arkansas.....	6,041	1,455	413	1,042	162	270	813	44	3	95	68	1,566	3,020	
Texas.....	11,472	2,916	885	2,031	290	1,259	997	3	1	151	215	1,082	7,474	
Western division.....	26,699	11,773	2,302	9,471	921	2,815	2,940	532	1,147	2,709	709	5,442	9,484	
Montana.....	822	364	59	305	24	93	156	10	.....	70	11	177	281
Idaho.....	368	165	24	141	7	26	48	3	18	58	5	75	128	
Wyoming.....	401	157	32	125	12	13	71	1	6	50	4	84	160	
Colorado.....	3,687	1,462	313	1,149	131	212	428	44	120	513	14	1,698	527	
New Mexico.....	255	78	20	58	8	23	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	91
Arizona.....	237	87	23	64	8	25	29	7	9	5	4	99	51	
Utah.....	4,078	1,355	345	1,010	59	151	355	104	134	107	445	496	2,237	
Nevada.....	1,128	530	85	445	40	121	56	10	89	203	11	146	452	
Washington.....	996	530	107	423	32	107	174	17	68	120	12	182	284	
Oregon.....	2,609	1,476	300	1,176	142	726	319	100	8	130	51	440	693	
California.....	12,118	5,569	994	4,575	458	1,318	1,257	236	695	1,453	152	1,969	4,580	

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 50.—HUSBANDS DIVORCED FOR WHOM AN OCCUPATION WAS REPORTED, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

[Returns incomplete. See page 42.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	HUSBANDS DIVORCED FOR WHOM AN OCCUPATION WAS REPORTED: 1887 TO 1906.													
	Total.	Agricultural pursuits.					Professional service.							
		Total.	Agricultural laborers.	Farmers, planters, and overseers.	Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.	All others in this class.	Total.	Actors, professional showmen, etc.	Clergymen.	Lawyers.	Musicians and teachers of music.	Physicians and surgeons.	Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	All others in this class.
Continental United States.	226,760	64,420	4,247	57,136	1,483	1,554	12,510	1,598	905	1,289	911	3,244	877	3,686
North Atlantic division.	42,263	4,859	514	4,041	12	292	3,066	614	126	211	300	685	119	1,011
Maine.	21						3				1	1		1
New Hampshire.	134	54		53		1	6	2				3		1
Vermont.	945	432	1	423		8	27	1	2	5	2	9	5	3
Massachusetts.	274	5		5			25	6	1	1	2	4	1	10
Rhode Island.	3,092	129	9	107		13	199	35	8	6	28	41	6	73
Connecticut.	91	13		13			10		1	2	2	3	1	1
New York.	10,857	1,407	93	1,264	1	49	1,176	319	29	87	125	210	23	373
New Jersey.	6,034	402	89	283		30	394	64	21	37	37	73	20	142
Pennsylvania.	20,815	2,417	322	1,893	11	191	1,226	187	64	73	103	341	58	400
South Atlantic division.	19,739	6,706	316	6,230	6	154	747	43	128	73	44	183	66	210
Delaware.	10						3							3
Maryland.	2,706	282	36	219	2	25	165	20	12	9	17	34	9	64
District of Columbia.	518	6		3		3	67	5	1	7	6	16	3	29
Virginia.	7,747	2,423	111	2,291		21	159	4	46	17	7	34	11	40
West Virginia.	3,781	1,590	9	1,528	1	52	137	6	16	19	8	40	17	31
North Carolina.	2,043	921	66	852		3	26	3	6	2		8	3	4
South Carolina.														
Georgia.	1,774	1,054	61	988	1	4	92	2	16	12	5	29	13	15
Florida.	1,160	430	33	349	2	46	98	3	31	7	1	22	10	24
North Central division.	109,762	29,708	1,830	26,882	252	764	6,244	800	388	666	472	1,699	426	1,843
Ohio.	7,294	1,962	65	1,867	1	29	387	41	29	32	17	116	24	123
Indiana.	20,372	5,623	164	5,380	9	70	682	53	62	71	39	215	77	165
Illinois.	27,886	3,399	406	2,837	21	135	2,176	472	59	176	198	440	99	732
Michigan.	19,327	6,550	771	5,480	5	294	915	112	37	97	85	249	79	256
Wisconsin.	8,152	2,087	71	1,917	4	95	466	44	12	46	44	129	33	158
Minnesota.	2,902	1,027	4	993	1	29	169	11	9	32	12	48	11	46
Iowa.	8,819	3,017	248	2,717	4	48	269	11	19	42	13	94	13	77
Missouri.	2,873	846	9	817	3	17	239	18	29	25	11	91	14	51
North Dakota.	1,367	571	21	509	36	5	131	2	10	19	12	40	11	37
South Dakota.	3,614	1,242	51	1,100	72	19	369	17	26	59	19	118	32	98
Nebraska.	3,433	1,622	11	1,546	54	11	218	12	18	36	12	74	15	51
Kansas.	3,723	1,762	9	1,699	42	12	223	7	28	31	10	85	18	44
South Central division.	36,265	18,865	1,528	17,118	92	127	1,148	48	264	129	27	358	175	147
Kentucky.	9,306	5,023	300	4,707		16	220	18	42	28	2	67	32	31
Tennessee.	5,728	2,494	25	2,405	1	63	169	9	44	14	11	40	28	23
Alabama.	2,462	1,328	8	1,311		9	36		12	3	1	8	3	9
Mississippi.	2,005	879	21	852		6	73	1	27	5	1	19	15	5
Louisiana.	2,941	1,377	896	481	1	9	64	4	13	1	1	24	12	9
Arkansas.	3,246	2,146	166	1,970	1	9	143		33	13		53	33	11
Indian Territory.	1,360	678	7	665	6		56	1	13	4	1	20	7	10
Oklahoma.	1,488	964		957	4	3	112	4	11	25	5	42	3	22
Texas.	7,729	3,976	115	3,770	79	12	275	11	69	36	5	85	42	27
Western division.	18,731	4,282	59	2,885	1,121	217	1,305	93	49	210	68	319	91	475
Montana.	1,165	305		124	177	4	69	4	3	16	6	14	4	22
Idaho.	673	283	6	161	114	2	29	1	3	4		10	1	10
Wyoming.	400	112	1	17	93	1	27		2	7	1	7	2	8
Colorado.	2,512	355	6	187	143	19	198	17	7	26	15	48	8	77
New Mexico.	941	125	3	39	81	2	52	3	3	14	2	6	4	20
Arizona.	733	136	1	45	87	3	47	1		10		11	3	22
Utah.	1,155	255	4	214	28	9	89	6		10	10	20	6	37
Nevada.	236	63	1	36	22	4	16	2	1	3		4		6
Washington.	2,647	713	10	625	28	50	168	8	12	27	8	47	13	53
Oregon.	2,952	999	2	886	113	48	187	17	7	28	9	46	21	59
California.	5,317	936	25	601	235	75	423	34	11	65	17	106	29	161

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 50.—HUSBANDS DIVORCED FOR WHOM AN OCCUPATION WAS REPORTED, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

[Returns incomplete. See page 42.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	HUSBANDS DIVORCED FOR WHOM AN OCCUPATION WAS REPORTED: 1887 TO 1906—continued.													
	Domestic and personal service.								Trade and transportation.					
	Total.	Barbers and hair-dressers.	Bartenders.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers (not specified).	Restaurant and saloon keepers.	Servants and waiters.	Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.	All others in this class.	Total.	Agents.	Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc.	Boatmen and sailors.	Book-keepers and accountants.
Continental United States.	54,365	2,787	1,279	1,093	40,639	13,206	2,059	1,378	1,924	44,051	2,884	1,338	1,076	1,422
North Atlantic division.	8,496	566	347	355	5,296	523	472	441	496	11,835	793	420	375	379
Maine.	2								2	10			8	
New Hampshire.	16	1			14				1	27		1	1	
Vermont.	175	9			151		6	6	3	114	4	5		2
Massachusetts.	35	2	2		17	1	9	1	3	103	9		7	5
Rhode Island.	328	49	7	17	132	18	43	32	25	1,073	47	33	47	45
Connecticut.	15			2	6	1		1	5	27	3			1
New York.	2,097	142	114	146	1,010	241	149	143	152	3,409	286	158	130	110
New Jersey.	902	80	59	42	413	94	78	52	84	2,115	179	79	102	77
Pennsylvania.	4,926	283	165	148	3,553	168	182	206	221	4,957	265	144	80	139
South Atlantic division.	6,331	147	43	39	5,458	130	270	90	154	2,650	127	53	197	56
Delaware.										5				
Maryland.	738	37	21	11	416	68	86	42	57	824	51	22	51	14
District of Columbia.	112	5	3	5	39	9	14	13	24	226	17	6	5	3
Virginia.	3,371	50	7	5	3,154	14	88	12	41	703	25	14	87	12
West Virginia.	681	28	6	13	567	18	21	12	16	470	21	7	21	10
North Carolina.	851	2		1	794		51	1	2	100	1	1	9	1
South Carolina.														
Georgia.	343	14	2		311	6	6	2	2	154	8	2	4	4
Florida.	235	11	4	4	177	15	4	8	12	168	4	1	20	6
North Central division.	24,938	1,627	683	496	17,631	1,940	1,013	681	867	23,069	1,634	666	360	783
Ohio.	1,405	105	33	40	900	154	39	55	79	1,531	70	59	32	39
Indiana.	6,690	279	105	39	5,741	206	135	86	99	2,976	180	40	24	63
Illinois.	6,163	474	293	127	3,315	786	534	313	321	8,402	700	265	95	312
Michigan.	4,097	289	94	87	3,069	244	104	96	114	3,388	233	96	135	127
Wisconsin.	1,738	112	52	46	1,179	207	57	38	47	1,450	113	36	45	61
Minnesota.	644	27	25	20	457	62	21	10	22	542	33	20	1	23
Iowa.	1,936	110	32	39	1,549	92	34	27	53	1,743	101	51	18	57
Missouri.	503	40	18	17	326	40	22	15	25	770	32	21	2	12
North Dakota.	211	18	5	10	142	13	8	5	10	264	23	18	2	19
South Dakota.	560	57	14	34	339	53	25	12	26	823	88	44	5	37
Nebraska.	468	60	10	11	271	50	17	14	35	571	32	28	1	20
Kansas.	523	56	2	26	343	33	17	10	36	609	29	18		13
South Central division.	10,652	194	51	72	9,778	174	134	68	181	2,657	93	59	45	44
Kentucky.	2,655	34	10	14	2,419	38	50	21	69	596	24	16	18	6
Tennessee.	1,416	36	4	4	1,297	14	19	14	28	577	10	6	14	8
Alabama.	888	4		2	867	5	3	1	6	100	2		5	3
Mississippi.	923	8	2	2	901	2	5	1	2	89	3	2	4	1
Louisiana.	1,106	16	8		1,041	15	12	7	7	227	6	1	2	3
Arkansas.	577	18	3	12	509	14	9	4	8	203	10	4	1	6
Indian Territory.	444	5	3	14	400	10	5		7	95	1	6		
Oklahoma.	140	19	3	8	70	22	4	3	11	167	14	9		6
Texas.	2,503	54	18	16	2,274	54	27	17	43	603	23	15	1	11
Western division.	3,948	253	155	131	2,476	439	170	98	226	3,840	237	140	99	166
Montana.	280	20	11	9	179	33	8	9	11	178	4	6		8
Idaho.	156	3	2	3	126	15			7	81	1	2		1
Wyoming.	93	5	6	2	61	9		2	8	77	1			
Colorado.	325	40	13	11	128	45	40	18	30	647	44	24	1	29
New Mexico.	206	12	10	4	149	12	7	1	11	225	7	4		15
Arizona.	116	9	15	9	28	36	5	3	11	188	8	5	2	11
Utah.	207	12	7	3	123	21	21	7	13	216	8	11		13
Nevada.	45	1	1	4	31	6		1	1	36	3	2		1
Washington.	732	45	27	22	502	70	19	14	33	376	18	11	26	21
Oregon.	610	38	26	18	412	52	20	17	27	507	35	19	32	10
California.	1,178	68	37	46	737	140	50	26	74	1,309	108	56	38	57

* Includes 664 restaurant keepers and 2,542 saloon keepers.

* Includes 719 bankers and brokers, and 619 officials of banks and companies.

* See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 50.—HUSBANDS DIVORCED FOR WHOM AN OCCUPATION WAS REPORTED, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

[Returns incomplete. See page 42.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	HUSBANDS DIVORCED FOR WHOM AN OCCUPATION WAS REPORTED: 1887 TO 1906—continued.															
	Trade and transportation—Continued.										Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.					
	Clerks, stenographers, etc.	Commercial travelers.	Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	Merchants and dealers.	Salesmen.	Steam railroad employees.	Street railway employees.	Telegraph and telephone operators.	All others in this class.	Total.	Bakers.	Blacksmiths.	Boot and shoe makers and repairers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	
Continental United States.	5,234	2,979	3,175	9,122	3,597	8,421	1,078	857	2,868	51,414	879	2,265	940	1,549	5,781	
North Atlantic division.	1,593	812	964	2,439	932	1,807	387	178	756	14,007	317	368	314	438	1,084	
Maine.				1		1				6		1				
New Hampshire.	2	2		9	1	6	1	1	3	31		1			2	
Vermont.	20	2	25	25		17	1	2	11	197	3	11	2	5	23	
Massachusetts.	22	3	18	19	8	6	3	1	2	106	5	1	6	2	15	
Rhode Island.	105	40	131	329	97	81	42	9	67	1,363	17	28	23	31	118	
Connecticut.	5	3	3	2	2	8				26	1	1			3	
New York.	507	308	212	642	262	420	87	51	236	2,768	67	95	82	98	238	
New Jersey.	387	119	144	473	150	228	55	33	89	2,221	54	41	76	73	183	
Pennsylvania.	545	335	431	939	412	1,040	198	81	348	7,289	170	189	125	229	502	
South Atlantic division.	361	92	199	600	141	520	77	42	191	3,305	34	145	35	57	364	
Delaware.				1		4				2						
Maryland.	127	28	84	127	62	108	36	16	98	697	16	26	4	26	47	
District of Columbia.	97	14	3	38	5	15	11	4	8	107	2	1	1		12	
Virginia.	69	14	39	214	36	140	15	10	28	1,091	8	60	18	14	123	
West Virginia.	30	18	37	96	22	153	12	7	36	903	6	33	6	7	89	
North Carolina.	6	1	21	45	6	7			2	145	1	6	3	1	18	
South Carolina ¹ .																
Georgia.	14	9	5	47	9	41	3	1	7	131	1	11	3	6	25	
Florida.	18	8	10	32	1	52		4	12	229		8		3	50	
North Central division.	2,682	1,775	1,446	4,334	2,225	4,562	507	521	1,574	25,803	420	1,275	469	821	3,367	
Ohio.	130	95	92	327	118	420	63	44	72	2,009	31	105	44	66	215	
Indiana.	331	93	287	583	271	664	39	60	341	4,401	51	230	69	93	609	
Illinois.	1,314	553	297	1,416	1,305	1,311	166	161	507	7,746	145	278	125	299	832	
Michigan.	292	365	230	626	181	665	107	91	240	4,377	69	247	60	134	616	
Wisconsin.	157	142	125	248	62	275	45	36	105	2,411	43	121	62	78	357	
Minnesota.	38	46	39	112	29	141	4	20	36	520	8	33	10	13	76	
Iowa.	83	186	245	283	105	447	38	31	98	1,854	30	104	35	47	251	
Missouri.	126	69	20	212	39	160	25	19	33	515	16	21	14	22	75	
North Dakota ² .	14	28	12	59	15	51	1	6	16	190	1	7	7	7	33	
South Dakota ² .	85	102	48	184	62	93	5	17	53	620	7	33	15	14	111	
Nebraska.	64	58	32	145	17	133	5	12	24	554	12	43	11	18	100	
Kansas.	48	38	19	139	21	202	9	24	49	606	7	53	17	30	82	
South Central division.	206	144	205	841	116	681	36	40	147	2,943	27	156	41	59	307	
Kentucky.	87	17	45	147	35	135	14	8	44	812	6	58	18	8	93	
Tennessee.	30	26	39	210	37	153	13	9	22	1,072	5	21	3	9	43	
Alabama.	4	7	10	36		30			3	110	1	8	3	2	13	
Mississippi.	3	8	1	24	3	29	1	4	6	41	1	1		1	8	
Louisiana.	14	7	45	61	9	66	2	4	7	167	5	7	3	7	34	
Arkansas.	13	7	14	68	3	67	1		9	177	3	14	3	10	30	
Indian Territory ² .	7	1	7	41	4	23		1	4	87		9	1	3	10	
Oklahoma ² .	12	17	7	58	3	25	1	3	12	105	4	10	4	6	19	
Texas.	36	54	37	196	22	153	4	11	40	372	2	28	6	13	57	
Western division.	392	156	361	908	183	851	71	76	200	5,356	81	321	81	174	659	
Montana.	29	5	16	53	6	42	2	4	3	333	1	18	2	5	35	
Idaho.	8	2	22	23	4	15			3	124	2	13	1	4	18	
Wyoming.	13	1	10	14	2	32		3	1	91	2	4	4	4	7	
Colorado.	51	37	51	125	43	185	14	18	25	987	6	45	12	21	99	
New Mexico.	23	6	36	33		91		3	7	333	5	21	9	11	39	
Arizona.	22	3	14	33	7	59	3	8	13	246	1	10	2	4	24	
Utah.	13	12	15	34	19	68	7	9	7	388	6	20	10	11	40	
Nevada.	6		9	8		5		1	1	76		10	3	6	3	
Washington.	57	20	24	105	9	46	1	13	25	658	15	41	5	25	92	
Oregon.	45	28	55	131	23	70	17	8	34	649	16	36	5	19	86	
California.	125	42	109	349	70	238	27	9	81	1,471	27	103	28	64	216	

¹ Includes 5,071 clerks and copyists, and 163 stenographers and typewriters.² Includes 8,941 merchants and dealers (except wholesale), and 181 merchants and dealers (wholesale).³ See explanatory notes, page 53.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 50.—HUSBANDS DIVORCED FOR WHOM AN OCCUPATION WAS REPORTED, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906—Continued.

[Returns incomplete. See page 42.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	HUSBANDS DIVORCED FOR WHOM AN OCCUPATION WAS REPORTED: 1887 TO 1906—continued.													
	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.													
	Engi- neers and firemen (not loco- motive).	Iron and steel workers.	Machin- ists.	Manu- facturers and offi- cials, etc.	Masons (brick and stone).	Mechan- ics (not otherwise speci- fied).	Miners and quarry- men.	Painters, glaziers, and var- nishers.	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.	Printers, lithog- raphers, and press- men.	Tail- ors.	Textile mill opera- tives.	Tobacco and ci- gar fac- tory op- eratives.	All others in this class.
Continental United States.	2,031	2,146	2,642	2,325	1,674	12,340	4,189	3,237	844	1,363	1,337	* 724	955	14,193
North Atlantic division.....	475	1,069	882	696	383	325	852	722	252	386	318	587	322	4,217
Maine.....						1						1	1	2
New Hampshire.....	5		1	1	1	2		3	1	3		1	1	9
Vermont.....	9	3	7	2	9	3	7	16	3	4		8	2	80
Massachusetts.....	6		10	2	2	2	1	8	5	9	5	1	1	25
Rhode Island.....	54	48	140	48	44	6	1	112	29	19	18	160	5	462
Connecticut.....		3	1					4	1				1	11
New York.....	127	91	160	262	59	77	12	150	62	129	114	30	63	861
New Jersey.....	45	79	109	99	63	48	20	146	52	80	51	194	35	773
Pennsylvania.....	229	845	454	282	205	186	811	283	99	151	130	192	213	1,994
South Atlantic division.....	143	80	167	95	104	123	440	180	34	69	67	37	94	1,037
Delaware.....					1	1								
Maryland.....	42	23	38	28	25	23	15	44	14	17	46	5	17	241
District of Columbia.....	2	3	2	8	3	17		9	6	18	3			20
Virginia.....	58	25	91	21	30	16	84	46	7	17	7	25	13	428
West Virginia.....	28	29	19	26	32	15	335	37	4	10	10	3	5	209
North Carolina.....	3		2	3	6	11	2	21		3		2		63
South Carolina ^a														
Georgia.....	8		8		3	20	2	8	1	3	1	2		29
Florida.....	2		7	9	4	20	2	15	2	1			59	47
North Central division.....	1,039	910	1,344	1,061	971	1,603	1,182	1,922	448	668	788	71	499	6,945
Ohio.....	86	170	125	100	65	203	84	98	35	53	53	3	24	449
Indiana.....	240	191	210	127	137	365	348	310	51	79	71	10	40	1,170
Illinois.....	279	274	407	389	248	397	345	578	180	90	374	26	187	2,293
Michigan.....	157	146	199	155	159	273	100	389	52	146	78	8	95	1,294
Wisconsin.....	92	91	148	68	135	29	32	192	39	59	70	14	57	724
Minnesota.....	32	4	17	22	26	35	6	46	9	28	24	2	7	122
Iowa.....	59	16	146	52	100	97	129	143	38	80	38	6	53	490
Missouri.....	24	4	18	30	11	78	28	25	10	26	19		10	84
North Dakota ^a	7	4	9	25	9	17	2	15	3	8	2	1	2	31
South Dakota ^a	14	6	26	48	25	11	44	47	11	38	21		12	137
Nebraska.....	31	1	23	22	27	30	2	47	11	41	17		8	110
Kansas.....	18	3	16	23	29	68	62	32	9	20	21	1	4	101
South Central division.....	87	35	73	220	71	93	309	138	17	76	48	16	13	1,157
Kentucky.....	22	16	27	25	15	44	219	48	4	22	19	9	8	151
Tennessee.....	19	12	7	155	14	4	20	35	1	16	7	3	1	697
Alabama.....	5	4		1	5	10	23	8		3		2	1	21
Mississippi.....			3		3	4	1	4	1	1		1		12
Louisiana.....	3		8	7	6	16		6	1	3	2	1		58
Arkansas.....	8	1	3	7	1	1	19	6	1	9	5			55
Indian Territory ^a	6		1	4	3	7	22	5	2	1	1			12
Oklahoma ^a	2	1	2	6	4	7	1	7	1	3	1		1	26
Texas.....	22	1	22	15	20		4	16	6	18	13		2	124
Western division.....	287	52	176	253	145	196	1,406	275	93	164	116	13	27	837
Montana.....	20	1	3	13	8	14	172	7	2	2	6			54
Idaho.....	5		3	2	4	6	46	3	2	2	2			11
Wyoming.....	11	1	4	2			28	5	2	5	2			10
Colorado.....	51	11	31	48	39	25	369	36	14	40	20	2	14	104
New Mexico.....	8	3	37	24	7	10	104	12	2	5	5		1	30
Arizona.....	8		5	17	5	6	114	6	3	5	1			35
Utah.....	14	1	12	28	22	5	141	10	4	7	8	1	2	46
Nevada.....	3		4	4		1	33	3	1	1				4
Washington.....	64	5	15	28	23	31	90	32	11	27	14		2	138
Oregon.....	30	6	12	35	17	23	93	36	10	22	19	4	2	178
California.....	73	24	50	52	20	75	216	125	42	48	39	6	6	257

¹ Includes 342 paper hangers, 433 plasterers, 75 roofers and slaters, and 1,490 mechanics (not specified).

² Includes 62 carpet factory operatives, 387 cotton mill operatives, 21 hosiery and knitting mill operatives, 166 silk mill operatives, 63 woolen mill operatives, and 25 "other textile mill operatives."

^a See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 51.—APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY YEAR IN WHICH FILED.

YEAR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS FILED.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906.															
	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.				NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.				SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.				NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			
All years..	1,319,289	945,625	249,238	124,426	205,576	142,920	31,214	31,442	86,483	58,603	13,722	14,158	602,178	434,476	129,211	38,491
1906.....	97,208	43,762	7,496	45,950	12,756	3,552	445	8,759	6,792	2,670	367	3,755	41,720	20,819	4,153	16,748
1905.....	92,667	64,899	13,233	14,535	13,671	8,793	1,094	3,784	6,491	4,225	646	1,620	40,297	29,036	7,353	3,908
1904.....	90,011	66,176	15,388	8,447	12,957	9,283	1,255	2,419	6,110	4,385	754	971	39,005	28,459	8,349	2,197
1903.....	89,118	66,232	16,100	6,786	13,533	9,786	1,741	2,006	5,919	4,314	735	870	39,901	29,554	8,566	1,781
1902.....	84,037	62,947	15,923	5,167	13,233	9,769	1,849	1,615	5,385	3,881	762	742	37,670	28,307	8,177	1,186
1901.....	81,097	60,959	15,629	4,509	11,962	8,875	1,695	1,392	5,439	3,863	854	722	36,134	27,194	7,876	1,064
1900.....	75,816	57,398	14,558	3,860	11,677	8,559	1,787	1,231	4,960	3,643	749	568	33,777	25,441	7,379	957
1899.....	69,836	52,892	13,453	3,491	10,656	7,879	1,720	1,057	4,350	3,254	621	475	32,852	24,814	7,045	993
1898.....	63,423	47,690	12,665	3,068	9,923	7,320	1,672	931	3,920	2,829	665	426	29,763	22,397	6,503	863
1897.....	61,096	45,483	12,546	3,067	9,481	6,895	1,659	927	3,942	2,914	629	399	28,400	21,058	6,453	889
1896.....	57,314	42,889	11,477	2,948	9,326	6,807	1,680	839	3,558	2,630	544	384	26,395	19,695	5,809	891
1895.....	55,250	41,387	11,200	2,663	9,257	6,857	1,612	788	3,421	2,451	568	402	26,448	19,725	5,889	834
1894.....	51,015	37,738	10,706	2,571	8,568	6,333	1,491	744	3,001	2,148	528	325	24,577	18,059	5,642	876
1893.....	50,847	37,213	11,071	2,563	8,469	6,155	1,568	746	2,864	2,033	543	288	24,298	17,654	5,804	840
1892.....	49,853	36,788	10,575	2,490	8,094	5,884	1,491	719	2,805	1,987	516	302	24,394	17,971	5,669	744
1891.....	48,781	35,884	10,502	2,395	7,767	5,692	1,435	640	2,692	2,097	656	329	23,040	16,881	5,431	728
1890.....	46,090	33,861	9,969	2,260	7,299	5,407	1,332	560	2,959	1,948	667	344	21,670	15,947	5,034	689
1889.....	43,401	32,144	9,124	2,133	7,131	5,325	1,250	556	2,826	1,915	610	301	20,724	15,353	4,674	697
1888.....	40,123	29,562	8,654	1,907	6,825	5,163	1,187	475	2,481	1,716	529	236	19,559	14,263	4,629	667
1887.....	39,676	29,405	8,465	1,806	6,689	5,002	1,174	513	2,364	1,641	514	209	19,928	14,711	4,602	615
Prior to 1887.....	17,193	10,557	6,386	255	4,638	3,065	1,524	49	1,431	882	519	30	7,320	4,447	2,767	118
Without date.....	15,432	9,759	4,118	1,555	1,764	519	553	692	2,383	1,177	746	460	4,316	2,691	1,417	208
	SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.				WESTERN DIVISION.				ALABAMA.				ARIZONA.			
All years..	304,633	220,289	60,651	23,693	120,419	89,337	14,440	16,642	31,856	22,807	7,102	1,947	3,103	2,389	551	172
1906.....	24,359	12,770	1,679	9,910	11,681	3,951	852	6,778	2,761	1,460	170	1,131	283	150	26	107
1905.....	22,584	16,512	3,144	2,928	9,624	6,333	996	2,295	2,667	1,956	372	339	289	230	40	19
1904.....	22,915	17,233	3,972	1,710	9,024	6,816	1,058	1,150	2,496	1,917	421	158	263	212	41	10
1903.....	20,783	15,549	4,094	1,140	8,982	7,029	964	989	2,177	1,637	458	82	252	210	38	4
1902.....	19,931	14,686	4,221	1,024	7,818	6,304	914	600	1,933	1,347	532	54	186	142	40	4
1901.....	20,288	15,123	4,336	829	7,274	5,904	868	502	2,036	1,465	547	24	226	162	55	9
1900.....	18,624	14,060	3,871	693	6,878	5,695	772	411	1,869	1,390	443	36	195	160	33	2
1899.....	15,814	11,903	3,342	569	6,164	5,042	725	397	1,570	1,174	378	18	181	146	29	6
1898.....	14,494	10,803	3,206	485	5,323	4,341	619	363	1,413	1,032	375	6	179	137	40	2
1897.....	14,139	10,432	3,219	488	5,134	4,184	586	364	1,539	1,134	399	6	131	104	25	2
1896.....	13,335	9,957	2,902	476	4,700	3,800	542	358	1,343	995	337	11	131	110	21	-----
1895.....	11,638	8,675	2,590	383	4,486	3,679	551	256	1,027	783	239	5	115	94	20	1
1894.....	10,909	8,062	2,475	372	3,960	3,136	570	254	999	750	240	9	88	71	17	-----
1893.....	10,798	7,905	2,519	374	4,418	3,466	637	515	1,020	739	276	5	111	84	25	2
1892.....	9,541	6,978	2,188	375	5,029	3,968	711	350	972	694	271	7	84	64	19	1
1891.....	10,169	7,496	2,293	380	4,723	3,718	687	318	1,228	875	338	15	96	76	17	3
1890.....	9,729	7,050	2,307	372	4,433	3,509	629	295	1,289	943	333	13	87	68	19	-----
1889.....	8,917	6,592	1,991	334	3,803	2,959	599	245	1,108	846	251	11	70	55	15	-----
1888.....	7,969	5,863	1,767	339	3,289	2,557	542	190	954	711	233	10	60	46	14	-----
1887.....	7,649	5,655	1,705	289	3,046	2,396	470	180	898	671	226	1	58	48	10	-----
Prior to 1887.....	3,242	1,734	1,470	38	567	429	116	22	440	235	205	-----	17	11	6	-----
Without date.....	6,806	5,251	1,370	185	163	121	32	10	117	53	58	6	1	-----	1	-----
	ARKANSAS.				CALIFORNIA. ¹				COLORADO.				CONNECTICUT.			
All years..	35,478	29,541	4,779	1,158	23,961	25,170	24,307	28,484	21,789	15,844	2,998	2,947	14,150	9,224	4,261	665
1906.....	2,700	1,842	135	723	3,820	24	305	3,491	1,653	91	127	1,435	774	289	32	453
1905.....	2,533	2,077	255	201	2,802	1,092	322	1,388	1,483	896	187	400	725	469	115	141
1904.....	2,785	2,312	387	86	2,619	1,620	348	1,651	1,358	1,055	192	121	701	463	186	52
1903.....	2,384	2,026	331	27	2,685	1,782	311	592	1,425	1,147	185	93	778	563	205	10
1902.....	2,147	1,867	262	18	2,238	1,749	223	266	1,511	1,162	234	115	764	513	245	6
1901.....	2,398	2,112	269	17	2,144	1,729	207	208	1,297	1,017	195	85	640	467	172	1
1900.....	2,117	1,845	258	14	1,975	1,669	143	163	1,275	1,009	196	70	700	472	227	1
1899.....	1,738	1,483	248	7	1,886	1,558	155	172	1,092	847	185	60	636	422	214	-----
1898.....	1,461	1,212	244	5	1,656	1,353	151	152	946	739	152	55	627	446	181	-----
1897.....	1,434	1,197	234	3	1,598	1,328	179	191	879	678	141	60	654	447	207	-----
1896.....	1,392	1,163	223	1	1,650	1,320	146	184	817	611	148	58	604	388	216	-----
1895.....	1,214	1,011	199	4	1,592	1,301	168	123	717	561	110	46	656	447	209	-----
1894.....	1,157	997	156	4	1,410	1,086	205	119	595	451	100	44	560	377	183	-----
1893.....	1,112	910	199	3	1,402	1,099	191	112	907	730	124	53	617	380	237	-----
1892.....	994	834	157	3	1,400	1,102	175	123	1,122	915	152	55	679	453	226	-----
1891.....	1,143	971	167	5	1,338	1,024	208	106	1,172	982	136	54	719	506	212	1
1890.....	1,147	959	185	3	1,380	1,079	173	128	1,030	857	129	44	680	490	190	-----
1889.....	1,167	990	172	5	1,367	1,050	197	120	879	737	111	31	662	484	178	-----
1888.....	932	815	117	-----	1,264	928	244	92	781	658	87	36	580	436	144	-----
1887.....	890	756	133	1	1,177	881	205	91	688	574	85	29	584	432	152	-----
Prior to 1887.....	312	197	115	-----	250	190	50	10	59	45	13	1	803	279	524	-----
Without date.....	2,321	1,965	328	28	9	6	1	2	93	82	9	2	7	1	6	-----

¹ Divorce records for San Francisco county destroyed by earthquake.² Includes 50 denied or discontinued, and 836 pending cases for San Francisco county.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 51.—APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY YEAR IN WHICH FILED—Continued.

YEAR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS FILED.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906.															
	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
	DELAWARE.				DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				FLORIDA.				GEORGIA.			
All years..	1,172	887	148	137	3,941	2,325	809	807	10,711	7,586	835	2,290	17,787	10,401	4,741	2,645
1906.....	82	14	8	60	173	23	14	136	1,150	531	40	579	1,247	59	98	1,090
1905.....	96	74	13	9	149	58	28	63	1,064	736	83	245	1,230	623	183	424
1904.....	87	59	27	1	135	61	34	40	894	661	60	173	1,019	653	210	156
1903.....	84	71	12	1	94	49	20	25	827	626	47	154	989	645	238	106
1902.....	70	48	20	2	73	40	18	15	785	566	55	164	982	642	246	94
1901.....	70	53	15	2	558	303	135	120	698	524	65	109	919	622	247	50
1900.....	44	26	14	4	289	192	59	38	562	438	40	84	831	586	204	41
1899.....	32	24	6	2	263	179	51	33	480	357	39	84	710	513	162	35
1898.....	29	23	5	1	220	148	42	30	431	324	25	82	765	512	223	30
1897.....	119	115	4	.....	226	164	38	24	434	310	43	81	737	504	211	22
1896.....	19	15	1	3	235	156	40	39	349	244	36	69	704	496	170	38
1895.....	66	62	3	1	222	142	38	42	375	284	34	57	598	402	153	43
1894.....	29	21	5	3	166	114	31	21	356	251	35	70	631	430	163	38
1893.....	83	71	4	8	186	102	60	24	347	259	36	52	528	350	142	36
1892.....	24	15	2	7	188	123	40	25	330	245	32	53	569	376	151	42
1891.....	57	52	.....	5	123	75	29	19	364	244	45	75	801	430	297	74
1890.....	20	13	2	5	162	81	40	41	321	245	32	44	853	449	305	99
1889.....	86	74	6	6	147	90	28	29	281	221	20	40	816	464	281	71
1888.....	15	8	1	6	132	92	15	25	255	202	22	31	749	428	254	67
1887.....	53	47	.....	6	113	69	27	17	307	241	31	35	635	354	226	55
Prior to 1887.....	7	2	.....	5	87	64	22	1	95	72	15	8	548	326	215	7
Without date.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	1	926	537	362	27
YEAR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS FILED.	IDAHO.				ILLINOIS.				INDIAN TERRITORY. ¹				INDIANA.			
	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
	IDAHO.				ILLINOIS.				INDIAN TERRITORY. ¹				INDIANA.			
All years..	4,084	3,205	490	389	112,825	82,209	26,572	3,747	9,724	6,751	1,908	1,065	85,313	60,721	22,295	2,297
1906.....	435	241	80	164	7,845	4,546	633	2,666	1,412	599	81	732	5,734	3,113	843	1,778
1905.....	363	288	45	30	7,399	5,609	1,133	657	1,238	909	154	175	5,522	3,827	1,425	270
1904.....	343	281	34	28	7,468	5,573	1,641	254	1,104	803	222	79	5,219	3,564	1,594	61
1903.....	330	284	30	16	7,446	5,661	1,694	91	779	620	227	32	5,589	3,949	1,613	27
1902.....	315	259	39	17	7,063	5,466	1,588	29	775	538	218	19	5,302	3,828	1,439	35
1901.....	271	225	33	13	6,824	5,281	1,537	6	773	525	235	13	5,025	3,557	1,450	18
1900.....	261	220	27	14	6,162	4,713	1,448	1	668	501	165	2	4,987	3,646	1,331	10
1899.....	196	160	24	12	5,971	4,587	1,383	1	628	406	113	4	4,973	3,589	1,373	11
1898.....	208	169	26	13	5,451	4,192	1,257	2	509	397	109	3	4,517	3,339	1,173	5
1897.....	154	128	17	9	5,205	3,824	1,380	1	400	317	80	3	4,332	3,157	1,161	14
1896.....	144	125	11	8	4,919	3,703	1,214	2	274	203	71	.....	3,831	2,830	998	3
1895.....	167	140	10	7	4,884	3,599	1,228	7	271	210	61	.....	4,031	3,006	1,015	10
1894.....	110	94	10	6	4,596	3,369	1,223	4	229	180	48	1	3,649	2,701	939	9
1893.....	116	84	23	9	4,567	3,207	1,358	2	220	174	46	.....	3,374	2,455	912	7
1892.....	154	115	24	15	4,550	3,229	1,318	3	161	131	30	.....	3,498	2,629	862	7
1891.....	110	86	14	10	4,395	3,142	1,252	1	192	164	26	2	3,195	2,394	795	6
1890.....	96	68	23	5	4,084	2,906	1,127	1	96	74	22	.....	3,097	2,291	802	4
1889.....	109	78	26	5	3,704	2,733	970	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,904	2,191	705	8
1888.....	103	83	17	3	3,297	2,373	922	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,822	2,095	720	7
1887.....	86	65	16	5	3,399	2,509	889	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	2,072	727	.....
Prior to 1887.....	12	11	1	.....	1,605	727	878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	334	231	.....
Without date.....	1	1	.....	.....	2,044	1,260	769	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	154	187	7
YEAR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS FILED.	IOWA.				KANSAS.				KENTUCKY.				LOUISIANA.			
	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
	IOWA.				KANSAS.				KENTUCKY.				LOUISIANA.			
All years..	45,641	34,874	8,721	2,046	40,855	28,904	9,266	2,685	47,966	30,641	12,230	5,095	11,835	9,785	860	1,190
1906.....	3,049	1,539	271	939	2,658	584	314	1,760	3,058	1,168	283	1,607	1,044	659	53	332
1905.....	2,929	2,195	479	255	2,646	1,888	577	181	3,047	1,852	570	625	871	706	57	108
1904.....	2,797	2,125	511	161	2,576	1,948	555	73	3,045	1,898	739	408	1,077	904	89	84
1903.....	2,832	2,274	513	95	2,441	1,817	558	66	3,106	2,046	773	287	903	775	48	80
1902.....	2,916	2,267	596	53	2,387	1,764	574	49	3,037	2,017	805	215	871	734	77	60
1901.....	2,964	2,260	566	38	2,361	1,784	530	47	2,738	1,802	760	176	855	742	66	47
1900.....	2,743	2,140	556	47	2,311	1,724	550	37	2,686	1,802	719	165	681	585	46	50
1899.....	2,486	1,966	469	51	2,112	1,543	533	35	2,621	1,726	731	164	536	461	41	34
1898.....	2,276	1,762	478	36	1,907	1,426	454	27	2,549	1,722	698	129	456	400	24	32
1897.....	2,181	1,738	411	32	1,870	1,379	456	35	2,394	1,599	663	132	442	383	27	32
1896.....	2,094	1,652	395	47	1,689	1,250	400	39	2,248	1,505	607	136	427	364	23	40
1895.....	2,067	1,613	420	34	1,721	1,241	438	42	2,149	1,472	547	130	398	317	39	42
1894.....	2,110	1,607	465	38	1,716	1,250	413	53	1,977	1,339	548	90	402	337	29	36
1893.....	1,984	1,489	455	40	1,603	1,200	368	35	1,979	1,339	507	133	438	374	34	30
1892.....	1,900	1,482	399	19	1,637	1,245	374	18	1,929	1,280	514	135	388	309	46	33
1891.....	1,754	1,386	355	13	1,569	1,191	354	24	1,768	1,246	431	91	447	385	29	33
1890.....	1,701	1,319	348	34	1,565	1,251	320	24	1,574	1,051	433	90	374	314	33	27
1889.....	1,479	1,184	269	26	1,652	1,218	385	49	1,519	1,026	414	79	410	343	38	29
1888.....	1,466	1,140	309	17	1,819	1,319	450	50	1,394	927	370	97	354	300	26	28
1887.....	1,569	1,230	323	16	1,897	1,420	443	34	1,435	944	407	84	342	296	21	25
Prior to 1887.....	308	187	119	3	586	375	208	3	801	402	372	27	78	66	11	1
Without date.....	86	19	15	52	102	87	12	3	912	478	339	95	41	31	3	7

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 51.—APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY YEAR IN WHICH FILED—Continued.

	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906.															
YEAR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS FILED.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
MAINE.					MARYLAND.				MASSACHUSETTS.				MICHIGAN.			
All years . .	17,784	14,194	3,097	493	13,590	7,920	1,270	4,400	33,723	22,940	7,253	3,530	63,319	42,371	7,710	13,238
1906.....	867	520	60	287	1,153	424	62	667	2,452	330	98	2,024	4,703	1,748	211	2,744
1905.....	1,080	816	162	102	1,053	549	96	408	2,344	1,588	195	561	4,376	2,887	319	1,170
1904.....	1,144	914	179	51	1,046	612	97	337	2,121	1,540	296	285	4,101	2,773	281	1,047
1903.....	1,130	915	194	21	979	561	101	317	2,212	1,629	371	212	4,362	2,999	358	1,005
1902.....	1,118	914	196	8	949	592	94	263	2,301	1,730	415	156	4,156	2,928	540	688
1901.....	1,036	854	175	7	843	482	72	289	1,920	1,430	392	98	3,836	2,755	495	586
1900.....	1,007	801	201	5	911	537	95	279	1,838	1,411	356	71	3,428	2,417	496	515
1899.....	953	788	163	2	756	477	75	204	1,647	1,249	356	42	3,556	2,504	543	509
1898.....	928	759	167	2	708	427	70	211	1,535	1,155	349	31	2,976	2,179	367	430
1897.....	854	696	157	1	652	406	59	187	1,508	1,107	366	35	2,849	1,991	392	466
1896.....	819	696	122	1	572	365	52	155	1,583	1,151	430	2	2,550	1,736	386	428
1895.....	798	682	116	.....	608	333	76	199	1,531	1,132	395	4	2,583	1,764	386	433
1894.....	777	646	131	.....	458	270	48	140	1,364	1,013	350	1	2,560	1,759	328	473
1893.....	754	639	115	.....	489	318	56	115	1,348	975	372	1	2,586	1,742	391	453
1892.....	655	545	110	.....	445	264	37	124	1,266	892	374	.....	2,529	1,771	384	374
1891.....	733	602	131	.....	418	283	32	103	1,164	818	345	1	2,487	1,674	400	413
1890.....	658	534	124	.....	457	284	44	129	1,141	832	309	.....	2,246	1,515	342	389
1889.....	619	505	114	.....	367	221	34	112	1,033	739	294	.....	2,254	1,526	340	388
1888.....	551	455	96	.....	340	225	29	86	1,080	798	282	.....	2,059	1,395	317	349
1887.....	574	455	119	.....	288	186	29	73	1,082	731	301	.....	2,329	1,649	337	343
Prior to 1887.....	550	397	153	.....	92	82	9	1	1,266	672	592	2	781	653	95	33
Without date.....	179	61	112	6	6	2	3	1	87	18	15	4	12	6	4	2
MINNESOTA.					MISSISSIPPI.				MISSOURI.				MONTANA.			
All years...	19,305	15,646	2,241	1,418	25,233	19,993	1,941	3,299	76,960	54,766	19,984	2,210	8,351	6,454	1,530	367
1906.....	1,230	732	67	431	2,286	1,371	137	778	5,410	2,800	731	1,879	654	377	87	190
1905.....	1,291	1,039	149	103	2,246	1,726	144	376	5,405	3,952	1,341	112	628	480	104	44
1904.....	1,189	979	135	75	2,423	1,928	196	299	5,477	4,009	1,446	22	629	487	113	29
1903.....	1,307	1,087	135	85	1,935	1,592	128	215	5,244	3,891	1,343	10	601	497	92	12
1902.....	1,284	1,089	133	62	1,557	1,270	107	180	4,572	3,498	1,092	12	541	448	81	12
1901.....	1,187	1,001	144	42	1,544	1,259	127	158	4,695	3,443	1,235	17	605	507	92	6
1900.....	1,189	976	163	50	1,469	1,233	109	127	4,415	3,252	1,151	12	513	410	96	7
1899.....	1,159	964	145	50	1,200	1,014	78	108	4,096	3,043	1,029	24	492	386	97	9
1898.....	981	823	109	49	1,149	935	95	119	3,918	2,882	1,024	12	420	340	66	14
1897.....	1,010	829	134	47	1,198	974	83	141	3,579	2,552	1,007	20	397	298	90	9
1896.....	1,045	885	108	52	1,266	1,064	77	125	3,318	2,460	849	9	348	264	78	6
1895.....	929	757	124	48	803	667	60	76	3,310	2,477	824	9	325	264	59	2
1894.....	661	545	84	32	675	555	52	68	2,900	2,085	805	10	310	230	76	4
1893.....	663	545	77	41	671	535	66	70	2,907	2,120	779	8	327	246	74	7
1892.....	720	583	83	54	562	451	51	60	2,899	2,067	825	7	353	284	65	4
1891.....	695	578	70	47	766	596	78	92	2,774	1,974	793	7	298	233	63	4
1890.....	637	531	68	38	799	620	91	88	2,609	1,812	792	5	273	214	55	4
1889.....	625	492	96	37	798	643	73	77	2,510	1,781	721	8	231	172	58	1
1888.....	664	531	91	42	803	648	75	80	2,243	1,551	680	12	169	135	32	2
1887.....	612	503	91	18	650	529	69	52	2,272	1,536	730	6	180	141	37	2
Prior to 1887.....	167	144	23	.....	138	98	34	1	1,259	812	444	3	46	35	10	1
Without date.....	60	33	12	15	305	285	11	9	1,148	799	343	6	11	6	5	.....
NEBRASKA.					NEVADA.				NEW HAMPSHIRE.				NEW JERSEY.			
All years . .	21,962	16,711	4,553	698	1,323	1,045	59	219	10,488	8,617	1,664	207	12,246	7,441	1,103	3,702
1906.....	1,510	901	189	420	160	79	.....	81	550	357	44	149	970	141	61	768
1905.....	1,388	1,060	254	74	118	94	4	20	592	473	80	39	916	453	115	349
1904.....	1,348	1,048	281	19	101	78	3	20	627	540	75	12	845	512	88	245
1903.....	1,364	1,087	261	16	82	67	2	13	619	527	87	5	861	507	116	238
1902.....	1,225	961	249	15	69	65	1	3	591	494	96	1	795	510	96	189
1901.....	1,221	939	269	13	62	50	5	7	594	483	110	1	703	451	91	161
1900.....	1,067	836	224	7	47	41	1	5	553	462	91	.....	728	475	78	175
1899.....	1,134	914	215	5	49	39	.....	10	509	433	76	.....	684	479	63	142
1898.....	971	765	197	9	54	49	2	3	516	434	82	.....	600	401	57	142
1897.....	899	711	182	6	54	41	7	6	522	447	75	.....	567	393	38	136
1896.....	802	628	168	6	42	38	1	3	503	423	80	.....	546	361	37	148
1895.....	859	681	172	6	44	40	2	2	493	408	85	.....	508	342	34	132
1894.....	895	691	195	9	64	55	2	7	484	403	81	.....	520	336	28	156
1893.....	1,015	787	218	10	39	29	3	7	522	420	102	.....	505	359	29	126
1892.....	1,100	852	235	13	53	46	4	3	459	383	76	.....	433	287	38	108
1891.....	988	732	245	11	54	44	2	8	519	427	92	.....	442	307	16	119
1890.....	1,056	825	216	15	73	61	2	10	446	366	80	.....	441	296	31	124
1889.....	945	710	226	9	51	34	8	9	435	362	73	.....	379	263	27	89
1888.....	937	693	234	10	46	46	4	1	444	369	75	.....	283	201	17	65
1887.....	893	661	212	20	47	40	6	1	413	350	63	.....	389	273	27	89
Prior to 1887.....	264	160	101	3	8	8	96	56	40	127	113	14
Without date.....	81	69	10	2	1	1	1	1	4	2

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 51.—APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY YEAR IN WHICH FILED—Continued.

YEAR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS FILED.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906.															
	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
	NEW MEXICO.				NEW YORK.				NORTH CAROLINA.				NORTH DAKOTA. ¹			
All years...	3,174	2,437	537	200	37,855	29,125	2,004	6,726	9,002	7,047	1,495	460	5,316	4,317	315	684
1906.....	328	159	28	141	1,801	704	28	1,069	445	219	21	205	328	200	15	113
1905.....	266	210	30	26	2,397	1,762	80	555	536	421	42	73	398	324	17	57
1904.....	215	157	45	13	2,358	1,907	98	353	783	658	89	36	340	290	15	35
1903.....	289	195	33	11	2,419	1,945	103	371	745	631	85	29	304	244	24	36
1902.....	218	174	41	3	2,488	2,014	105	369	524	447	64	13	252	203	27	22
1901.....	207	160	45	2	2,353	1,876	100	377	572	496	64	12	215	183	12	20
1900.....	200	154	44	2	2,234	1,734	110	340	590	495	87	8	213	178	13	22
1899.....	157	129	26	2	2,090	1,701	95	294	480	415	59	6	425	353	23	49
1898.....	143	119	24	.....	1,834	1,484	80	270	421	349	69	3	515	428	32	55
1897.....	137	115	22	.....	1,729	1,361	93	275	440	375	62	3	487	413	27	47
1896.....	129	101	28	.....	1,608	1,301	72	235	419	374	44	1	412	343	19	50
1895.....	121	97	24	.....	1,745	1,416	88	241	392	312	77	3	273	236	9	28
1894.....	111	93	18	.....	1,732	1,417	96	219	252	196	52	4	239	198	13	28
1893.....	131	112	19	.....	1,495	1,255	81	159	241	184	52	5	177	145	13	19
1892.....	113	97	16	.....	1,412	1,178	64	170	242	190	52	.....	150	127	7	16
1891.....	125	104	21	.....	1,213	994	66	153	262	202	59	1	104	88	3	13
1890.....	87	79	8	.....	1,186	960	75	151	252	190	62	.....	90	86	4	9
1889.....	77	60	17	.....	1,278	1,055	60	163	221	168	51	2	114	82	10	22
1888.....	67	48	19	.....	1,299	1,086	55	158	221	163	57	1	96	74	8	14
1887.....	82	62	20	.....	1,235	1,032	52	151	222	170	52	.....	95	73	4	18
Prior to 1887.....	21	12	9	.....	579	509	49	21	192	114	78	.....	43	31	8	4
Without date.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370	384	354	632	550	278	217	55	37	18	12	7
All years...	OHIO.				OKLAHOMA. ¹				OREGON.				PENNSYLVANIA.			
	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
	OHIO.				OKLAHOMA. ¹				OREGON.				PENNSYLVANIA.			
All years...	94,258	63,982	24,814	5,462	10,900	7,669	2,388	843	12,272	10,145	1,615	512	61,536	39,686	7,827	14,023
1906.....	6,790	2,831	767	3,201	1,234	370	175	689	1,156	788	72	296	4,222	1,010	67	3,145
1905.....	6,477	4,267	1,483	727	1,131	827	240	64	1,067	818	98	51	4,532	2,601	180	1,751
1904.....	6,108	4,175	1,720	213	1,040	775	253	12	943	803	109	31	4,130	2,737	187	1,206
1903.....	6,443	4,482	1,846	115	1,042	776	257	9	879	745	111	23	4,411	2,939	498	974
1902.....	6,337	4,490	1,772	75	970	725	243	2	779	669	100	10	4,060	2,801	503	756
1901.....	5,815	4,208	1,510	97	864	637	222	5	633	537	90	6	3,579	2,542	428	609
1900.....	5,258	3,845	1,312	101	749	567	175	7	739	631	96	12	3,424	2,395	496	533
1899.....	4,894	3,576	1,220	99	526	407	116	3	663	559	97	7	3,132	2,110	534	488
1898.....	4,387	3,072	1,235	80	495	370	118	7	560	489	61	10	2,932	2,004	473	455
1897.....	4,287	3,026	1,188	73	446	326	115	5	431	387	41	3	2,746	1,821	462	463
1896.....	4,079	2,824	1,179	76	516	395	111	10	450	399	47	4	2,738	1,826	475	437
1895.....	4,133	2,915	1,146	72	507	391	113	3	436	357	74	5	2,642	1,785	453	404
1894.....	3,735	2,695	1,066	64	450	318	118	14	429	357	67	5	2,425	1,650	413	362
1893.....	3,828	2,639	1,123	66	279	225	51	3	470	384	78	8	2,442	1,583	403	456
1892.....	3,820	2,686	1,062	72	179	149	27	3	553	445	102	6	2,513	1,662	413	438
1891.....	3,664	2,512	1,081	71	103	82	18	3	485	392	86	7	2,324	1,566	393	365
1890.....	3,421	2,422	944	55	39	22	14	3	448	354	87	7	2,194	1,523	386	285
1889.....	3,311	2,374	885	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	280	76	9	2,115	1,465	348	302
1888.....	3,064	2,150	844	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	288	56	5	2,046	1,445	349	252
1887.....	2,957	2,105	793	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	282	47	4	1,932	1,332	327	273
Prior to 1887.....	1,426	774	628	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	60	13	1	904	854	25	25
Without date.....	15	5	10	.....	330	307	22	1	30	21	7	2	93	35	14	44
All years...	RHODE ISLAND.				SOUTH CAROLINA. ¹				SOUTH DAKOTA. ¹				TENNESSEE.			
	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
	RHODE ISLAND.				SOUTH CAROLINA. ¹				SOUTH DAKOTA. ¹				TENNESSEE.			
All years...	10,683	6,953	2,049	1,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,734	7,108	547	1,079	44,328	30,447	10,348	3,533
1906.....	675	13	33	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	736	452	43	241	2,810	1,598	210	1,002
1905.....	636	333	91	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	666	527	54	85	2,589	1,954	421	214
1904.....	672	413	85	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	687	571	44	72	2,473	1,942	462	69
1903.....	655	439	68	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	724	600	59	65	2,514	1,864	544	106
1902.....	653	457	76	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	473	39	39	2,904	1,959	674	271
1901.....	741	520	92	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	403	18	48	2,783	1,903	667	213
1900.....	718	500	116	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	360	11	33	2,627	1,819	647	161
1899.....	642	442	115	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	378	19	38	2,319	1,626	556	137
1898.....	618	421	169	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	296	22	39	2,179	1,522	535	122
1897.....	539	384	141	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	308	10	29	2,106	1,412	579	115
1896.....	519	365	139	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	292	15	33	2,016	1,402	517	97
1895.....	510	381	122	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	284	29	28	1,855	1,288	473	94
1894.....	387	280	101	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	305	22	44	1,742	1,155	477	110
1893.....	476	342	131	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	378	26	52	1,684	1,156	432	96
1892.....	400	304	94	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	403	34	47	1,493	1,014	368	111
1891.....	377	297	79	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	246	22	28	1,657	1,054	475	128
1890.....	323	252	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	185	17	23	1,676	1,091	466	119
1889.....	369	291	76	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	198	11	29	1,576	1,033	425	118
1888.....	294	220	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	164	16	25	1,398	923	364	111
1887.....	313	239	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	153	10	25	1,424	963	348	113
Prior to 1887.....	108	48	59	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	48	2	22	495	233	256	6
Without date.....	58	12	43	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	84	24	34	2,008	1,536	452	20

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 51.—APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY YEAR IN WHICH FILED—Continued.

YEAR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS FILED.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED OR ACTED UPON DURING THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906.															
	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.	Total.	Granted.	Denied or discontinued.	Pending.
TEXAS.				UTAH.				VERMONT.				VIRGINIA.				
All years..	87,313	62,655	19,095	5,563	5,921	4,670	592	659	7,111	4,740	1,956	415	14,971	12,129	1,846	996
1906.....	7,054	3,703	435	2,916	483	295	29	159	445	188	22	235	1,223	775	46	402
1905.....	6,262	4,505	931	826	431	349	24	58	449	298	76	75	1,143	924	72	147
1904.....	6,472	4,754	1,203	515	470	384	33	53	359	257	61	41	1,131	979	79	73
1903.....	5,843	4,213	1,328	302	456	375	29	52	448	322	99	27	1,090	928	81	81
1902.....	5,737	4,229	1,303	205	348	288	24	36	463	336	117	10	1,007	833	92	82
1901.....	6,297	4,678	1,443	176	335	267	37	31	396	252	135	9	827	703	77	47
1900.....	5,758	4,318	1,309	131	322	266	34	22	375	259	112	4	923	775	109	39
1899.....	4,781	3,606	1,081	94	306	257	27	22	363	255	104	4	784	675	85	24
1898.....	4,283	3,213	1,008	62	274	222	31	21	333	216	114	3	672	563	92	17
1897.....	4,180	3,090	1,039	51	281	232	28	21	362	239	120	3	620	529	76	15
1896.....	3,853	2,866	931	56	290	235	27	28	406	296	109	1	614	522	81	11
1895.....	3,414	2,536	849	29	250	205	27	18	374	264	110	-----	606	525	73	8
1894.....	3,278	2,431	807	40	221	183	25	13	319	211	108	-----	594	496	95	3
1893.....	3,395	2,453	908	34	215	175	24	16	310	211	98	1	512	419	87	6
1892.....	2,863	2,116	724	23	290	228	45	17	277	180	96	1	479	382	91	6
1891.....	2,865	2,123	731	11	246	185	41	20	276	175	101	-----	506	410	91	5
1890.....	2,735	1,976	730	29	250	188	41	21	230	164	66	-----	481	385	94	2
1889.....	2,344	1,711	618	15	172	126	29	17	241	161	80	-----	455	353	94	8
1888.....	2,134	1,539	582	13	152	107	25	20	248	153	95	-----	431	352	76	3
1887.....	2,010	1,496	501	13	118	93	11	14	217	158	59	-----	400	320	78	2
Prior to 1887.....	983	503	477	3	9	9	-----	-----	205	137	68	-----	319	151	163	5
Without date.....	772	596	157	19	2	1	1	-----	15	8	6	1	154	130	14	10
WASHINGTON.				WEST VIRGINIA.				WISCONSIN.				WYOMING.				
All years..	20,173	16,215	1,397	2,561	15,309	10,308	2,578	2,423	27,687	22,867	1,893	2,927	2,268	1,772	364	132
1906.....	2,402	1,635	119	648	1,319	625	78	616	1,718	1,073	69	576	207	112	29	66
1905.....	2,005	1,635	121	249	1,220	840	129	251	1,800	1,461	122	217	172	141	21	10
1904.....	1,900	1,607	109	184	1,015	702	158	155	1,695	1,404	126	165	173	132	31	10
1903.....	1,833	1,561	107	165	1,111	803	151	157	1,795	1,463	162	170	200	166	26	8
1902.....	1,488	1,245	107	131	995	713	173	109	1,605	1,370	128	107	130	103	24	3
1901.....	1,322	1,107	84	131	952	680	179	93	1,622	1,380	110	132	172	143	25	4
1900.....	1,193	1,009	73	111	810	594	141	75	1,600	1,354	124	122	158	126	29	3
1899.....	1,026	867	64	95	845	614	144	87	1,611	1,398	93	120	117	94	21	2
1898.....	774	633	48	93	674	483	139	52	1,477	1,233	125	119	109	91	18	-----
1897.....	701	611	27	63	714	511	136	67	1,354	1,130	105	119	71	62	9	-----
1896.....	618	526	27	65	646	458	120	68	1,316	1,092	78	146	81	71	8	2
1895.....	623	542	32	49	554	391	114	49	1,367	1,152	98	117	96	78	15	3
1894.....	546	454	37	55	515	370	99	46	1,145	944	89	112	76	62	13	1
1893.....	620	462	59	99	478	330	106	42	1,138	947	84	107	80	61	17	2
1892.....	821	605	93	123	528	372	111	45	1,097	897	86	114	86	67	16	3
1891.....	732	537	87	108	551	401	103	47	1,119	964	61	94	67	55	12	-----
1890.....	640	485	82	73	413	301	88	24	950	804	54	92	69	56	10	3
1889.....	410	311	50	49	453	324	96	33	988	864	56	68	72	56	12	4
1888.....	241	178	32	31	338	246	75	17	887	778	40	69	52	40	12	-----
1887.....	213	164	23	26	346	254	71	21	918	800	43	75	64	46	10	8
Prior to 1887.....	55	38	8	9	91	71	17	3	244	202	21	21	16	10	6	-----
Without date.....	15	8	8	4	741	225	150	366	241	157	19	65	-----	-----	-----	-----

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 52.—APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED IN EACH FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT GRANTED PRIOR TO 1907, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY FIVE-YEAR PERIODS: 1887 TO 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE FILED DURING THE PERIOD—														
	1887 to 1906			1902 to 1906			1897 to 1901			1892 to 1896			1887 to 1891		
	Total.	Granted.		Total.	Granted.		Total.	Granted.		Total.	Granted.		Total.	Granted.	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.
Continental United States.....	1,286,659	925,309	71.9	453,041	304,016	67.1	351,268	264,422	75.3	264,279	196,015	74.2	218,071	160,856	73.8
North Atlantic division.....	199,174	139,336	70.0	66,150	41,183	62.3	53,599	39,528	73.7	43,714	32,036	73.3	35,711	26,589	74.5
Maine.....	17,055	13,736	80.5	5,339	4,079	76.4	4,778	3,898	81.6	3,803	3,208	84.4	3,135	2,551	81.4
New Hampshire.....	10,391	8,561	82.4	2,979	2,391	80.3	2,694	2,259	83.9	2,461	2,037	82.8	2,257	1,874	83.0
Vermont.....	6,891	4,595	66.7	2,164	1,401	64.7	1,829	1,221	66.8	1,686	1,162	68.9	1,212	811	66.9
Massachusetts.....	32,420	22,250	68.6	11,430	6,817	59.6	8,448	6,352	75.2	7,092	5,163	72.8	5,450	3,918	71.9
Rhode Island.....	10,517	6,893	65.5	3,291	1,655	50.3	3,258	2,267	69.6	2,292	1,672	72.9	1,676	1,299	77.5
Connecticut.....	13,340	8,944	67.0	3,742	2,297	61.4	3,257	2,254	69.2	3,116	2,045	65.6	3,225	2,348	72.8
New York.....	35,906	23,232	78.6	11,463	8,332	72.7	10,240	8,206	80.1	7,992	6,567	82.2	6,211	5,127	82.5
New Jersey.....	12,115	7,328	60.5	4,387	2,123	48.4	3,282	2,199	67.0	2,512	1,676	66.7	1,934	1,330	68.8
Pennsylvania.....	60,539	38,797	64.1	21,355	12,088	56.6	15,813	10,872	68.8	12,760	8,506	66.7	10,611	7,331	69.1
South Atlantic division.....	82,669	56,544	68.4	30,697	19,475	63.4	22,611	16,503	73.0	15,649	11,249	71.9	13,712	9,317	67.9
Delaware.....	1,165	885	76.0	419	266	63.5	294	241	82.0	221	184	83.3	231	194	84.0
Maryland.....	13,492	7,836	58.1	5,180	2,738	52.9	3,870	2,329	60.2	2,572	1,570	61.0	1,870	1,199	64.1
District of Columbia.....	3,854	2,261	58.7	624	231	37.0	1,556	986	63.4	997	637	63.9	677	407	60.1
Virginia.....	14,498	11,848	81.7	5,594	4,439	79.4	3,826	3,245	84.8	2,805	2,344	83.6	2,273	1,820	80.1
West Virginia.....	14,477	10,012	69.2	5,660	3,683	65.1	3,995	2,882	72.1	2,721	1,921	70.6	2,101	1,526	72.6
North Carolina.....	8,260	6,655	80.6	3,033	2,376	78.3	2,503	2,130	85.1	1,546	1,256	81.2	1,178	893	75.8
South Carolina ¹															
Georgia.....	16,313	9,538	58.5	5,467	2,622	48.0	3,962	2,737	69.1	3,030	2,054	67.8	3,854	2,125	55.1
Florida.....	10,610	7,509	70.8	4,720	3,120	66.1	2,605	1,953	75.0	1,757	1,283	73.0	1,528	1,153	75.5
North Central division.....	590,542	427,338	72.4	198,593	136,175	68.6	160,926	120,904	75.1	126,102	93,104	73.8	104,921	77,155	73.5
Ohio.....	92,817	63,203	68.1	32,164	20,245	62.9	24,641	17,726	71.9	19,595	13,669	69.8	16,417	11,563	70.4
Indiana.....	84,400	60,233	71.4	27,366	18,281	66.8	23,834	17,288	72.5	18,383	13,621	74.1	14,817	11,043	74.5
Illinois.....	109,179	80,222	73.5	37,241	26,855	72.1	29,643	22,597	76.2	23,466	17,107	72.9	18,829	13,663	72.6
Michigan.....	62,526	41,712	66.7	21,698	13,335	61.5	16,645	11,846	71.2	12,808	8,772	68.5	11,375	7,759	68.2
Wisconsin.....	27,202	22,508	82.7	8,613	6,771	78.6	7,664	6,495	84.7	6,063	5,032	83.0	4,862	4,210	86.6
Minnesota.....	19,078	15,469	81.1	6,301	4,926	78.2	5,526	4,593	83.1	4,018	3,315	82.5	3,233	2,635	81.5
Iowa.....	45,247	34,668	76.6	14,573	10,700	73.4	12,550	9,866	78.6	10,155	7,843	77.2	7,969	6,259	78.5
Missouri.....	74,553	53,155	71.3	26,108	18,120	69.4	20,703	15,172	73.3	15,334	11,209	73.1	12,408	8,654	69.7
North Dakota ¹	5,236	4,268	81.5	1,622	1,261	77.7	1,855	1,555	83.8	1,251	1,049	83.9	508	403	79.3
South Dakota ¹	8,520	6,976	81.9	3,364	2,623	78.0	2,012	1,745	86.7	1,992	1,662	83.4	1,152	946	82.1
Nebraska.....	21,617	16,482	76.2	6,835	5,057	74.0	5,292	4,165	78.7	4,671	3,639	77.9	4,819	3,621	75.1
Kansas.....	40,167	28,442	70.8	12,708	8,001	63.0	10,561	7,856	74.4	8,366	6,186	73.9	8,532	6,399	75.0
South Central division.....	294,585	213,304	72.4	110,572	76,750	69.4	83,359	62,321	74.8	56,221	41,577	74.0	44,433	32,656	73.5
Kentucky.....	46,253	29,761	64.3	15,293	8,981	58.7	12,988	8,651	66.6	10,282	6,935	67.4	7,690	5,194	67.5
Tennessee.....	41,825	28,678	68.6	13,290	9,317	70.1	12,014	8,282	68.9	8,790	6,015	68.4	7,731	5,064	65.5
Alabama.....	31,299	22,519	71.9	12,034	8,317	69.1	8,427	6,195	73.5	5,361	3,961	73.9	5,477	4,046	73.9
Mississippi.....	24,795	19,610	79.1	10,447	7,887	75.5	6,560	5,415	82.5	3,977	3,272	82.3	3,811	3,036	79.7
Louisiana.....	11,716	9,688	82.7	4,766	3,778	79.3	2,970	2,571	86.6	2,053	1,701	82.9	1,927	1,638	85.0
Arkansas.....	32,845	27,379	83.4	12,549	10,124	80.7	9,148	7,849	85.8	5,869	4,915	83.7	5,279	4,401	85.1
Indian Territory ¹	9,724	6,751	69.4	5,408	3,469	64.1	2,873	2,146	74.7	1,155	898	77.7	288	238	82.6
Oklahoma ¹	10,570	7,362	69.6	5,417	3,473	64.1	3,080	2,307	74.9	1,931	1,478	76.5	142	104	73.2
Texas.....	85,558	61,556	71.9	31,368	21,404	68.2	25,299	18,905	74.7	16,803	12,402	73.8	12,088	8,845	73.2
Western division.....	119,689	88,787	74.2	47,029	30,433	64.7	30,773	25,166	81.8	22,593	18,049	79.9	19,294	15,139	78.5
Montana.....	8,294	6,413	77.3	3,053	2,289	75.0	2,427	1,941	80.0	1,663	1,288	77.5	1,151	895	77.8
Idaho.....	4,071	3,193	78.4	1,786	1,353	75.8	1,090	902	82.8	691	558	80.8	504	380	75.4
Wyoming.....	2,252	1,762	78.2	882	654	74.1	627	516	82.3	419	339	80.9	324	253	78.1
Colorado.....	21,637	15,717	72.6	7,440	4,351	58.5	5,489	4,290	78.2	4,158	3,268	78.6	4,550	3,808	83.7
New Mexico.....	3,153	2,425	76.9	1,266	895	70.7	844	677	80.2	605	500	82.6	438	353	80.6
Arizona.....	3,065	2,369	76.8	1,273	944	74.2	912	709	77.7	529	423	80.0	371	293	79.0
Utah.....	5,910	4,660	78.8	2,188	1,691	77.3	1,518	1,244	81.9	1,266	1,026	81.0	938	699	74.5
Nevada.....	1,314	1,036	78.8	530	383	72.3	266	220	82.7	242	208	86.0	276	225	81.5
Washington.....	20,103	16,174	80.5	9,623	7,683	79.8	5,016	4,227	84.3	3,228	2,589	80.2	2,236	1,675	74.9
Oregon.....	12,168	10,064	82.7	4,824	3,923	81.3	3,026	2,603	86.0	2,338	1,942	83.1	1,980	1,596	80.6
California.....	37,702	24,974	66.2	14,164	6,267	44.2	9,558	7,837	82.6	7,454	5,908	79.3	6,526	4,962	76.0

¹See explanatory notes, page 53.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

ALABAMA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Autauga ²	17,915	13,330	13,108	11,623	12	10	5	1	67	75	38	9
Baldwin ³	13,194	8,941	8,603	6,004	9	4	(⁴)	(⁵)	68	45	(⁶)	(⁶)
Barbour.....	35,152	34,898	33,979	29,309	22	24	2	3	63	69	6	10
Bibb ²	18,498	13,824	9,487	7,469	19	8	5	(⁶)	103	58	53	(⁷)
Blount ⁸	23,119	21,927	15,369	9,945	7	6	2	(⁶)	30	27	13	(⁷)
Bullock ⁹	31,944	27,063	29,066	24,474	32	16	3	4	100	59	10	16
Butler.....	25,761	21,641	19,649	14,981	22	24	14	10 ³	85	111	71	10 ¹⁰
Calhoun.....	34,874	33,835	19,591	13,980	17	15	3	1	49	44	15	7
Chambers.....	32,554	26,319	23,440	17,562	11	8	5	1	34	30	21	6
Cherokee.....	21,096	20,459	19,108	11,132	5	(⁶)	2	1	24	(⁶)	10	9
Chilton ²	16,522	14,549	10,793	6,194	7	4	(⁶)	(⁶)	42	27	(⁶)	(⁶)
Choctaw.....	18,136	17,526	15,731	12,676	14	9	2	2	77	51	13	16
Clarke.....	27,790	22,624	17,306	14,663	18	8	3		65	35	17	
Clay ¹¹	17,089	15,765	12,938	9,560	4	2			23	19		
Cleburne.....	13,206	13,218	10,976	8,017	6	2	1		45	15	9	
Coffee ¹²	20,972	12,170	8,119	6,171	19	10	10	11	91	82	123	178
Colbert ¹³	22,341	20,189	16,153	12,537	12	9	1	(¹⁸)	54	45	6	(¹⁸)
Conecuh ³	17,514	14,594	12,605	9,574	15	4	10 ¹³	(¹⁸)	86	27	10 ⁷¹	(¹⁰)
Coosa.....	16,144	15,906	15,113	11,945	6	5			37	31		
Covington.....	15,346	7,536	5,639	4,868	4	(⁶)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	26	(⁶)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)
Crenshaw.....	19,668	15,425	11,726	11,156	13	(⁶)	14	13	66	(⁶)	14 ⁷⁵	(¹⁴)
Cullman ⁸	17,849	13,439	6,355		9	4			50	30		
Dale ¹²	21,189	17,225	12,677	11,325	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Dallas ²	54,657	49,350	48,433	40,705	25	41	21	5	46	83	43	12
Dekalb.....	23,558	21,106	12,675	7,126	9	5	(⁶)	(⁶)	38	24	(⁶)	(⁶)
Elmore ²	26,099	21,732	17,502	14,477	22	13	5	(⁶)	84	60	29	(⁷)
Escambia ³	11,320	8,606	5,719	4,041	9	9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	80	104	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Etowah.....	27,361	21,926	15,398	10,109	13	8	5	1	48	36	32	10
Fayette.....	14,132	12,823	10,135	7,136	3	2	(⁶)	(⁶)	21	16	(⁶)	(⁶)
Franklin ¹³	16,511	10,681	9,155	8,006	6	3	4	1	36	28	44	12
Geneva ¹²	19,096	10,690	4,342	2,959	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Greene.....	24,182	22,007	21,931	18,399	21	17	8	1	87	77	36	5
Hale.....	31,011	26,501	21,792	17,792	38	31	12	1	123	113	45	5
Henry.....	36,147	24,847	18,761	14,191	27	18	11	3	75	72	59	21
Jackson.....	30,508	28,026	25,114	19,410	17	7	6	2	56	25	24	10
Jefferson ²	140,420	88,501	23,272	12,345	137	71	9	2	98	80	39	16
Lamar ¹⁶	16,084	14,187	12,142	8,893	7	4	10 ¹		44	28	16 ⁵	
Lauderdale.....	26,559	23,739	21,035	15,091	11	9	(⁶)	2	41	38	(⁷)	13
Lawrence ¹³	20,124	20,725	21,392	16,658	11	9	8	(⁶)	55	43	37	(⁷)
Lee.....	31,826	28,694	27,262	21,750	17	6	8	1	53	21	29	5
Limestone.....	22,367	21,201	21,600	15,017	8	6	1	(⁶)	36	28	5	(⁷)
Lowndes.....	35,651	31,550	31,176	25,710	13	21	6		36	67	19	(⁷)
Macon.....	23,126	18,439	17,371	17,727	20	10	6	2	86	54	35	11
Madison.....	43,702	38,119	37,625	31,267	45	14	4	7	103	37	11	22
Marengo.....	38,315	33,095	30,890	26,151	40	21	7	(⁶)	104	63	23	(⁷)
Marion.....	14,494	11,347	9,364	6,059	6	2	(¹⁸)		41	18	(¹⁸)	
Marshall ⁸	23,289	18,935	14,585	9,871	8	2	3	2	34	11	21	20
Mobile.....	62,740	51,587	45,653	49,311	73	39	19	(⁶)	116	76	43 ¹	(⁶)
Monroe.....	23,666	18,990	17,091	14,214	11	6	3	1	46	32	18	7
Montgomery ⁹	72,047	56,172	52,356	43,704	71	50	13	4	99	89	25	9
Morgan ⁸	28,820	24,089	16,428	12,187	23	17	4	(⁶)	80	71	24	(⁶)
Perry ²	31,783	29,332	30,741	24,975	29	32	20	6	91	109	65	24
Pickens.....	24,402	22,470	21,479	17,690	16	13	6	(⁶)	66	58	28	(⁷)
Pike.....	29,172	24,423	20,640	17,423	47	15	10	4	161	61	48	23
Randolph.....	21,647	17,219	16,575	12,006	6	(⁶)	1		28	(⁶)	6	
Russell.....	27,083	24,093	24,837	21,636	20	14	3	1	74	58	12	5
St. Clair.....	19,425	17,353	14,462	9,360	5	5	2	1	26	29	14	11
Shelby ²	23,684	20,886	17,236	12,218	7	5	3	(⁶)	30	24	17	(⁷)
Sumter.....	32,710	29,574	28,728	24,109	20	20	13	6	61	68	45	25
Talladega ¹¹	35,773	29,346	23,360	18,064	23	10	10	3	64	34	43	17
Tallapoosa.....	29,675	25,460	23,401	16,963	14	16	5	2	47	63	21	12
Tuscaloosa.....	36,147	30,352	24,957	20,081	22	22	12	2	61	72	48	10
Walker ²	25,162	16,078	9,479	6,543	16 ²³	16 ⁸	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	16 ⁶⁶	16 ³⁵	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)
Washington.....	11,134	7,935	4,588	3,912	9	3	(⁴)	(⁶)	81	38	(⁴)	(⁶)
Wilcox.....	35,631	30,816	31,828	28,377	27	33			76	107		
Winston ⁸	9,554	6,552	4,253	4,155	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Chilton formed, as Baker (name changed from Baker between 1870 and 1880), from parts of Autauga, Bibb, Perry, and Shelby in 1868; part of Dallas annexed to Chilton in 1875; part of Shelby annexed to Jefferson between 1880 and 1890; part of Jefferson annexed to Walker between 1890 and 1900.³ Escambia formed from parts of Baldwin and Conecuh in 1868.⁴ The counties of Baldwin, Mobile, and Washington form one judicial district, and the divorces are not separable; hence all are credited to Mobile county.⁵ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁶ Less than 1.⁷ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁸ Cullman formed from parts of Blount, Marshall, Morgan, and Winston in 1877; part of Blount annexed to Cullman between 1880 and 1890.⁹ Parts of Montgomery annexed to Bullock and Elmore in 1877.¹⁰ Divorces for Escambia county prior to February, 1885, are included with those for Conecuh county. From 1868 to 1872 divorces for Conecuh and Escambia counties are included with those for Butler county.¹¹ Part of Clay annexed to Talladega in 1877; part of Talladega annexed to Clay in 1895.¹² Geneva formed from parts of Coffee and Dale in 1868.¹³ Part of Colbert annexed to Franklin and part of Lawrence annexed to Colbert between 1890 and 1900. First court with divorce jurisdiction in Colbert county established in 1871; 2 divorces granted in 1871, 2 in 1872.¹⁴ The counties of Covington and Crenshaw prior to 1886 formed one judicial district, and the divorces are not separable; hence they are credited to Crenshaw county.¹⁵ Name changed from Sanford to Lamar between 1870 and 1880. Divorces for Marion county prior to 1886 included with those for Lamar.¹⁶ The counties of Walker and Winston form one judicial district. The divorces are credited to Walker county.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

ARIZONA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹				COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹			
	1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.			1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890				1900	1890	1900	1890
Apache ²	8,297	4,281	2	2	24	47	Pima ⁴	14,689	12,673	18	12	123	95
Cochise	9,251	6,938	16	12	173	173	Pinal	7,779	4,251	4	3	51	71
Coconino ³	5,514		8	(⁵)	145	(⁵)	Santa Cruz ⁴	4,545		(⁴)		(⁴)	
Gila	4,973	2,021	9	2	181	99	Yavapai ³	13,799	8,685	23	*11	167	*127
Graham	14,162	5,670	17	2	120	35	Yuma	4,145	2,671	4	1	97	37
Maricopa	20,457	10,986	34	11	166	100	San Carlos Indian reservation	3,065					
Mohave	3,426	1,444	6	2	175	139							
Navajo ²	8,829		4		45								

ARKANSAS.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Arkansas ⁶	12,973	11,432	8,038	8,268	14	14	5	1	108	122	62	12
Ashley	19,734	13,295	10,156	8,042	26	14	6	(⁵)	132	105	59	(⁵)
Baxter ⁷	9,298	8,527	6,004		8	(⁵)	2		86	(⁵)	33	
Benton	31,611	27,716	20,328	13,831	29	13	6		92	47	30	
Boone ⁸	16,396	15,816	12,146	7,032	9	10			55	63		
Bradley ⁹	9,651	7,972	6,285	8,646	10	3	2	1	104	38	32	12
Calhoun	8,539	7,267	5,671	3,853	13	6	5	5	152	83	88	130
Carroll ⁹	18,848	17,288	13,337	5,780	24	17	9	(⁵)	127	98	67	(⁵)
Chicot ⁶	14,528	11,419	10,117	7,214	31	20			213	175		
Clark ¹⁰	21,289	20,997	15,771	11,953	16	9	7	7	75	43	44	59
Clay ¹¹	15,886	12,200	7,213		19	(⁵)	5		120	(⁵)	69	
Cleburne ¹²	9,628	7,884			5	3			52	38		
Cleveland ⁹	11,620	11,362	8,370		12	(⁵)	4		103	(⁵)	48	
Columbia ¹³	22,077	19,893	14,090	11,397	21	8	4	7	95	40	28	61
Conway ¹⁴	19,772	19,459	12,755	8,112	29	20	7	4	147	103	55	49
Craighead	19,505	12,025	7,037	4,577	34	15	(⁵)	(⁵)	174	125	(⁵)	(⁵)
Crawford ¹⁵	21,270	21,714	14,740	8,957	28	26	8	(⁵)	132	120	54	(⁵)
Crittenden ¹⁶	14,529	13,940	9,415	3,831	18	11	6	(¹⁷)	124	79	64	(¹⁸)
Cross	11,051	7,693	5,050	3,915	12	11			109	143		
Dallas ⁹	11,518	9,296	6,505	5,707	7	7	3	1	61	75	46	18
Desha ⁵	11,511	10,324	8,973	6,125	26	15	7	2	226	145	78	33
Drew ⁶	19,451	17,352	12,231	9,960	28	16	10	3	144	92	82	30
Faulkner ¹⁴	20,780	18,342	12,786		17	(⁵)	6		82	(⁵)	47	
Franklin ^{8, 15}	17,395	19,934	14,951	9,627	17	(⁵)	8	5	98	(⁵)	54	52
Fulton ⁷	12,917	10,984	6,720	4,843	12	8			93	73		
Garland ¹⁹	18,773	15,328	9,023		(⁵)	(⁵)	8		(⁵)	(⁵)	89	
Grant ¹⁹	7,671	7,786	6,185	3,943	4	(⁵)	2	(⁵)	52	(⁵)	32	(⁵)
Greene ¹¹	16,979	12,908	7,480	7,573	15	10	4	(⁵)	88	77	53	(⁵)
Hempstead ²⁰	24,101	22,796	19,015	13,768	22	16	12	(⁵)	91	70	63	22
Hot Spring ^{10, 19}	12,748	11,603	7,775	5,877	14	(⁵)	8	(⁵)	110	(⁵)	103	(⁵)

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Part of Apache taken to form Navajo in 1895.³ Coconino formed from parts of Yavapai in 1891. One divorce reported for Coconino in 1891 and 6 in 1892 which are included with Yavapai.⁴ Part of Pima taken to form Santa Cruz in 1899. One divorce reported for Santa Cruz in 1899, 3 in 1900, 10 in 1901, and 5 in 1902.⁵ Lincoln formed from parts of Arkansas, Desha, Drew, and Jefferson in 1871; 5 divorces granted in 1872; part of Lincoln taken to form part of Cleveland in 1873; parts of Lincoln and Chicot annexed to Desha in 1879; part of Arkansas annexed to Jefferson and part of Desha annexed to Arkansas between 1880 and 1890.⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁷ Baxter formed from parts of Fulton, Izard, Marion, and Searcy in 1873; part of Fulton annexed to Izard in 1873.⁸ Boone formed from parts of Carroll and Marion in 1869. Parts of Madison annexed to Carroll in 1869 and to Franklin in 1885.⁹ Cleveland formed, as Dorsey, from parts of Bradley, Dallas, Jefferson, and Lincoln in 1873. Name changed in 1885.¹⁰ Parts of Clark annexed to Hot Spring in 1872, and to Pike in 1873 and 1876. Part of Pike taken to form part of Howard in 1873.¹¹ Clay formed from parts of Greene and Randolph in 1873; part of Greene annexed to Clay between 1890 and 1900; part of Randolph annexed to Greene in 1873.¹² Cleburne formed from parts of Independence, Van Buren, and White in 1883. Part of Van Buren taken to form part of Stone in 1873; part of White annexed to Prairie in 1875.¹³ Nevada formed from parts of Columbia, Hempstead, and Ouachita in 1871.¹⁴ Faulkner formed from parts of Conway and Pulaski in 1873; part of Perry annexed to Conway in 1873.¹⁵ Part of Franklin annexed to Crawford between 1890 and 1900; part of Franklin taken to form part of Logan in 1871.¹⁶ Lee formed from parts of Crittenden, Monroe, Phillips, and St. Francis in 1873; parts of Crittenden and Monroe annexed to St. Francis in 1873; part of Monroe annexed to Phillips in 1873; part of Prairie annexed to Monroe between 1880 and 1890.¹⁷ Less than 1.¹⁸ Less than 1 in 100,000.¹⁹ Garland formed from parts of Hot Spring, Montgomery, and Saline in 1873. Grant formed from parts of Hot Spring, Jefferson, and Saline in 1869. Parts of Clark and Montgomery annexed to Hot Spring in 1872 and 1873, respectively; part of Hot Spring annexed to Saline in 1875.²⁰ Howard formed from parts of Hempstead, Pike, Polk, and Sevier in 1873; part of Howard annexed to Sevier between 1890 and 1900. Part of Hempstead taken to form part of Nevada in 1871.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Howard ²	14,076	13,789	9,917	-----	12	6	3	-----	85	44	30	-----
Independence ^{3, 4}	22,557	21,961	18,086	14,566	17	17	9	5	75	77	50	34
Izard ^{4, 5}	13,506	13,038	10,857	6,806	4	(^e)	3	1	30	(^e)	28	15
Jackson	18,383	15,179	10,877	7,268	34	18	9	3	185	119	83	41
Jefferson ^{7, 8}	40,972	40,881	22,386	15,733	217	88	22	6	530	215	98	38
Johnson ⁹	17,448	16,758	11,565	9,152	20	12	5	2	115	72	43	22
Lafayette ¹⁰	10,594	7,700	5,730	9,139	26	4	3	1	245	52	52	11
Lawrence ¹¹	16,491	12,984	8,782	5,981	28	15	7	2	170	116	80	33
Lee ¹²	19,409	18,886	13,288	-----	31	23	16	-----	160	122	120	-----
Lincoln ⁷	13,389	10,255	9,255	-----	48	28	9	(^r)	359	273	97	(^r)
Little River	13,731	8,903	6,404	3,236	24	10	-----	-----	248	112	-----	-----
Logan ⁹	20,563	20,774	14,885	-----	19	12	9	-----	92	58	60	-----
Lonoke ¹³	22,544	19,263	12,146	-----	19	13	8	-----	84	67	66	-----
Madison ¹⁴	19,864	17,402	11,455	8,231	(^e)	(^e)	3	2	(^e)	(^e)	26	24
Marion ¹⁵	11,377	10,390	7,907	3,979	7	4	(^e)	(^e)	62	38	(^e)	(^e)
Miller ¹⁰	17,558	14,714	9,919	-----	36	16	7	-----	205	109	71	-----
Mississippi	16,384	11,635	7,332	3,633	24	9	5	3	146	77	68	83
Monroe ¹⁵	16,816	15,336	9,574	8,336	45	(^e)	11	4	268	(^e)	115	48
Montgomery ¹⁶	9,444	7,923	5,729	2,984	8	7	7	2	85	88	122	67
Nevada ¹⁷	16,609	14,832	12,959	-----	15	11	6	-----	90	74	46	-----
Newton	12,538	9,950	6,120	4,374	7	5	3	1	56	50	49	23
Ouachita ¹⁷	20,892	17,033	11,758	12,975	24	11	6	(^e)	115	65	51	(^e)
Perry ¹⁸	7,294	5,538	3,872	2,685	9	7	(^e)	(^e)	123	126	(^e)	(^e)
Phillips ¹²	26,561	25,341	21,262	15,372	(^e)	25	18	4	(^e)	99	85	26
Pike ¹⁹	10,301	8,537	6,345	3,788	10	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	97	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)
Poinsett	7,025	4,272	2,192	1,720	13	4	-----	(^e)	185	94	-----	(^e)
Polk ²	18,352	9,283	5,857	3,376	28	7	-----	(^e)	153	75	-----	(^e)
Pope ⁹	21,715	19,458	14,322	8,386	19	12	8	2	87	62	56	24
Prairie ^{13, 20}	11,875	11,374	8,435	5,604	12	7	4	4	101	62	47	71
Pulaski ^{14, 21}	63,179	47,329	32,616	32,066	175	81	33	9	277	171	101	28
Randolph ²²	17,156	14,485	11,724	7,466	17	10	8	3	99	69	68	40
St. Francis ¹²	17,157	13,543	8,389	6,714	17	7	4	(^e)	99	52	48	(^e)
Saline ^{16, 21}	13,122	11,311	8,953	3,911	12	8	7	2	91	71	78	51
Scott ⁹	13,183	12,635	9,174	7,483	13	9	(^e)	(^e)	99	71	(^e)	(^e)
Searcy ²³	11,988	9,664	7,278	5,614	7	6	4	1	58	62	55	18
Sebastian	36,935	33,200	19,560	12,940	71	55	(^e)	(^e)	192	166	(^e)	(^e)
Sevier ²	16,339	10,072	6,192	4,492	11	5	-----	-----	67	50	-----	-----
Sharp ¹¹	12,199	10,418	9,047	5,400	5	4	(^e)	(^e)	41	38	(^e)	(^e)
Stone ⁴	8,100	7,043	5,089	-----	5	4	2	-----	62	57	39	-----
Union	22,495	14,977	13,419	10,571	12	9	5	1	53	60	37	9
Van Buren ³	11,220	8,567	9,565	5,107	6	4	3	2	53	47	31	39
Washington	34,256	32,024	23,844	17,266	24	16	7	-----	70	50	29	-----
White ^{3, 20}	24,864	22,946	17,794	10,347	17	14	9	-----	68	61	51	10
Woodruff ²⁰	16,304	14,009	8,646	6,891	30	14	7	2	184	100	81	29
Yell ⁹	22,750	18,015	13,852	8,048	26	17	-----	-----	114	94	-----	-----

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Howard formed from parts of Hempstead, Pike, Polk, and Sevier in 1873; part of Howard annexed to Sevier between 1890 and 1900. Part of Hempstead taken to form part of Nevada in 1871.³ Cleburne formed from parts of Independence, Van Buren, and White in 1883. Part of Van Buren taken to form part of Stone in 1873; part of White annexed to Prairie in 1875.⁴ Stone formed from parts of Independence, Izard, Searcy, and Van Buren in 1873; parts of Independence annexed to Izard in 1873 and to Sharp in 1875.⁵ Baxter formed from parts of Fulton, Izard, Marion, and Searcy in 1873; part of Fulton annexed to Izard in 1873.⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁷ Lincoln formed from parts of Arkansas, Desha, Drew, and Jefferson in 1871; 5 divorces granted in 1872; part of Lincoln taken to form part of Cleveland in 1873; parts of Lincoln and Chicot annexed to Desha in 1879; part of Arkansas annexed to Jefferson and part of Desha annexed to Arkansas between 1880 and 1890.⁸ Parts of Jefferson taken to form part of Grant in 1869 and part of Cleveland in 1873.⁹ Logan formed from parts of Franklin, Johnson, Scott, and Yell in 1871; part of Pope annexed to Johnson in 1877.¹⁰ Miller formed from part of Lafayette in 1875.¹¹ Sharp formed from part of Lawrence in 1868; part of Independence annexed to Sharp in 1875.¹² Lee formed from parts of Crittenden, Monroe, Phillips, and St. Francis in 1873; parts of Crittenden and Monroe annexed to St. Francis in 1873; part of Monroe annexed to Phillips in 1873; part of Prairie annexed to Monroe between 1880 and 1890.¹³ Lonoke formed from parts of Prairie and Pulaski in 1873; part annexed to Pulaski in 1875 and part of Prairie annexed to Lonoke between 1880 and 1890.¹⁴ Boone formed from parts of Carroll and Marion in 1869. Parts of Madison annexed to Carroll in 1869 and to Franklin in 1885.¹⁵ Parts of Marion taken to form part of Boone in 1869 and part of Baxter in 1873; part of Searcy annexed to Marion in 1875.¹⁶ Garland formed from parts of Hot Spring, Montgomery, and Saline in 1873. Grant formed from parts of Hot Spring, Jefferson, and Saline in 1869. Parts of Clark and Montgomery annexed to Hot Spring in 1872 and 1873, respectively; part of Hot Spring annexed to Saline in 1875.¹⁷ Nevada formed from parts of Columbia, Hempstead, and Ouachita in 1871.¹⁸ Faulkner formed from parts of Conway and Pulaski in 1873; part of Perry annexed to Conway in 1873.¹⁹ Parts of Clark annexed to Hot Spring in 1872, and to Pike in 1873 and 1876. Part of Pike taken to form part of Howard in 1873.²⁰ Parts of White and Woodruff annexed to Prairie in 1875; part of Prairie annexed to Monroe between 1880 and 1890.²¹ Parts of Pulaski taken to form parts of Faulkner and Lonoke in 1873; parts annexed to Saline in 1873 and 1875; part of Saline annexed to Pulaski in 1875.²² Clay formed from parts of Greene and Randolph in 1873; part of Greene annexed to Clay between 1890 and 1900; part of Randolph annexed to Greene in 1873.²³ Parts of Searcy taken to form parts of Baxter and Stone in 1873, and part annexed to Marion in 1875.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Alameda.....	130,197	93,864	62,976	24,237	177	102	49	7	136	109	78	29
Alpine.....	509	667	539	685	(²)	(²)	1	1	(²)	186	146	146
Amador.....	11,116	10,320	11,384	9,582	15	9	8	4	135	87	70	42
Butte.....	17,117	17,939	18,721	11,403	23	17	9	6	134	95	48	53
Calaveras.....	11,200	8,882	9,094	8,895	13	4	4	4	116	45	44	45
Colusa ⁴	7,364	14,640	13,118	6,165	11	11	6	3	149	75	46	49
Contra Costa.....	18,046	13,515	12,525	8,461	14	47	11	4	78	348	88	47
Del Norte ⁵	2,408	2,592	2,584	2,022	3	3	2	1	125	116	77	49
Eldorado.....	8,986	9,232	10,683	10,309	6	4	7	5	67	43	66	49
Fresno ⁶	37,862	32,026	8,478	6,336	65	47	10	1	172	147	106	16
Glenn ⁴	5,150				5	(⁴)			97	(⁴)		
Humboldt ⁷	27,104	23,469	15,512	6,140	31	16	14	5	114	68	90	68
Inyo.....	4,377	3,544	2,928	1,956	5	3			114	85		
Kern.....	16,480	9,808	5,601	2,925	29	12	4	1	176	122	71	34
Kings ⁸	9,871				15				152			
Lake ⁹	6,017	7,101	6,596	2,969	5	8	8	1	83	113	121	34
Lassen.....	4,511	4,239	3,340	1,327	3	4	5	1	67	94	150	75
Los Angeles ¹⁰	170,298	101,454	33,381	15,309	373	177	31	8	219	174	93	52
Madera ⁶	6,364				8				126			
Marin.....	15,702	13,072	11,324	6,903	10	8	8	3	64	61	71	43
Mariposa.....	4,720	3,787	4,339	4,572	5	1	2	2	106	26	46	44
Mendocino.....	20,465	17,612	12,800	7,545	24	12	5	4	117	68	39	53
Merced.....	9,215	8,085	5,656	2,807	10	6	6	1	109	74	106	36
Modoc ⁵	5,076	4,986	4,399		7	4	5		138	80	114	
Mono.....	2,167	2,002	7,499	430	3	2			138	100		
Monterey ¹¹	19,380	18,637	11,302	9,876	15	13	5	4	77	70	44	41
Napa ⁹	16,451	16,411	13,235	7,163	20	10	5	4	122	61	38	56
Nevada.....	17,789	17,369	20,823	19,134	(¹³)	(¹³)	13	9	(¹³)	(¹³)	62	47
Orange ¹⁰	19,696	13,589			14	(¹⁰)			71	(¹⁰)		
Placer.....	15,786	15,101	14,232	11,357	13	11	8	5	82	73	56	44
Plumas.....	4,657	4,933	6,180	4,489	2	1	3	2	43	20	49	46
Riverside ¹²	17,897				21				117			
Sacramento.....	45,915	40,339	34,390	26,830	102	70	59	30	222	174	172	112
San Benito ¹¹	6,633	6,412	5,584		6	6	6		90	94	107	
San Bernardino ¹³	27,929	25,497	7,786	3,988	38	27	6	3	136	106	77	75
San Diego ¹³	35,090	34,987	8,618	4,951	48	55	(¹²)	(¹²)	137	157	(¹²)	(¹²)
San Francisco.....	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	(¹²)	(¹²)	271	96	(¹²)	(¹²)	116	64
San Joaquin.....	35,452	28,629	24,349	21,050	54	35	16	11	152	122	68	
San Luis Obispo.....	16,637	16,072	9,142	4,772	16	16	6	(²)	96	100	66	(²)
San Mateo.....	12,094	10,087	8,669	6,635	11	11	6	3	91	109	69	45
Santa Barbara ¹⁴	18,934	15,754	9,513	7,784	23	18	5	(²)	121	114	53	(²)
Santa Clara.....	60,216	48,005	35,039	26,246	66	40	26	10	110	83	74	38
Santa Cruz.....	21,512	19,270	12,802	8,743	34	20	10	3	158	104	78	34
Shasta.....	17,318	12,133	9,492	4,173	31	19	8	(¹²)	179	157	84	(¹²)
Sierra.....	4,017	5,051	6,623	5,619	5	3	4	3	124	59	60	53
Siskiyou ⁵	16,962	12,163	8,610	6,848	22	11	2	5	130	90	23	(⁷)
Solano.....	24,143	20,946	18,475	16,871	26	17	9	4	108	81	49	24
Sonoma.....	38,480	32,721	25,926	19,819	46	22	12	9	120	67	46	45
Stanislaus.....	9,550	10,040	8,751	6,499	14	9	5	3	147	90	57	46
Sutter.....	5,886	5,469	5,159	5,030	5	2	(¹²)	(¹²)	85	37	(¹²)	(¹²)
Tehama.....	10,996	9,916	9,301	3,587	13	36	11	2	118	363	118	56
Trinity.....	4,383	3,719	4,999	3,213	3	1	1	2	68	27	20	62
Tulare ⁸	18,375	24,574	11,281	4,533	21	17	10	2	114	69	89	44
Tuolumne.....	11,166	6,082	7,848	8,150	15	4	2	3	134	66	25	37
Ventura ¹⁴	14,367	10,071	5,073		14	8	2		97	79	39	
Yolo.....	13,618	12,684	11,772	9,899	17	12	7	4	125	95	59	40
Yuba.....	8,620	9,636	11,284	10,851	16	10	9	11	186	104	80	101

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Less than 1.

³ Less than 1 in 100,000.

⁴ Glenn formed from part of Colusa in 1891; 3 divorces reported for 1891 and 3 for 1892 which are included under Colusa.

⁵ Modoc formed from part of Siskiyou in 1874. Part of Del Norte annexed to Siskiyou between 1880 and 1890 and part of Klamath annexed to Siskiyou in 1874.

⁶ Madera formed from part of Fresno in 1893.

⁷ Klamath with a population of 1,686 in 1870 was annexed to Humboldt and Siskiyou in 1874. Rate given after Humboldt in 1870 is for Klamath, Humboldt, and Siskiyou.

⁸ Kings formed from part of Tulare in 1893.

⁹ Part of Lake annexed to Napa in 1872.

¹⁰ Orange formed from part of Los Angeles in 1889; 5 divorces reported in 1890, 14 in 1891, and 9 in 1892.

¹¹ San Benito formed from part of Monterey in 1874.

¹² Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

¹³ Riverside formed from parts of San Bernardino and San Diego in 1893.

¹⁴ Ventura formed from part of Santa Barbara in 1871.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

COLORADO.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹				COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹			
	1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.			1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890				1900	1890	1900	1890
Arapahoe	153,017	132,135	297	341	194	258	Las Animas ²	21,842	17,208	24	22	110	128
Archuleta	2,117	826	3	2	142	242	Lincoln ⁶	926	689	(10)	(5)	(11)	(5)
Baca ²	769	1,479	1	(2)	132	(2)	Logan ¹⁵	3,292	3,070	2	4	61	130
Bent ³	3,049	1,313	2	(4)	66	(4)	Mesa	9,267	4,260	8	6	86	141
Boulder	21,544	14,082	30	13	139	92	Mineral ¹²	1,913		7		366	
Chaffee ⁵	7,085	6,612	13	12	183	181	Montezuma ¹⁴	3,058	1,529	2	(14)	65	(14)
Cheyenne ⁶	501	534		(5)		(5)	Montrose	4,535	3,980	15	8	331	201
Clear Creek	7,082	7,184	8	7	113	97	Morgan ¹⁶	3,268	1,601	1	(16)	31	(16)
Conejos	8,794	7,193	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	Otero ¹⁷	11,522	4,192	11	(17)	95	(17)
Costilla	4,632	3,491	2	2	43	57	Ouray	4,731	6,510	9	9	190	138
Custer	2,937	2,970	1	3	34	101	Park	2,998	3,548	3	3	100	85
Delta	5,487	2,534	5	2	91	79	Phillips ¹⁸	1,583	2,642	1	(18)	63	(18)
Dolores	1,134	1,498	2	4	176	267	Pitkin	7,020	8,929	10	21	142	235
Douglas	3,120	3,006	3	3	96	100	Prowers ¹⁸	3,766	1,969	2	(18)	53	(18)
Eagle	3,008	3,725	3	3	100	81	Pueblo	34,448	31,491	62	45	180	143
El Paso ⁷	31,602	21,239	92	30	291	141	Rio Blanco ⁹	1,690	1,200	2	(9)	118	(9)
Elbert ⁸	3,101	1,856	2	1	64	54	Rio Grande ¹²	4,080	3,451	5	4	123	116
Fremont ⁶	15,636	9,156	20	13	128	142	Routt	3,661	2,369	6	2	164	84
Garfield ⁹	5,835	4,478	10	10	171	223	Saguache ¹²	3,853	3,313	5	3	130	91
Gilpin	6,690	5,867	8	4	120	68	San Juan	2,342	1,572	5	2	213	127
Grand	741	604	(10)		(11)		San Miguel	5,379	2,909	7	4	130	138
Gunnison	5,331	4,359	7	8	131	184	Sedgwick ¹⁹	971	1,293	1	(19)	103	(19)
Hinsdale ¹²	1,609	862	3	3	186	348	Summit	2,744	1,906	2	4	73	210
Huerfano	8,395	6,882	5	5	60	73	Teller ²⁰	29,002		(20)		(20)	
Jefferson	9,306	8,450	6	12	64	142	Washington ²¹	1,241	2,301	1	2	81	87
Kiowa ¹³	701	1,243	(10)	(18)	(11)	(18)	Weld ¹⁶	16,808	11,736	14	18	83	153
Kit Carson ⁸	1,580	2,472	1	(5)	63	(5)	Yuma ²¹	1,729	2,596	2	(21)	116	(21)
La Plata ¹⁴	7,016	5,509	20	12	285	218							
Lake	18,054	14,663	30	40	166	273							
Larimer	12,168	9,712	12	9	99	93							

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
					Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Fairfield	184,203	150,081	112,042	95,276	109	110	71	77	59	73	63	81
Hartford	195,480	147,180	125,382	109,007	84	86	64	72	43	58	51	66
Litchfield	63,672	53,542	52,044	48,727	27	34	27	33	42	64	52	68
Middlesex	41,760	39,524	35,589	36,099	15	17	14	22	36	43	39	61
New Haven	269,163	209,058	156,523	121,257	139	137	110	129	52	66	70	106
New London ²²	82,758	76,634	73,152	66,570	44	57	46	57	53	74	63	86
Tolland	24,523	25,081	24,112	22,000	15	22	20	24	61	88	83	109
Windham ²²	46,861	45,158	43,856	38,518	23	29	30	37	49	64	68	96

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Baca formed from part of Las Animas in 1889; 1 divorce reported for Baca in 1889, 1 in 1890, 1 in 1891, and 2 in 1892.³ Parts of Bent taken to form Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers, and parts of Cheyenne and Lincoln in 1889.⁴ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁵ Part of Chaffee annexed to Fremont between 1890 and 1900. Part of Fremont taken to form part of Teller in 1899.⁶ Cheyenne and Lincoln formed from parts of Bent and Elbert in 1889; 1 divorce reported for Cheyenne in 1890 and 1 in 1891. One divorce reported for Lincoln in 1890, 1 in 1891, and 1 in 1892.⁷ Part of El Paso taken to form part of Teller in 1899.⁸ Parts of Elbert taken to form Kit Carson and parts of Cheyenne and Lincoln in 1889. Two divorces reported for Kit Carson in 1890, 4 in 1891, and 2 in 1892.⁹ Part of Garfield taken to form Rio Blanco in 1889; 3 divorces reported for Rio Blanco in 1891 and 2 in 1892.¹⁰ Less than 1.¹¹ Less than 1 in 100,000.¹² Mineral formed from parts of Hinsdale, Rio Grande, and Saguache in 1893.¹³ Kiowa formed from part of Bent in 1889; 2 divorces reported in 1889, 6 in 1890, and 2 in 1892.¹⁴ Part of La Plata taken to form Montezuma in 1889. Two divorces reported for Montezuma in 1889, 5 in 1890, 2 in 1891, and 1 in 1892.¹⁵ Part of Logan taken to form Phillips in 1889. One divorce reported for Phillips in 1889, 5 in 1890, 3 in 1891, and 7 in 1892.¹⁶ Morgan formed from part of Weld in 1889; 3 divorces reported in 1890, 1 in 1891, and 13 in 1892.¹⁷ Otero formed from part of Bent in 1889; 2 divorces reported in 1889, 2 in 1890, 10 in 1891, and 7 in 1892.¹⁸ Prowers formed from part of Bent in 1889; 1 divorce reported in 1889, 2 in 1890, and 2 in 1892.¹⁹ Sedgwick formed from part of Logan in 1889; 1 divorce reported in 1892.²⁰ Teller formed from parts of El Paso and Fremont in 1889; 60 divorces reported for Teller in 1900, 91 in 1901, and 99 in 1902.²¹ Part of Washington taken to form Yuma in 1889; 1 divorce reported for Yuma in 1892.²² Part of Windham annexed to New London in 1881.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

DELAWARE.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Kent.....	32,762	32,664	32,874	29,804	3	22	3	2	9	67	9	7
Newcastle.....	109,697	97,182	77,716	63,515	24	8	9	6	22	8	12	9
Sussex.....	42,276	38,647	36,018	31,696	2	.....	3	2	5	.....	8	6

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[No county organization.]

FLORIDA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Alachua.....	32,245	22,934	16,462	17,328	17	11	10	3	53	48	61	17
Baker.....	4,516	3,333	2,303	1,325	5	1	(²)	(³)	111	30	(⁴)	(⁵)
Bradford.....	10,295	7,516	6,112	3,671	9	4	4	(⁶)	87	53	65	(⁷)
Brevard.....	5,158	3,401	1,478	1,216	8	5	1	.....	155	147	68	.....
Calhoun.....	5,132	1,681	1,580	998	3	1	(⁸)	(⁹)	58	59	(¹⁰)	(¹¹)
Citrus.....	5,391	2,394	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	37	84	.....	.....
Clay.....	5,635	5,154	2,638	2,098	4	(¹²)	3	(¹³)	71	(¹⁴)	106	(¹⁵)
Columbia.....	17,094	12,877	9,589	7,335	5	6	4	(¹⁶)	29	47	42	(¹⁷)
Dade.....	4,955	861	257	85	13	(¹⁸)	.....	.....	262	(¹⁹)	.....	.....
De Soto.....	8,047	4,944	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	162	61	.....	.....
Duval.....	39,733	26,800	19,431	11,921	(²⁰)	(²¹)	16	6	(²²)	(²³)	82	50
Escambia.....	28,313	20,188	12,156	7,817	(²⁴)	(²⁵)	5	1	(²⁶)	(²⁷)	41	13
Franklin.....	4,890	3,308	1,791	1,256	5	4	1	.....	102	121	56	.....
Gadsden.....	15,284	11,894	12,169	9,802	(²⁸)	(²⁹)	4	1	(³⁰)	(³¹)	33	10
Hamilton.....	11,881	8,507	6,790	5,749	5	2	2	2	42	24	29	35
Hernando.....	3,638	2,476	4,248	2,938	2	2	3	(³²)	55	81	71	(³³)
Hillsboro.....	36,013	14,941	5,814	3,216	65	23	3	1	180	154	52	31
Holmes.....	7,762	4,336	2,170	1,572	(³⁴)	(³⁵)	(³⁶)	(³⁷)	(³⁸)	(³⁹)	(⁴⁰)	(⁴¹)
Jackson.....	23,377	17,544	14,372	9,528	17	7	5	3	73	40	35	31
Jefferson.....	16,195	15,757	16,065	13,398	8	9	6	1	49	57	37	7
Lafayette.....	4,987	3,686	2,441	1,783	5	(⁴²)	1	(⁴³)	100	(⁴⁴)	41	(⁴⁵)
Lake.....	7,467	8,034	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	40	37	.....	.....
Lee.....	3,071	1,414	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	228	212	.....	.....
Leon.....	19,887	17,752	19,662	15,236	8	8	8	1	40	45	41	7
Levy.....	8,603	6,586	5,767	2,018	9	7	6	1	105	106	104	50
Liberty.....	2,956	1,452	1,362	1,050	1	.....	1	.....	34	.....	73	.....
Madison.....	15,446	14,316	14,798	11,121	11	6	5	3	71	42	34	27
Manatee.....	4,663	2,895	3,544	1,931	4	2	2	(⁴⁶)	86	69	56	(⁴⁷)
Marion.....	24,403	20,796	13,046	10,504	22	17	9	2	90	82	69	19
Monroe.....	18,006	18,786	10,940	5,657	28	13	6	6	156	69	55	106
Nassau.....	9,654	8,294	6,635	4,247	7	3	3	2	73	36	45	47
Orange.....	11,374	12,584	6,618	2,195	9	13	6	3	79	103	91	137
Osceola.....	3,444	3,133	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	87	64	.....	.....
Pasco.....	6,054	4,249	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	66	71	.....	.....
Polk.....	12,472	7,905	3,181	3,169	11	8	2	1	88	101	63	32
Putnam.....	11,641	11,186	6,261	3,821	12	12	8	(⁴⁸)	103	107	128	(⁴⁹)
St. John.....	9,165	8,712	4,535	2,618	12	9	2	(⁵⁰)	131	103	44	(⁵¹)
Santa Rosa.....	10,293	7,961	6,645	3,312	7	6	2	(⁵²)	68	75	30	(⁵³)
Sumter.....	6,187	5,363	4,686	2,952	5	3	2	(⁵⁴)	81	56	43	(⁵⁵)
Suwanee.....	14,554	10,524	7,161	3,556	11	7	3	1	76	67	42	28
Taylor.....	3,999	2,122	2,279	1,453	3	1	1	(⁵⁶)	75	47	44	(⁵⁷)
Volusia.....	10,003	8,467	3,294	1,723	18	9	5	1	180	106	152	58
Wakulla.....	5,149	3,117	2,723	2,506	2	(⁵⁸)	(⁵⁹)	(⁶⁰)	39	(⁶¹)	(⁶²)	(⁶³)
Walton.....	9,346	4,816	4,201	3,041	5	2	(⁶⁴)	(⁶⁵)	53	42	(⁶⁶)	(⁶⁷)
Washington.....	10,154	6,426	4,089	2,302	3	1	2	(⁶⁸)	30	16	49	(⁶⁹)

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Less than 1.

³ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.

⁵ Part of Brevard taken to form part of Osceola in 1887. Part of Volusia annexed to Brevard in 1879.

⁶ Citrus and Pasco formed from parts of Hernando in 1887.

⁷ De Soto formed from part of Manatee in 1887.

⁸ Part of Hillsboro annexed to Polk in 1874. Part of Pasco annexed to Polk between 1890 and 1900.

⁹ Part of Lafayette annexed to Taylor in 1877.

¹⁰ Lake formed from parts of Orange and Sumter in 1887.

¹¹ Lee formed from part of Monroe in 1887.

¹² Part of Marion annexed to Levy in 1877.

¹³ Part of Sumter annexed to Orange in 1872. Part of Orange taken to form parts of Lake and Osceola in 1887.

¹⁴ Osceola formed from parts of Brevard and Orange in 1887.

¹⁵ Part of Sumter annexed to Orange in 1872 and part of Sumter taken to form part of Lake in 1887.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

GEORGIA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Appling.....	12,336	8,676	5,276	5,086	9	2	2	2	73	23	38	39
Baker.....	6,704	6,144	7,307	6,843	(²)	1	—	(²)	(⁴)	16	—	(²)
Baldwin.....	17,768	14,608	13,806	10,618	2	4	2	2	11	27	14	19
Banks ⁶	10,545	8,562	7,337	4,973	3	4	(²)	(²)	23	47	(⁴)	(⁴)
Bartow ⁶	20,823	20,616	18,690	16,566	6	3	3	2	29	15	16	12
Berrien.....	19,440	10,694	6,619	4,518	3	2	2	1	15	19	30	22
Bibb.....	50,473	42,370	27,147	21,255	22	12	3	7	44	28	11	33
Brooks.....	18,606	13,979	11,727	8,342	1	3	2	1	5	21	17	12
Bryan.....	6,122	5,520	4,929	5,252	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(⁴)	(⁴)	19
Bulloch.....	21,377	13,712	8,053	5,610	5	1	(²)	(²)	23	7	(⁴)	(⁴)
Burke.....	30,165	28,501	27,128	17,679	4	8	3	1	13	28	11	6
Butts.....	12,805	10,565	8,311	6,941	3	1	1	1	23	9	12	14
Calhoun.....	9,274	8,438	7,024	5,503	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(⁴)	(²)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Camden.....	7,669	6,178	6,183	4,615	2	2	1	—	26	32	16	—
Campbell ⁷	9,518	9,115	9,970	9,176	1	1	2	1	11	11	20	11
Carroll ⁷	26,576	22,301	16,901	11,782	6	8	(²)	(²)	23	36	(²)	(²)
Catoosa.....	5,823	5,431	4,739	4,409	(²)	(²)	1	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	21	23
Charlton.....	3,592	3,335	2,154	1,897	2	(²)	(²)	—	56	(⁴)	(⁴)	—
Chatham.....	71,239	57,740	45,023	41,279	48	31	11	3	67	54	24	7
Chattahoochee.....	5,790	4,902	5,670	6,059	1	2	(²)	(²)	17	41	(⁴)	(⁴)
Chattooga.....	12,952	11,202	10,021	6,902	2	1	—	—	15	9	—	—
Cherokee.....	15,243	15,412	14,325	10,399	3	2	2	1	20	13	14	10
Clarke ⁸	17,708	15,186	11,702	12,941	7	6	5	1	40	40	43	8
Clay.....	8,568	7,817	6,650	5,493	3	1	1	(²)	35	13	15	(⁴)
Clayton.....	9,598	8,295	8,027	5,477	2	2	1	1	21	24	12	18
Clinch.....	8,732	6,652	4,138	3,945	2	1	—	—	23	15	—	—
Cobb.....	24,664	22,286	20,748	13,814	10	6	3	1	41	27	14	7
Coffee.....	16,169	10,483	5,070	3,192	7	3	—	—	43	29	—	—
Colquitt.....	13,636	4,794	2,527	1,654	3	—	(²)	(²)	22	—	(²)	(²)
Columbia ⁹	10,653	11,281	10,465	13,529	1	1	1	—	9	9	10	—
Coweta.....	24,980	22,354	21,109	15,875	4	5	2	2	16	22	9	13
Crawford.....	10,368	9,315	8,656	7,557	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Dade.....	4,578	5,707	4,702	3,033	1	1	(²)	(²)	22	18	(⁴)	(⁴)
Dawson.....	5,442	5,612	5,837	4,369	2	1	1	2	37	18	17	46
Decatur.....	29,454	19,949	19,072	15,183	7	7	3	—	24	35	16	—
Dekalb.....	21,112	17,189	14,497	10,014	4	1	4	1	19	6	28	10
Dodge ¹⁰	13,975	11,452	5,358	—	4	4	2	(¹⁰)	29	35	37	(¹⁰)
Dooly.....	26,567	18,146	12,420	9,790	8	3	6	1	30	17	48	10
Dougherty.....	13,679	12,206	12,622	11,517	2	1	2	1	15	8	16	9
Douglas ⁷	8,745	7,794	6,934	—	2	2	—	(⁷)	23	26	29	(⁷)
Early.....	14,828	9,792	7,611	6,998	2	3	1	(²)	13	31	13	(⁴)
Echols.....	3,209	3,079	2,553	1,978	1	(²)	(²)	1	31	(²)	(⁴)	51
Effingham.....	8,334	5,599	5,979	4,214	2	1	(²)	(²)	24	18	(⁴)	(⁴)
Elbert.....	19,729	15,376	12,957	9,249	6	4	1	1	30	26	8	11
Emanuel.....	21,279	14,703	9,759	6,134	5	6	2	(²)	23	41	20	(⁴)
Fannin.....	11,214	8,724	7,245	5,429	5	1	2	1	45	11	28	18
Fayette ⁷	10,114	8,728	8,605	8,221	2	2	1	1	20	23	12	12
Floyd.....	33,113	28,391	24,418	17,230	10	4	3	4	30	14	12	23
Forsyth.....	11,550	11,155	10,559	7,983	2	2	1	1	17	18	9	13
Franklin.....	17,700	14,670	11,453	7,893	4	5	2	1	23	34	17	13
Fulton.....	117,363	84,655	49,137	33,446	58	43	9	8	49	51	18	24
Gilmer.....	10,198	9,074	8,386	6,644	1	3	1	1	10	33	12	15
Glascock.....	4,516	3,720	3,577	2,736	1	1	1	1	22	27	28	37
Glynn.....	14,317	13,420	6,497	5,376	6	5	2	—	42	37	31	—
Gordon.....	14,119	12,758	11,171	9,268	3	2	2	1	21	16	18	11
Greene.....	16,542	17,051	17,547	12,454	3	5	4	2	18	29	23	16
Gwinnett.....	25,585	19,899	19,531	12,431	5	4	2	(²)	20	20	10	(²)
Habersham.....	13,604	11,573	8,718	6,322	5	4	2	1	37	35	23	16
Hall.....	20,752	18,047	15,298	9,607	6	4	2	1	29	22	13	10
Hancock.....	18,277	17,149	16,989	11,317	1	2	(²)	—	5	12	(⁴)	—
Haralson.....	11,922	11,316	5,974	4,004	7	3	1	—	59	27	17	—
Harris.....	18,009	16,797	15,758	13,284	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Hart.....	14,492	10,887	9,094	6,783	5	4	1	2	35	37	11	29
Heard.....	11,177	9,557	8,769	7,866	1	(²)	2	(²)	9	(²)	23	(⁴)
Henry ¹¹	18,602	16,220	14,193	10,102	4	2	2	1	22	12	14	10
Houston.....	22,641	21,613	22,414	20,406	4	6	3	2	18	28	13	10
Irwin.....	13,645	6,316	2,096	1,837	5	—	1	(²)	37	—	37	(⁴)
Jackson ⁸	24,039	19,176	16,297	11,181	7	4	1	1	29	21	6	9
Jasper.....	15,033	13,879	11,851	10,439	4	2	2	1	27	14	17	10
Jefferson.....	18,212	17,213	15,671	12,190	2	8	2	1	11	17	13	8

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Less than 1.³ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁵ Part of Jackson annexed to Banks between 1870 and 1880.⁶ Name changed from Cass between 1860 and 1870.⁷ Douglas formed from part of Campbell in 1870; 1 divorce granted in 1872 which is included with Campbell; part of Douglas annexed to Carroll in 1877; part of Fayette annexed to Campbell in 1870.⁸ Oconee formed from part of Clarke in 1875.⁹ McDuffie formed from parts of Columbia and Warren in 1870; 2 divorces granted in 1871.¹⁰ Dodge formed from parts of Montgomery, Pulaski, and Telfair in 1870; 1 divorce granted in 1872.¹¹ Rockdale formed from parts of Henry and Newton in 1870; 2 divorces granted in 1871.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

GEORGIA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Johnson.....	11,409	6,129	4,800	2,964	3	2	1	1	26	33	21	34
Jones.....	13,358	12,709	11,613	9,436	1	1	(*)	(*)	7	8	(*)	(*)
Laurens.....	25,908	13,747	10,053	7,834	3	3	2	1	12	22	20	13
Lee.....	10,344	9,074	10,577	9,567	1	2	1	1	10	22	9	10
Liberty ⁴	13,093	12,887	10,649	7,688	3	3	3		23	23	28	
Lincoln.....	7,166	6,146	6,412	5,413	(*)	1			(*)	16		
Lowndes.....	20,036	15,102	11,049	8,321	4	2	3		20	13		
Lumpkin.....	7,433	6,867	6,526	5,161	3	2	1	(*)	40	29	15	(*)
McDuffie ⁵	9,804	8,789	9,449		2	3	1	(*)	20	34	11	(*)
McIntosh ⁴	6,537	6,470	6,241	4,491	2	3		(*)	31	46		(*)
Macon.....	14,093	13,183	11,675	11,458	1	3	1	(*)	7	23	9	(*)
Madison.....	13,224	7,973	5,227		2	3	2	(*)	15	27	25	(*)
Marion.....	10,080	7,728	8,598	8,000	1	3	(*)	(*)	10	39	(*)	(*)
Meriwether.....	23,339	20,740	17,651	13,756	1	4	2	1	4	19	11	7
Miller.....	6,319	4,275	3,720	3,091	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	
Milton.....	6,763	6,208	6,261	4,284	3	1	1	(*)	44	16	16	(*)
Mitchell.....	14,767	10,906	9,392	6,633	2	3	3		14	28	32	
Monroe.....	20,682	19,137	18,803	17,213	2	2	1	1	10	10	5	6
Montgomery ⁷	16,359	9,248	6,381	3,586	5	1	1		31	11	19	
Morgan.....	15,813	16,041	14,032	10,696	4	3	2	(*)	25	19	14	(*)
Murray.....	8,623	8,461	8,269	6,500	3	3	2	2	35	35	24	31
Muscogee.....	29,836	27,761	19,322	16,663	7	5	3	3	23	18	16	18
Newton ⁸	16,734	14,310	13,623	14,615	3	4	2	1	18	28	15	7
Oconee ⁹	8,602	7,713	6,351		1	3			12	39		
Oglethorpe.....	17,881	16,951	15,400	11,782	4	5	5	1	22	29	32	8
Paulding.....	12,969	11,948	10,887	7,639	3	3	1	2	23	25	9	26
Pickens.....	8,641	8,182	6,790	5,317	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	24	(*)	38
Pierce.....	8,100	6,379	4,538	2,778	3	4	2	(*)	37	63	44	(*)
Pike.....	18,761	16,300	15,849	10,905	3	3	(*)	(*)	16	18	(*)	(*)
Polk.....	17,856	14,945	11,952	7,822	5	4	1	1	28	27	8	13
Pulaski ⁷	18,489	16,559	14,058	11,940	5	5	2	2	27	30	14	17
Putnam.....	13,436	14,842	14,539	10,461	2	(*)	1		15	(*)	7	
Quitman.....	4,701	4,471	4,392	4,150	1	1		(*)	21	22		(*)
Rabun.....	6,285	5,606	4,634	3,256	1	(*)			16	(*)		
Randolph.....	16,847	15,267	13,341	10,561	3	2	3	1	18	13	22	9
Richmond.....	53,735	45,194	34,665	25,724	30	14	3	6	56	31	9	23
Rockdale ⁶	7,515	6,813	6,838		(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)
Schley.....	5,499	5,443	5,302	5,129	(*)	1	2	1	36	18	33	19
Scriven.....	19,252	14,424	12,786	9,175	(*)	2	2	1	(*)	(*)	16	11
Spalding.....	17,619	13,117	12,585	10,205	(*)	2	1	2	11	15	8	20
Stewart.....	15,856	15,682	13,998	14,204	4	3	1	2	25	19	7	14
Sumter.....	26,212	22,107	18,239	16,559	6	6	(*)	(*)	23	27	(*)	(*)
Talbot.....	12,197	13,258	14,115	11,913	(*)	1	1	1	(*)	8	7	8
Taliaferro.....	7,912	7,291	7,034	4,796	1	1	(*)		13	14	(*)	
Tattnall.....	20,419	10,253	6,988	4,860	7	4	1	1	34	39	14	21
Taylor.....	9,846	8,666	8,597	7,143	1	1	1	1	10	12	12	14
Telfair ⁷	10,083	5,477	4,828	3,245	2	1	1		20	18	21	31
Terrell.....	19,023	14,503	10,451	9,053	5	4		(*)	26	28		(*)
Thomas.....	31,076	26,154	20,597	14,523	9	2	7	2	29	8	34	14
Towns.....	4,748	4,064	3,261	2,780	1		(*)	(*)	21		(*)	(*)
Troup.....	24,002	20,723	20,565	17,632	3	2	3		12	10	15	
Twiggs.....	8,716	8,195	8,918	8,545	(*)	(*)			(*)	(*)		
Union.....	8,481	7,749	6,431	5,267	3	1	2	(*)	35	13	31	(*)
Upson.....	13,670	12,188	12,400	9,430	2	3	1	(*)	15	25	8	(*)
Walker.....	15,661	13,282	11,056	9,925	2		(*)	(*)	13		(*)	(*)
Walton.....	20,942	17,467	15,622	11,038	5	4	1	1	24	23	6	9
Ware.....	13,761	8,811	4,159	2,286	3	4	(*)	(*)	22	45	(*)	(*)
Warren ⁶	11,463	10,957	10,885	10,545	3	2	1	1	26	18	9	9
Washington.....	28,227	25,237	21,964	15,842	4	4	(*)	1	14	16	(*)	6
Wayne.....	9,449	7,485	5,980	2,177	3	2	1		32	27	17	
Webster.....	6,618	5,695	5,237	4,677	2	4	(*)	1	30	70	(*)	21
White.....	5,912	6,151	5,341	4,606	2	2	(*)	(*)	34	33	(*)	(*)
Whitfield.....	14,509	12,916	11,900	10,117	4	4	3	2	28	31	25	20
Wilcox.....	11,097	7,980	3,109	2,439	(*)	(*)	2		(*)	(*)	64	
Wilkes.....	20,866	18,081	15,985	11,796	4	2	2	1	19	11	13	8
Wilkinson.....	11,440	10,781	12,061	9,383	4	2	1	(*)	35	19	8	(*)
Worth.....	18,664	10,048	5,892	3,778	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Less than 1.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁴ Part of McIntosh annexed to Liberty in 1871.⁵ McDuffie formed from parts of Columbia and Warren in 1870; 2 divorces granted in 1871.⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁷ Dodge formed from parts of Montgomery, Pulaski, and Telfair in 1870; 1 divorce granted in 1872.⁸ Rockdale formed from parts of Henry and Newton in 1870; 2 divorces granted in 1871.⁹ Oconee formed from part of Clarke in 1875.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

IDAHO.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Ada ²	11,559	8,368	4,674	2,675	27	(³)	6	6	234	(³)	128	224
Bannock ⁴	11,702				10				85			
Bear Lake ⁵	7,051	6,057	3,235		4	5	(⁶)		57	83	(⁷)	
Bingham ⁸	10,447	13,575			10	8			96	59		
Blaine ⁹	4,900				8				163			
Boise ¹⁰	4,174	3,342	3,214	3,834	*3	2	2	2	72	60	62	52
Canyon ²	7,497				6				80			
Cassia ¹¹	3,951	3,143	1,312		2	3	(¹²)		51	95	(¹³)	
Custer ¹⁰	2,049	2,176			3	3	(¹⁰)		146	138	(¹⁰)	
Elmore ¹²	2,286	1,870			4	(¹²)			175	(¹²)		
Fremont ¹³	12,821				9				70			
Idaho ^{2, 10}	9,121	2,955	2,031	849	13	1	1		143	34	49	
Kootenai.....	10,216		518		14	5	(⁶)	1	137	122	(⁷)	
Latah ¹⁴	13,451	9,173			16	11			119	120		
Lemhi ^{10, 18}	3,446	1,915	2,230	988	6	3	1	(⁹)	174	157	45	(⁷)
Lincoln ¹⁶	1,784				2				112			
Nez Perce ¹⁴	13,748	2,847	3,965	1,607	20	5	3	1	145	176	76	62
Oneida ^{6, 8}	8,933	6,819	6,964	1,922	6	2			67	29		
Owyhee ¹¹	3,804	2,021	1,428	1,713	4	1	1		105	49	70	
Shoshone.....	11,950	5,382	469	722	21	5			176	93		
Washington ²	6,882	3,836	879		7	4	(²)		102	104	(²)	
Other counties ¹⁶		6,798	1,693	689		11	3	(⁶)		162	177	(⁷)

ILLINOIS.

Adams.....	67,058	61,888	59,135	56,362	56	28	29	36	84	45	49	64
Alexander.....	19,384	16,563	14,808	10,564	31	20	11	9	160	121	74	85
Bond.....	16,078	14,550	14,866	13,152	14	10	10	5	87	69	67	38
Boone.....	15,791	12,203	11,508	12,942	18	10	6	5	114	82	52	39
Brown.....	11,557	11,951	13,041	12,205	9	6	4	7	78	50	31	57
Bureau.....	41,112	35,014	33,172	32,415	23	21	20	11	56	60	60	34
Calhoun.....	8,917	7,652	7,467	6,562	6	5	5	8	67	65	67	122
Carroll.....	18,963	18,320	16,976	16,705	15	12	7	5	79	66	41	30
Cass.....	17,222	15,963	14,493	11,580	12	14	12	6	70	88	83	52
Champaign.....	47,622	42,159	40,863	32,737	32	27	24	17	67	64	59	52
Christian.....	32,790	30,531	28,227	20,363	39	26	15	8	119	85	53	39
Clark.....	24,033	21,899	21,894	18,719	28	19	17	11	117	87	78	59
Clay.....	19,553	16,772	16,182	15,875	20	13	10	10	102	78	62	63
Clinton.....	19,824	17,411	18,714	16,285	6	6	10	6	30	34	53	37
Coles.....	34,146	30,093	27,042	25,235	22	31	22	18	64	103	81	71
Cook.....	1,838,735	1,191,922	607,524	349,966	2,097	1,000	561	(³)	114	84	92	(³)
Crawford.....	19,240	17,283	16,197	13,889	15	8	16	11	78	46	90	79
Cumberland.....	16,124	15,443	13,759	12,223	14	12	(³)	(³)	87	78	(³)	(³)
Dekalb.....	31,756	27,066	26,768	23,265	29	18	12	11	91	67	45	47
Dewitt.....	18,972	17,011	17,010	14,768	19	13	12	6	100	76	71	41
Douglas.....	19,097	17,669	15,853	13,484	20	9	6	5	105	51	38	37
Dupage.....	28,196	22,551	19,161	16,685	10	9	6	4	35	40	31	24
Edgar.....	28,273	26,787	25,499	21,450	39	16	16	11	138	60	63	51
Edwards.....	10,345	9,444	8,597	7,565	7	5	3	2	68	53	35	26
Effingham.....	20,465	19,358	18,920	15,653	12	11	10	15	59	57	53	96
Fayette.....	28,065	23,367	23,241	19,638	25	15	16	11	89	64	69	56
Ford.....	18,359	17,035	15,099	9,103	9	8	8	1	49	47	53	11
Franklin.....	19,675	17,138	16,129	12,652	23	14	14	12	117	82	87	95
Fulton.....	46,201	43,110	41,240	38,291	45	30	22	19	97	70	53	50
Gallatin.....	15,836	14,935	12,861	11,134	17	13	11	10	107	87	86	90
Greene.....	23,402	23,791	23,010	20,277	20	20	17	11	85	84	74	54
Grundy.....	24,136	21,024	16,732	14,938	13	8	8	9	54	38	48	60
Hamilton.....	20,197	17,800	16,712	13,014	21	15	10	10	104	84	60	77
Hancock.....	32,215	31,907	35,337	35,935	18	16	12	15	56	56	34	42
Hardin.....	7,448	7,234	6,024	5,113	11	13	(³)	(³)	148	180	(³)	(³)

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Washington formed from parts of Ada and Idaho in 1879; 2 divorces reported for Washington in 1882. Canyon formed from part of Ada in 1892.³ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁴ Bannock formed from part of Bingham in 1893.⁵ Bear Lake formed from part of Oneida in 1876.⁶ Less than 1.⁷ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁸ Bingham formed from part of Oneida in 1885; parts of Bingham taken to form Bannock and part of Fremont in 1893.⁹ Blaine formed from Alturas and part of Logan in 1895.¹⁰ Custer formed from parts of Alturas, Boise, Idaho, and Lemhi in 1881; 2 divorces reported for 1881 and 2 for 1882.¹¹ Cassia formed from part of Owyhee in 1879; 2 divorces reported for 1880 and 1 for 1882.¹² Formed from part of Alturas in 1889; 1 divorce reported for 1890, 2 for 1891, and 4 for 1892.¹³ Fremont formed from parts of Bingham and Lemhi in 1893.¹⁴ Latah formed from part of Nez Perce in 1888.¹⁵ Lincoln formed from part of Logan in 1895.¹⁶ Alturas and Logan counties.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Henderson.....	10,836	9,876	10,722	12,582	6	4	7	6	55	41	65	48
Henry.....	40,049	33,338	36,597	35,506	32	20	20	19	80	60	55	54
Iroquois.....	38,014	35,167	35,451	25,782	25	18	14	9	66	51	39	35
Jackson.....	33,871	27,809	22,505	19,634	33	29	24	16	97	104	107	81
Jasper.....	20,160	18,188	14,515	11,234	15	14	14	6	74	77	96	63
Jefferson.....	28,133	22,590	20,686	17,864	40	26	19	15	142	115	92	84
Jersey.....	14,612	14,810	15,542	15,054	12	14	14	16	82	95	90	106
Jo Daviess.....	24,533	25,101	27,528	27,820	12	9	7	9	49	36	25	32
Johnson.....	15,667	15,013	13,078	11,248	15	12	9	11	96	80	69	98
Kane.....	78,792	65,061	44,939	39,091	82	(*)	31	28	104	(*)	69	72
Kankakee.....	37,154	28,732	25,047	24,352	27	16	11	12	73	56	44	49
Kendall.....	11,467	12,106	13,083	12,399	4	6	6	3	35	50	46	24
Knox.....	43,612	38,752	38,344	39,522	43	35	34	29	99	90	89	73
Lake.....	34,504	24,235	21,296	21,014	17	7	8	8	49	29	38	38
Lasalle.....	87,776	80,798	70,403	60,792	55	48	32	26	63	59	45	43
Lawrence.....	16,523	14,693	13,663	12,533	11	11	8	3	67	75	59	24
Lee.....	29,894	26,187	27,491	27,171	22	14	11	13	74	53	40	45
Livingston.....	42,035	38,455	38,450	31,471	30	14	19	20	71	36	49	64
Logan.....	28,680	25,489	25,037	23,053	25	15	17	11	87	59	68	48
McDonough.....	28,412	27,467	27,970	26,509	20	15	14	9	70	55	50	34
McHenry.....	29,759	26,114	24,908	23,762	19	11	12	12	64	42	48	51
McLean.....	67,843	63,036	60,100	53,988	(*)	(*)	35	27	(*)	(*)	58	50
Macon.....	44,003	38,083	30,665	26,481	63	(*)	20	12	143	(*)	65	45
Macoupin.....	42,256	40,380	37,692	32,726	26	18	25	13	62	45	66	40
Madison.....	64,694	51,535	50,126	44,131	55	28	33	27	85	54	66	61
Marion.....	30,446	24,341	23,686	20,622	28	19	12	10	92	78	51	48
Marshall.....	16,370	13,653	15,055	16,956	5	11	7	7	31	81	46	41
Mason.....	17,491	16,067	16,242	16,184	14	12	12	11	80	75	74	68
Massac.....	13,110	11,313	10,443	9,581	21	17	13	12	160	150	124	125
Menard.....	14,336	13,120	13,024	11,735	8	10	7	6	56	76	54	51
Mercer.....	20,945	18,545	19,502	18,769	15	9	9	11	72	49	46	59
Monroe.....	13,847	12,948	13,682	12,982	4	5	6	5	29	39	44	39
Montgomery.....	30,836	30,003	28,078	25,314	31	23	22	16	101	77	78	63
Morgan.....	35,006	32,636	31,514	28,463	31	28	29	23	89	86	92	81
Moultrie.....	15,224	14,481	13,699	10,385	11	8	9	6	72	55	66	58
Ogle.....	29,129	28,710	29,937	27,492	17	11	11	12	58	38	37	44
Peoria.....	88,608	70,378	55,355	47,540	143	74	62	40	161	105	112	84
Perry.....	19,830	17,529	16,007	13,723	28	20	13	10	141	114	81	73
Platt.....	17,706	17,062	15,583	10,953	15	9	8	2	85	53	51	18
Pike.....	31,595	31,000	33,751	30,768	31	23	14	11	98	74	41	36
Pope.....	13,585	14,016	13,256	11,437	9	10	5	7	66	71	38	61
Pulaski.....	14,554	11,355	9,507	8,752	21	14	6	6	144	123	63	69
Putnam.....	4,746	4,730	5,554	6,280	2	4	3	4	42	85	54	64
Randolph.....	28,001	25,049	25,690	20,859	19	14	12	9	68	56	47	43
Richland.....	16,391	15,019	15,545	12,803	13	12	10	8	79	80	64	62
Rock Island.....	55,249	41,917	38,302	29,783	45	26	21	15	81	62	55	50
St. Clair.....	86,685	66,571	61,806	51,068	129	(*)	38	27	149	(*)	61	53
Saline.....	21,685	19,342	15,940	12,714	21	21	14	13	97	109	88	102
Sangamon.....	71,593	61,195	52,894	46,352	112	76	61	27	156	124	115	58
Schuyler.....	16,129	16,013	16,249	17,419	13	9	9	7	81	56	55	40
Scott.....	10,455	10,304	10,741	10,530	11	8	9	8	105	78	84	76
Shelby.....	32,126	31,191	30,270	25,476	26	18	22	17	81	58	73	67
Stark.....	10,186	9,982	11,207	10,751	9	8	8	5	88	80	71	47
Stephenson.....	34,933	31,338	31,963	30,608	27	16	12	10	77	51	38	33
Tazewell.....	33,221	29,556	29,666	27,903	31	22	17	18	93	74	57	65
Union.....	22,610	21,549	18,102	16,518	23	15	12	10	102	70	66	61
Vermilion.....	65,635	49,905	41,588	30,388	94	58	22	11	143	116	53	36
Wabash.....	12,583	11,866	9,945	8,841	16	12	9	9	127	101	90	102
Warren.....	23,163	21,281	22,933	23,174	19	12	15	10	82	56	65	43
Washington.....	19,526	19,262	21,112	17,599	8	8	9	7	41	42	43	40
Wayne.....	27,626	23,806	21,291	19,758	22	19	8	9	80	80	38	46
White.....	25,386	25,005	23,087	16,846	48	28	21	12	189	112	91	71
Whiteside.....	34,710	30,854	30,885	27,503	23	18	21	14	66	58	68	51
Will.....	74,764	62,007	53,422	43,013	59	36	31	23	79	58	58	53
Williamson.....	27,796	22,226	19,324	17,329	32	15	16	(*)	115	67	83	(*)
Winnebago.....	47,845	39,938	30,505	29,301	44	32	24	15	92	80	79	51
Woodford.....	21,822	21,429	21,620	18,956	7	9	9	12	32	42	42	63

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

[No county organization.]

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

INDIANA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Adams.....	22,232	20,181	15,385	11,382	20	17	6	5	90	84	39	44
Allen.....	77,270	66,689	54,763	43,494	74	69	57	73	96	103	104	168
Bartholomew.....	24,594	23,867	22,777	21,133	26	23	14	7	106	96	61	33
Benton.....	13,123	11,903	11,108	5,615	9	8	6	6	69	67	54	107
Blackford.....	17,213	10,461	8,020	6,272	25	9	6	8	145	86	75	128
Boone.....	26,321	26,572	25,922	22,593	28	24	9	10	106	90	35	44
Brown.....	9,727	10,308	10,264	8,681	9	10	8	4	93	97	78	40
Carroll.....	19,953	20,021	18,345	16,152	18	13	10	10	90	65	55	62
Cass.....	34,545	31,152	27,611	24,193	58	34	11	8	168	108	40	33
Clark.....	31,835	30,259	28,610	24,770	41	27	22	13	129	89	77	52
Clay.....	34,285	30,536	25,854	19,084	45	39	19	9	131	128	73	47
Clinton.....	28,202	27,370	23,472	17,330	38	34	14	9	135	124	60	52
Crawford.....	13,476	13,941	12,356	9,851	15	9	6	2	111	65	49	20
Daviess.....	29,914	26,227	21,552	16,747	38	29	13	11	127	111	60	66
Dearborn.....	22,194	23,364	26,671	24,116	14	16	9	9	63	68	34	37
Decatur.....	19,518	19,277	19,779	19,053	22	18	11	6	113	93	56	31
Dekalb.....	25,711	24,307	20,225	17,167	45	31	25	23	175	128	124	134
Delaware.....	49,624	30,131	22,926	19,030	123	38	23	14	248	126	100	74
Dubois.....	20,357	20,263	15,992	12,597	11	4	2	3	54	20	13	24
Elkhart.....	45,052	39,201	33,454	26,026	71	47	29	41	158	120	87	158
Fayette.....	13,495	12,630	11,394	10,476	9	8	4	5	67	63	35	48
Floyd.....	30,118	29,458	24,590	23,300	38	33	20	23	126	112	81	99
Fountain.....	21,446	19,558	20,228	16,389	28	18	6	7	131	92	30	43
Franklin.....	16,388	18,366	20,092	20,223	6	6	6	4	37	33	30	20
Fulton.....	17,453	16,746	14,301	12,726	28	17	15	4	160	102	105	55
Gibson.....	30,099	24,920	22,742	17,371	28	16	10	10	93	64	44	58
Grant.....	54,693	31,493	23,618	18,487	99	43	20	17	181	137	85	92
Greene.....	28,530	24,379	22,996	19,514	40	19	10	13	140	78	43	67
Hamilton.....	29,914	26,123	24,801	20,882	36	27	16	15	120	103	65	72
Hancock.....	19,189	17,829	17,123	15,123	37	11	8	12	193	62	47	79
Harrison.....	21,702	20,786	21,326	19,913	11	7	7	6	51	34	33	30
Hendricks.....	21,292	21,498	22,981	20,277	16	11	7	3	75	51	30	15
Henry.....	25,088	23,879	24,016	22,986	38	26	16	14	151	109	67	61
Howard.....	28,575	26,186	19,584	15,847	63	45	19	21	220	172	97	133
Huntington.....	28,901	27,644	21,805	19,036	50	26	8	12	173	94	37	63
Jackson.....	26,633	24,139	23,050	18,974	30	21	21	12	113	87	91	63
Jasper.....	14,292	11,185	9,464	6,354	13	9	5	6	91	80	53	94
Jay.....	23,478	19,232	15,000	12,000	32	24	8	8	119	102	41	53
Jefferson.....	22,913	24,507	25,977	29,741	25	22	14	7	109	90	54	24
Jennings.....	15,757	14,608	16,453	16,218	14	9	3	6	89	62	18	37
Johnson.....	20,223	19,561	19,537	18,366	19	15	10	6	94	77	51	33
Knox.....	32,746	28,044	26,324	21,562	60	35	16	13	183	125	61	60
Kosciusko.....	29,109	28,645	26,494	23,531	42	28	19	19	144	98	72	81
Lagrange.....	15,284	15,615	15,630	14,148	15	18	15	17	98	115	96	120
Lake.....	37,892	23,886	15,091	12,339	48	20	5	6	127	84	33	49
Laporte.....	38,386	34,445	30,985	27,062	47	29	17	9	122	84	55	33
Lawrence.....	25,729	19,792	18,543	14,628	25	18	10	11	97	91	54	75
Madison.....	70,470	36,487	27,527	22,770	176	61	(2)	(2)	250	167	(2)	(2)
Marion.....	197,227	141,156	102,782	71,939	460	253	153	89	233	179	149	124
Marshall.....	25,119	23,818	23,414	20,211	36	33	19	13	143	139	81	64
Martin.....	14,711	13,973	13,475	11,103	12	10	5	4	82	72	37	36
Miami.....	28,344	25,823	24,083	21,052	35	20	18	18	123	77	75	86
Monroe.....	20,873	17,673	15,875	14,168	22	15	12	12	105	85	76	85
Montgomery.....	29,388	28,025	27,316	23,765	37	33	20	13	126	118	73	55
Morgan.....	20,457	18,643	18,900	17,528	20	12	8	7	98	64	42	40
Newton.....	10,448	8,803	8,167	5,829	8	5	6	4	77	57	73	69
Noble.....	23,533	23,359	22,956	20,389	26	25	29	28	110	107	126	137
Ohio.....	4,724	4,955	5,563	5,837	2	3	4	2	42	61	72	34
Orange.....	16,854	14,678	14,363	13,497	8	8	5	7	47	55	35	52
Owen.....	15,149	15,040	15,901	16,137	17	12	7	10	112	80	44	62
Parke.....	23,000	20,296	19,460	18,166	30	16	6	7	130	79	31	39
Perry.....	18,778	18,240	16,997	14,801	10	7	13	7	53	38	76	47
Pike.....	20,486	18,544	16,383	13,779	35	14	5	10	171	75	31	73
Porter.....	19,175	18,052	17,227	13,942	17	19	10	6	89	105	58	43
Posey.....	22,333	21,529	20,857	19,185	30	33	22	15	134	153	105	78
Pulaski.....	14,033	11,233	9,851	7,801	15	12	4	4	107	107	41	51
Putnam.....	21,478	22,335	22,501	21,514	24	15	8	9	112	67	36	42
Randolph.....	28,653	28,085	26,435	22,862	34	23	15	8	119	82	57	35
Ripley.....	19,881	19,350	21,627	20,977	16	12	5	3	80	62	23	14
Rush.....	20,148	19,034	19,238	17,626	17	17	11	3	84	89	57	17
St. Joseph.....	58,881	42,457	33,178	25,322	94	45	32	23	160	106	96	91
Scott.....	8,307	7,833	8,343	7,873	7	4	1	10	84	51	12	127
Shelby.....	26,491	25,454	25,257	21,892	28	34	14	15	106	134	55	69
Spencer.....	22,407	22,060	22,122	17,998	26	18	14	6	116	82	63	33
Starke.....	10,431	7,339	5,105	3,888	18	15	3	3	173	204	59	77

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

INDIANA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Steuben.....	15,219	14,478	14,645	12,854	25	21	19	27	164	145	130	210
Sullivan.....	26,005	21,877	20,336	18,453	44	26	15	10	169	119	74	54
Switzerland.....	11,840	12,514	13,336	12,134	8	10	7	6	68	80	52	49
Tippecanoe.....	38,659	35,078	35,966	33,515	62	40	32	27	160	114	89	81
Tipton.....	19,116	18,157	14,407	11,953	32	26	15	9	167	143	104	75
Union.....	6,748	7,006	7,673	6,341	4	4	5	3	59	57	65	47
Vanderburg.....	71,769	59,809	42,193	33,145	131	91	59	32	183	152	140	97
Vermilion.....	15,252	13,154	12,025	10,840	22	13	5	5	144	99	42	46
Vigo.....	62,035	50,195	45,658	33,549	150	92	66	70	242	183	145	209
Wabash.....	28,235	27,126	25,241	21,305	30	20	11	9	106	74	44	42
Warren.....	11,371	10,955	11,497	10,204	16	12	5	5	141	110	43	49
Warriok.....	22,329	21,161	20,162	17,653	32	17	18	16	143	80	89	91
Washington.....	19,409	18,619	18,955	18,495	14	9	8	6	72	48	42	32
Wayne.....	38,970	37,628	38,613	34,048	50	30	11	19	128	80	28	56
Wells.....	23,449	21,514	18,442	13,585	28	19	11	8	119	88	60	59
White.....	19,138	15,671	13,795	10,554	17	9	7	4	89	57	51	38
Whitley.....	17,328	17,768	16,941	14,399	15	16	9	10	87	90	53	69

IOWA.

Adair.....	16,192	14,534	11,667	3,982	5	6	5	2	31	41	43	50
Adams.....	13,601	12,292	11,888	4,614	11	5	5	1	81	41	42	22
Allamakee.....	18,711	17,907	19,701	17,868	10	5	5	8	53	28	25	45
Appanoose.....	25,927	18,961	16,636	16,456	34	11	10	1	131	58	60	6
Audubon.....	13,626	12,412	7,448	1,212	7	8	3	-----	51	64	40	-----
Benton.....	25,177	24,178	24,888	22,454	21	16	15	9	83	66	60	40
Blackhawk.....	32,399	24,219	23,913	21,706	31	15	14	12	96	62	59	55
Boone.....	28,200	23,772	20,838	14,584	34	16	12	9	121	67	58	62
Bremer.....	16,305	14,630	14,081	12,528	8	8	7	10	49	55	50	80
Buchanan.....	21,427	18,997	18,546	17,034	14	12	13	10	65	63	70	59
Buena Vista.....	16,975	13,548	7,537	1,585	6	6	4	-----	35	44	53	-----
Butler.....	17,955	15,463	14,293	9,951	7	10	5	5	39	65	35	50
Calhoun.....	18,569	13,107	5,595	1,602	11	6	2	2	59	46	36	125
Carroll.....	20,319	18,828	12,351	2,451	8	9	4	1	39	48	32	41
Cass.....	21,274	19,645	16,943	5,464	21	15	10	(²)	99	76	59	(²)
Cedar.....	19,371	18,253	18,936	19,731	11	7	13	9	57	38	69	46
Cerro Gordo.....	20,672	14,864	11,461	4,722	17	10	8	3	82	67	70	64
Cherokee.....	16,570	15,659	8,240	1,967	10	7	5	1	60	45	61	61
Chickasaw.....	17,037	15,019	14,534	10,180	9	9	7	6	53	60	48	99
Clarke.....	12,440	11,332	11,513	8,735	11	8	6	4	88	71	52	46
Clay.....	13,401	9,309	4,248	1,523	5	4	2	(²)	37	43	47	(²)
Clayton.....	27,750	26,733	28,829	27,771	15	13	14	18	54	49	49	65
Clinton.....	43,832	41,199	36,763	35,357	41	41	40	35	94	100	109	99
Crawford.....	21,685	18,894	12,413	2,530	12	10	4	1	55	53	32	40
Dallas.....	23,058	20,479	18,746	12,019	23	12	7	4	100	59	37	33
Davis.....	15,620	15,258	16,468	15,565	14	9	6	10	90	59	36	64
Decatur.....	18,115	15,643	15,336	12,018	22	11	11	-----	121	70	72	-----
Delaware.....	19,185	17,349	17,950	17,432	12	8	13	11	63	46	72	63
Des Moines.....	35,989	35,324	33,099	27,256	45	32	27	17	125	91	82	62
Dickinson.....	7,995	4,328	1,901	1,389	5	2	3	2	63	46	158	144
Dubuque.....	56,403	49,848	42,996	38,969	29	19	17	13	51	38	40	33
Emmet.....	9,936	4,274	1,550	1,392	6	1	1	-----	60	23	65	-----
Fayette.....	29,845	23,141	22,258	16,973	28	14	16	10	94	60	72	59
Floyd.....	17,754	15,424	14,677	10,768	15	6	9	7	84	39	61	65
Franklin.....	14,996	12,871	10,249	4,738	8	10	8	1	53	78	78	21
Fremont.....	18,546	16,842	17,652	11,174	18	10	-----	-----	97	59	-----	-----
Greene.....	17,820	15,797	12,727	4,627	8	11	6	3	45	70	47	65
Grundy.....	13,757	13,215	12,639	6,399	8	3	4	1	58	23	32	16
Guthrie.....	18,729	17,380	14,394	7,061	13	8	5	3	69	46	35	42
Hamilton.....	19,514	15,319	11,252	6,055	18	7	10	4	92	46	89	66
Hancock.....	13,752	7,621	3,453	999	8	2	2	-----	58	26	58	-----
Hardin.....	22,794	19,003	17,807	13,684	22	12	13	5	97	63	73	37
Harrison.....	25,597	21,356	16,649	8,931	20	20	2	2	78	94	12	22
Henry.....	20,022	18,895	20,986	21,463	13	10	9	10	65	53	43	47
Howard.....	14,512	11,182	10,837	6,282	7	3	7	(⁴)	48	27	65	(⁴)
Humboldt.....	12,667	9,836	5,341	2,596	6	4	1	(²)	47	41	19	(²)
Ida.....	12,327	10,705	4,382	2,226	8	6	3	(⁴)	65	56	68	(⁴)
Iowa.....	19,544	18,270	19,221	16,644	8	6	9	7	41	33	47	42
Jackson.....	23,615	22,771	23,771	22,619	21	21	21	15	89	92	88	66
Jasper.....	26,976	24,943	25,963	22,116	24	23	16	13	89	92	62	59
Jefferson.....	17,437	15,184	17,469	17,839	13	10	8	8	75	66	46	45
Johnson.....	24,817	23,082	25,429	24,898	19	15	15	12	77	65	59	48
Jones.....	21,954	20,233	21,052	19,731	19	12	18	11	87	59	86	56
Keokuk.....	24,979	23,862	21,258	19,434	19	12	11	6	76	50	52	81
Kossuth.....	22,720	13,120	6,178	3,351	13	5	4	1	57	38	65	30

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Less than 1.

³ Less than 1 in 100,000.

⁴ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

IOWA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Lee.....	39,719	37,715	34,859	37,210	52	33	19	23	131	87	55	62
Linn.....	55,392	45,303	37,237	31,080	93	40	22	15	168	88	59	48
Louisa.....	13,516	11,873	13,142	12,877	14	10	27	14	104	84	205	109
Lucas.....	16,126	14,563	14,530	10,388	19	11	13	5	118	76	89	48
Lyon.....	13,165	8,680	1,968	221	4	4	1		30	46	51	
Madison.....	17,710	15,977	17,224	13,884	13	7	12	4	73	44	70	29
Mahaska.....	34,273	28,805	25,202	22,508	62	39	23	13	181	135	91	58
Marion.....	24,159	23,058	25,111	24,436	9	10	11	9	37	43	44	37
Marshall.....	29,991	25,842	23,752	17,576	36	21	22	11	120	81	93	63
Mills.....	16,764	14,548	14,137	8,718	22	12	5		131	82	35	
Mitchell.....	14,916	13,299	14,363	9,582	7	7	7	4	47	53	49	42
Monona.....	17,980	14,515	9,055	3,654	14	14	4	1	78	96	44	27
Monroe.....	17,985	13,666	13,719	12,724	21	9	6	7	117	66	44	55
Montgomery.....	17,803	15,848	15,895	5,934	18	11	11	(*)	101	69	69	(*)
Muscatine.....	28,242	24,504	23,170	21,688	39	18	21	12	133	73	91	55
O'Brien.....	16,985	13,060	4,155	715	10	7	2		59	54	48	
Osceola.....	8,725	5,574	2,219		5	1	2		57	18	90	
Page.....	24,187	21,341	19,667	9,975	22	16	11	4	91	75	56	40
Palo Alto.....	14,354	9,318	4,131	1,336	6	5	2	1	42	54	48	75
Plymouth.....	22,209	19,568	8,566	2,199	10	7	7	1	45	36	82	45
Pocahontas.....	15,339	9,553	3,713	1,446	5	3	2	(*)	33	31	54	(*)
Polk.....	82,624	65,410	42,395	27,857	207	100	42	26	251	153	99	93
Pottawattamie.....	54,336	47,430	39,850	16,893	64	45	16	9	118	95	40	53
Poweshiek.....	19,414	18,394	18,936	15,581	13	7	7	5	67	38	37	32
Ringgold.....	15,325	13,556	12,085	5,691	13	9	6	3	85	66	50	53
Sac.....	17,639	14,522	8,774	1,411	8	(*)	4	1	45	(*)	46	71
Scott.....	51,558	43,164	41,266	38,599	68	34	41	32	132	79	99	83
Shelby.....	17,932	17,611	12,696	2,540	9	6	7		50	34	55	
Sioux.....	23,337	18,370	5,426	576	7	5	1	(*)	30	27	18	(*)
Story.....	23,169	18,127	16,906	11,651	18	10	8	3	78	55	47	26
Tama.....	24,585	21,651	21,585	16,131	21	12	15	5	85	55	69	31
Taylor.....	18,784	16,384	15,635	6,989	15	10	2	1	80	61	13	14
Union.....	19,928	16,900	14,980	5,986	26	12	10	2	130	71	67	33
Van Buren.....	17,354	16,253	17,043	17,672	13	7	7	8	75	43	41	45
Wapello.....	35,426	30,426	25,285	22,346	68	41	30	13	192	135	119	58
Warren.....	20,376	18,269	19,578	17,980	9	5	9	2	44	27	46	11
Washington.....	20,718	18,468	20,374	18,952	12	7	5	5	58	38	25	26
Wayne.....	17,491	15,670	16,127	11,287	15	9	7	5	86	57	43	44
Webster.....	31,767	21,582	15,951	10,484	33	14	6	4	104	65	38	38
Winnebago.....	12,725	7,325	4,917	1,562	5	2	3	1	39	27	61	64
Winneshek.....	23,731	22,528	23,938	23,570	10	8	10	7	42	36	42	30
Woodbury.....	54,610	55,632	14,996	6,172	(*)	(*)	17	9	(*)	(*)	113	146
Worth.....	10,887	9,247	7,953	2,892	3	1	2	(*)	28	11	25	(*)
Wright.....	18,227	12,057	5,062	2,392	13	9	3	1	71	75	59	42

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Allen.....	19,507	13,509	11,303	7,022	23	8	5	2	118	59	44	28
Anderson.....	13,938	14,203	9,057	5,220	12	10	4	(*)	86	70	44	(*)
Atchison.....	28,606	26,758	26,668	15,507	33	30	11	7	115	112	41	45
Barber.....	6,594	7,973	2,661		10	10	3		91	125	113	
Barton.....	13,784	13,172	10,318	2	8	11	6		58	84	58	
Bourbon.....	24,712	28,575	19,591	15,076	19	27	9	3	77	94	46	20
Brown.....	22,369	20,319	12,817	6,823	19	17	3	4	85	84	23	59
Butler.....	23,363	24,055	18,586	3,035	23	21	5	1	98	87	27	33
Chase.....	8,246	8,233	6,081	1,975	9	4	3	1	109	49	49	51
Chautauqua.....	11,804	12,297	11,072	2,794	15	13	7	1	127	106	63	36
Cherokee.....	42,694	27,770	21,905	11,038	63	18	9	5	148	65	41	45
Cheyenne.....	2,640	4,401	37		2	4	(*)		76	91	(*)	
Clark.....	1,701	2,357	163		1	3			59	127		
Clay.....	15,833	16,146	12,320	2,942	12	10	8	1	76	62	65	34
Cloud.....	18,071	19,295	15,343	2,323	16	15	11	2	89	78	72	86
Coffey.....	16,643	15,856	11,438	6,201	18	16	7	3	108	101	61	48
Comanche.....	1,619	2,549	372		1	3			62	118		
Cowley.....	30,156	34,478	21,538	1,175	46	34	11	(*)	153	99	51	(*)
Crawford.....	38,809	30,286	16,851	8,160	37	18	10	3	95	59	59	37
Decatur.....	9,234	8,414	4,180		7	(*)	2		76	(*)	48	

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Less than 1.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁴ Organized in 1872.⁵ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁶ Parts of Harper and Pratt annexed to Barber in 1873.⁷ Once annexed to Chase between 1860 and 1870.⁸ Howard taken to form Chautauqua and Elk in 1875. Population, average annual number of divorces, and rate reported after Chautauqua are for Howard.⁹ Formed from original territory in 1873.¹⁰ Per 100,000 not shown where base is less than 100.¹¹ Part of Ford annexed to Clark in 1873.¹² Comanche formed from part of old Kiowa in 1875. New Kiowa formed from parts of Comanche and Edwards in 1886.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Dickinson.....	21,816	22,273	15,251	3,043	13	12	(²)	(²)	60	54	(²)	(²)
Doniphan.....	15,079	13,535	14,257	13,969	12	7	5	10	80	52	35	72
Douglas.....	25,096	23,961	21,700	20,592	30	21	11	9	120	88	51	44
Edwards ³	3,682	3,600	2,409	.....	5	5	2	.....	136	139	83	.....
Elk ⁴	11,443	12,216	10,623	(⁵)	(²)	(²)	2	(⁵)	(²)	(²)	19	(⁵)
Ellis.....	8,626	7,942	6,179	1,336	6	6	6	1	70	76	97	75
Ellsworth.....	9,626	9,272	8,494	1,185	5	5	3	1	52	54	35	84
Finney ⁶	3,469	4,231	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	173	260	.....	.....
Ford ⁶	5,497	5,308	3,122	427	7	7	6	.....	127	132	192	.....
Franklin.....	21,354	20,279	16,797	10,385	26	20	8	4	122	99	48	39
Geary ⁷	10,744	10,423	6,994	5,526	14	7	5	2	130	67	71	36
Gove.....	2,441	2,994	1,196	.....	(⁸)	2	.....	.....	(⁹)	67	.....	.....
Graham.....	5,173	5,029	4,258	.....	4	5	(⁸)	.....	77	99	(⁹)	.....
Grant ¹⁰	422	1,308	9	.....	(⁸)	1	.....	.....	(⁹)	76	.....	.....
Gray ⁶	1,264	2,415	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	79	83	.....	.....
Greeley ¹¹	493	1,264	3	.....	(⁸)	1	.....	.....	(⁹)	79	.....	.....
Greenwood ¹²	16,196	16,309	10,548	3,484	22	14	5	3	136	86	47	84
Hamilton ¹³	1,426	2,027	168	.....	2	4	.....	.....	140	197	.....	.....
Harper ^{14, 15}	10,310	13,266	4,133	.....	10	7	1	.....	97	53	24	.....
Harvey ¹⁶	17,591	17,601	11,451	.....	11	11	4	.....	63	62	35	.....
Haskell ⁶	457	1,077	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Hodgeman ¹⁷	2,032	2,395	1,704	.....	1	8	(⁹)	.....	49	167	(⁹)	.....
Jackson.....	17,117	14,626	10,718	6,053	15	8	4	3	58	55	37	50
Jefferson.....	17,533	16,620	15,563	12,526	16	13	3	4	91	78	19	32
Jewell.....	19,420	19,349	17,475	207	14	10	11	.....	72	52	63	.....
Johnson.....	18,104	17,385	16,853	13,684	24	20	8	7	133	115	47	51
Kearny ¹⁸	1,107	1,571	159	.....	1	(²)	.....	.....	90	(²)	.....	.....
Kingman ¹⁹	10,663	11,823	3,713	.....	8	9	2	.....	75	76	54	.....
Kiowa ¹⁹	2,365	2,873	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	127	139	.....	.....
Labette.....	27,387	27,586	22,735	9,973	32	19	11	5	117	60	48	60
Lane ¹¹	1,563	2,060	601	.....	1	3	.....	.....	64	146	.....	.....
Leavenworth.....	40,940	38,485	32,355	32,444	60	38	22	27	147	99	68	83
Lincoln.....	9,886	9,709	8,582	516	5	6	5	(²)	51	62	58	(²)
Linn.....	16,689	17,215	15,298	12,174	10	14	2	2	60	81	13	16
Logan ²⁰	1,962	3,384	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	51	89	.....	.....
Lyon ²¹	25,074	23,196	17,326	8,014	39	22	10	4	156	95	58	60
McPherson ²²	21,421	21,614	17,143	738	10	10	5	1	47	46	29	136
Marion ¹⁹	20,676	20,539	12,453	768	11	10	2	1	53	49	16	130
Marshall.....	24,355	23,912	16,136	6,901	15	14	5	4	62	59	31	58
Meade ¹¹	1,581	2,542	296	.....	2	3	.....	.....	127	118	.....	.....
Miami.....	21,641	19,614	17,802	11,725	31	18	13	8	143	92	73	68
Mitchell.....	14,647	15,037	14,911	485	14	7	7	1	96	47	47	206
Montgomery.....	29,039	23,104	18,213	7,564	45	21	4	1	155	91	22	13
Morris.....	11,967	11,381	9,265	2,225	9	5	3	1	75	44	32	45
Morton ¹¹	304	724	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....
Nemaha.....	20,376	19,249	12,462	7,339	11	9	6	2	54	47	48	27
Neosho.....	19,254	18,561	15,121	10,206	19	14	6	4	99	75	40	39
Ness.....	4,535	4,944	3,722	2	3	5	(²)	.....	66	101	(²)	.....
Norton.....	11,325	10,617	6,998	.....	13	9	5	.....	115	85	71	.....
Osage.....	23,659	25,062	19,642	7,648	17	16	3	3	72	64	15	39
Osborne.....	11,844	12,083	12,517	33	7	9	4	.....	59	74	32	.....
Ottawa.....	11,182	12,581	13,307	2,127	8	11	4	4	72	87	39	188
Pawnee ²³	5,084	5,204	5,396	179	6	8	.....	.....	118	154	.....	.....
Phillips.....	14,442	13,661	12,014	.....	13	9	8	.....	90	66	67	.....
Pottawatomie.....	18,470	17,722	16,350	7,848	11	11	2	2	60	62	12	25

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

³ Edwards formed from parts of old Kiowa and original territory in 1874; part of old Kiowa annexed in 1875; part of Edwards taken to form part of new Kiowa in 1886.

⁴ Howard taken to form Chautauqua and Elk in 1875. Population, average annual number of divorces, and rate reported after Chautauqua are for Howard.

⁵ Finney formed from Arapahoe (population of 3 in 1880), Sequoyah (568 in 1880), and parts of Buffalo (191 in 1880), Foote (411 in 1880), Grant, and Kearny in 1884. Parts of Finney taken to form Haskell and parts of Garfield, Grant, and Kearny in 1887. In 1890 Finney included Garfield, which was annexed in 1893.

⁶ Ford formed from part of Hodgeman in 1873; part of Ford annexed to Clark in 1873; part of Foote annexed to Ford in 1884; Gray formed from parts of Finney, Ford, and Hodgeman in 1887.

⁷ Parts of Riley annexed to Geary in 1873 and 1875; name changed from Davis to Geary in 1889.

⁸ Less than 1.

⁹ Less than 1 in 100,000.

¹⁰ Grant formed from original territory in 1873; part taken to form part of Finney and part annexed to Hamilton in 1884. Grant reorganized from parts of Finney and Hamilton in 1887.

¹¹ Formed from original territory in 1873.

¹² Part of Madison annexed to Greenwood between 1860 and 1870.

¹³ Hamilton and Stanton formed from original territory in 1873; Stanton and parts of Grant and Kearny annexed to Hamilton in 1884. Stanton reorganized from part of Hamilton in 1887. Parts of Hamilton taken to form parts of Grant and Kearny in 1887.

¹⁴ Parts of Harper and Pratt annexed to Barber in 1873.

¹⁵ Kingman formed from parts of Harper and Reno in 1872.

¹⁶ Harvey formed from parts of McPherson and Sedgwick in 1872; part of Marion annexed to Harvey in 1873.

¹⁷ Part of original territory annexed in 1873; part taken to form Ford in 1873; parts of Buffalo and Foote annexed in 1884; parts taken to form parts of Garfield and Gray in 1887.

¹⁸ Kearny formed from original territory in 1873; part taken to form part of Finney and part annexed to Hamilton in 1884; reorganized from parts of Finney and Hamilton in 1887.

¹⁹ Comanche formed from part of old Kiowa in 1875. New Kiowa formed from parts of Comanche and Edwards in 1886.

²⁰ Logan formed, as St. John, from part of Wallace in 1881.

²¹ Lyon formed from Breckenridge and part of Madison between 1860 and 1870.

²² Part of McPherson taken to form part of Harvey and part annexed to Reno in 1872.

²³ Parts of Rush and Stafford annexed to Pawnee in 1873; part of Pawnee given to unorganized territory in 1873; part of original territory annexed to Pawnee in 1874.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Pratt ²	7,085	8,118	1,890	.....	8	6	1	.....	113	74	53	.....
Rawlins ²	5,241	6,756	1,623	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	62	.....
Reno ⁶	29,027	27,079	12,826	.....	35	19	5	.....	121	70	39	.....
Republic.....	18,248	19,002	14,913	1,281	13	12	6	1	71	63	40	78
Rice ⁶	14,745	14,451	9,292	5	11	9	5	.....	75	62	54	.....
Riley ⁶	13,828	13,183	10,430	5,105	13	7	2	3	94	53	19	59
Rooks.....	7,960	8,018	8,112	.....	5	5	4	.....	63	62	49	.....
Rush ⁷	6,134	5,204	5,490	.....	2	2	.....	.....	33	38	.....	.....
Russell.....	8,489	7,353	7,351	156	4	4	4	.....	47	55	54	.....
Saline.....	17,076	17,442	13,808	4,246	13	14	3	3	76	80	22	71
Scott ⁸	1,098	1,262	43	.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	.....	.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	.....	.....
Sedgwick ⁶	44,037	43,626	18,753	1,095	93	58	5	1	211	133	27	91
Seward ⁸	822	1,503	5	.....	1	(⁴)	.....	.....	122	(⁴)	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	53,727	49,172	29,093	13,121	132	91	28	17	246	185	96	130
Sheridan ⁸	3,819	3,733	1,567	.....	1	1	.....	.....	26	27	.....	.....
Sherman ⁸	3,341	5,261	13	.....	2	4	.....	.....	60	76	.....	.....
Smith.....	16,384	15,613	13,883	66	12	6	6	.....	73	38	43	.....
Stafford ⁷	9,829	8,520	4,755	.....	3	6	3	.....	31	70	63	.....
Stanton ¹⁰	327	1,031	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....
Stevens ⁸	620	1,418	12	.....	1	2	.....	.....	161	141	.....	.....
Sumner.....	25,631	30,271	20,812	22	29	27	4	.....	113	89	19	.....
Thomas ⁸	4,112	5,538	161	.....	1	3	.....	.....	24	54	.....	.....
Trego.....	2,722	2,535	2,535	166	1	1	2	.....	37	39	79	.....
Wabaunsee ⁶	12,813	11,720	8,756	3,862	11	7	4	2	86	60	46	59
Wallace ¹¹	1,178	2,468	686	538	(⁸)	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁸)	41	(⁴)	(⁴)
Washington.....	21,963	22,894	14,910	4,081	13	12	6	(⁴)	59	52	40	(⁴)
Wichita ⁸	1,197	1,827	14	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....
Wilson.....	15,621	15,286	13,775	6,694	22	16	6	2	141	105	44	30
Woodson.....	10,022	9,021	6,535	3,827	9	6	1	3	90	67	15	78
Wyandotte.....	73,227	54,407	19,143	10,015	146	69	14	6	199	127	73	60

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Adair.....	14,888	13,721	13,078	11,065	7	6	5	1	47	44	38	9
Allen.....	14,657	13,692	12,089	10,296	(⁴)	(⁴)	4	2	(⁴)	(⁴)	33	19
Anderson ¹²	10,051	10,610	9,361	5,449	5	5	3	3	50	47	32	55
Ballard ¹³	10,761	8,390	14,378	12,576	12	5	3	3	112	60	21	24
Barren.....	23,197	21,490	22,321	17,780	15	10	6	4	65	47	27	22
Bath ¹⁴	14,734	12,813	11,982	10,145	8	2	3	1	54	16	25	10
Bell ¹⁵	15,701	10,312	6,055	3,731	35	9	5	2	223	87	83	54
Boone.....	11,170	12,246	11,996	10,696	10	2	.....	.....	90	16	.....	.....
Bourbon.....	18,069	16,976	15,956	14,883	10	7	4	1	55	41	25	7
Boyd.....	18,834	14,033	12,165	8,573	30	15	8	5	159	107	66	58
Boyle.....	13,817	12,948	11,930	9,515	14	5	4	3	101	39	34	32
Bracken.....	12,137	12,369	13,509	11,409	3	2	3	1	25	16	22	9
Breathitt ¹⁶	14,322	8,705	7,742	5,672	17	5	2	1	119	57	26	18
Breckinridge.....	20,534	18,976	17,486	13,440	13	7	.....	(⁸)	63	37	.....	(⁸)
Bullitt.....	9,602	8,291	8,521	7,781	2	2	2	1	21	24	23	13
Butler.....	15,896	13,956	12,181	9,404	13	9	4	4	82	64	33	43
Caldwell.....	14,510	13,186	11,282	10,826	13	11	9	3	90	83	80	28
Calloway.....	17,633	14,675	13,295	9,410	(⁴)	(⁴)	4	2	(⁴)	(⁴)	30	21
Campbell.....	54,223	44,208	37,440	27,406	32	20	12	10	59	45	32	36
Carlisle ¹³	10,195	7,612	.....	.....	9	4	.....	.....	88	53	.....	.....
Carroll.....	9,825	9,266	8,953	6,189	5	5	2	(⁸)	51	54	22	(⁸)
Carter.....	20,228	17,204	12,345	7,509	22	12	4	3	109	70	32	40
Casey.....	15,144	11,848	10,983	8,884	8	3	3	1	53	25	27	11
Christian.....	37,962	34,118	31,682	23,227	50	39	18	6	132	114	57	26
Clark.....	16,694	15,434	12,115	10,882	15	13	3	2	90	84	25	18

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Parts of Harper and Pratt annexed to Barber in 1873.³ Formed from original territory in 1873.⁴ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁵ Parts of McPherson, Rice, and Sedgwick annexed to Reno in 1872; part of Reno taken to form part of Kingman in 1872; and part of Sedgwick taken to form part of Harvey in 1872.⁶ Part of Wabaunsee annexed to Riley in 1871 and parts of Riley annexed to Geary in 1873 and 1875.⁷ Parts of Rush and Stafford annexed to Pawnee in 1873; part of Pawnee given to unorganized territory in 1873; part of original territory annexed to Pawnee in 1874.⁸ Less than 1.⁹ Less than 1 in 100,000.¹⁰ Hamilton and Stanton formed from original territory in 1873; Stanton and parts of Grant and Kearny annexed to Hamilton in 1884. Stanton reorganized from part of Hamilton in 1887. Parts of Hamilton taken to form parts of Grant and Kearny in 1887.¹¹ Logan formed, as St. John, from part of Wallace in 1881.¹² Part of Washington annexed to Anderson between 1880 and 1890.¹³ Carlisle formed from part of Ballard in 1886.¹⁴ Parts of Menifee annexed to Bath and Morgan in 1878. Parts of Powell and Wolfe annexed to Menifee in 1880.¹⁵ Part of Knox annexed to Bell in 1872.¹⁶ Knott formed from parts of Breathitt, Floyd, Letcher, Magoffin, and Perry in 1884.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Clay ²	15,364	12,447	10,222	8,297	18	10	8	7	117	80	78	84
Clinton	7,871	7,047	7,212	6,497	6	3	3	2	76	43	42	31
Crittenden	15,191	13,119	11,688	9,381	7	7	6	3	46	53	51	32
Cumberland ³	8,962	8,452	8,894	7,690	7	2	5	4	78	35	56	52
Daviess	38,667	33,120	27,730	20,714	24	14	8	7	62	42	29	34
Edmonson	10,080	8,005	7,222	4,459	8	6	3	4	79	75	42	90
Elliott	10,387	9,214	6,567	4,433	(⁴)	(⁴)	6	3	(⁴)	(⁴)	91	68
Estill ⁵	11,669	10,836	9,860	9,198	6	3	2	2	51	28	20	22
Fayette	42,071	35,698	29,023	26,656	39	18	9	7	93	50	31	26
Fleming	17,074	16,078	15,221	13,398	8	8	5	3	47	50	33	22
Floyd ^{6,7}	15,552	11,256	10,176	7,877	12	6	2	4	77	53	20	51
Franklin	20,852	18,699	15,300	15,300	12	10	7	4	58	47	37	26
Fulton	11,546	10,005	7,977	6,161	9	4	2	1	78	40	25	16
Gallatin	5,163	4,611	4,832	5,074	4	3			77	65		
Garrard	12,042	11,138	11,704	10,376	7	6	7	5	58	54	60	48
Grant ⁸	13,239	12,671	13,083	9,529	6	5	5	2	45	39	38	21
Graves	33,204	28,534	24,138	19,398	27	16	(⁴)	(⁴)	81	56	(⁴)	(⁴)
Grayson	19,878	18,688	15,784	11,580	12	(⁴)	6	3	60	(⁴)	38	26
Green	12,255	11,463	11,871	9,379	7	7	3	2	57	61	25	21
Greenup	15,432	11,911	13,371	11,463	15	6	10	6	97	50	75	52
Hancock	8,914	9,214	8,563	6,591	6	2	2	3	67	22	23	46
Hardin	22,937	21,304	22,564	15,705	16	11	7	5	70	52	31	32
Harlan ²	9,838	6,197	5,278	4,415	18	12	4		183	194	76	
Harrison	18,570	16,914	16,504	12,993	10	5	4	4	54	30	24	31
Hart	18,390	16,439	17,133	13,687	8	7	5	2	44	43	29	15
Henderson	32,907	29,536	24,515	18,457	38	24	12	2	115	81	49	11
Henry	14,620	14,164	14,492	11,066	10	2	1		68	14	7	
Hickman	11,745	11,637	10,651	8,453	11	7		6	94	60	38	71
Hopkins	30,995	23,505	19,122	13,827	41	14	10	5	132	60	52	36
Jackson	10,561	8,261	6,678	4,547	14	8			133	97		
Jefferson	232,549	188,598	146,010	118,953	277	185	85	55	119	98	58	46
Jessamine	11,925	11,248	10,864	8,638	6	1	2	1	50	9	18	12
Johnson ⁷	13,730	11,027	9,155	7,494	11	7	3	2	80	63	33	27
Kenton	63,591	54,161	43,983	36,096	45	29	11	11	71	54	25	30
Knott ⁶	8,704	5,438			11	(⁴)			126	(⁴)		
Knox ⁹	17,372	13,762	10,587	8,294	25	12			144	87		
Larue	10,764	9,433	9,793	8,235	6	2			56	42	31	24
Laurel ¹⁰	17,592	13,747	9,131	6,016	16	10	2	1	91	73	22	17
Lawrence ⁷	19,612	17,702	13,262	8,497	16	10	4	5	82	56	30	69
Lee	7,988	6,205	4,254	3,055	6	6	2	(¹¹)	75	97	47	(¹²)
Leslie ²	6,753	3,964	3,740		13	7	4		193	177	107	
Letcher ⁶	9,172	6,920	6,601	4,608	6	5	2	2	65	72	30	43
Lewis	17,868	14,803	13,154	9,115	16	11	7	3	90	74	53	33
Lincoln	17,059	15,962	15,080	10,947	9	9	8	4	53	56	53	37
Livingston	11,354	9,474	9,165	8,200	8	3	2	3	70	32	22	37
Logan	25,994	23,812	24,358	20,429	21	13	7	5	81	55	29	24
Lyon	9,319	7,628	6,768	6,233	9	5	5	2	97	66	74	32
McCracken	28,733	21,051	16,262	13,988	43	25	10	11	150	119	61	79
McLean	12,448	9,887	9,293	7,614	5	4	3	2	40	40	32	26
Madison	25,607	24,348	22,052	19,543	21	15	7	4	82	62	32	20
Magoffin ⁶	12,006	9,196	6,944	4,684	19	11	3	3	158	120	43	64
Marion	16,290	15,648	14,693	12,838	6	4	1	2	37	26	7	16
Marshall	13,692	11,287	9,647	8,455	8	6	4	3	58	53	41	32
Martin ⁷	5,780	4,209	3,057		8	5	3	(⁷)	138	119	98	(⁷)
Mason	20,446	20,773	20,469	18,126	16	9	6	3	78	43	29	17
Meade	10,533	9,484	10,323	9,485	5	3			47	32		
Menifee ¹³	6,818	4,666	3,755	1,986	6	6	2		88	129	53	
Mercer	14,426	15,034	14,142	13,144	5	4	5	6	35	27	35	46
Metcalfe	9,988	9,871	9,423	7,934	6	4			60	41		
Monroe	13,053	10,989	10,741	9,231	7	6	(⁴)	(⁴)	54	55	(⁴)	(⁴)
Montgomery	12,834	12,367	10,566	7,557	13	10	6	3	101	81	57	40
Morgan ¹⁴	12,792	11,249	8,455	5,975	12	5	3	5	94	44	35	84
Muhlenberg	20,741	17,955	15,098	12,638	20	11	5	6	96	61	33	47
Nelson	16,587	16,417	16,609	14,804	5	4	4	1	30	24	24	7
Nicholas	11,952	10,764	11,869	9,129	5	4	3	2	42	37	25	22
Ohio	27,287	22,946	19,669	15,561	14	5	8	3	51	22	41	19
Oldham	7,078	6,754	7,667	9,027	5	2	2	(¹¹)	71	30	26	(¹²)
Owen ⁸	17,553	17,676	17,401	14,309	14	8	5	4	80	45	29	28
Owsley	6,874	5,975	4,942	3,889	5	5			73	84		
Pendleton	14,947	16,346	16,702	14,030	5	7	5	1	33	43	30	7

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Leslie formed from parts of Clay, Harlan, and Perry in 1878.

³ Part of Cumberland annexed to Russell in 1876.

⁴ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

⁵ Part of Estill annexed to Powell between 1890 and 1900.

⁶ Knott formed from parts of Breathitt, Floyd, Letcher, Magoffin, and Perry in 1884.

⁷ Martin formed from parts of Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, and Pike in 1870. One divorce reported for Martin in 1871 and 6 in 1872.

⁸ Part of Owen annexed to Grant between 1870 and 1880.

⁹ Part of Knox annexed to Bell in 1872.

¹⁰ Part of Whitley annexed to Laurel in 1876.

¹¹ Less than 1.

¹² Less than 1 in 100,000.

¹³ Parts of Menifee annexed to Bath and Morgan in 1878. Parts of Powell and Wolfe annexed to Menifee in 1880.

¹⁴ Part of Morgan annexed to Wolfe and part of Menifee annexed to Morgan in 1878.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Perry ² , ³	8,276	6,331	5,607	4,274	10	(⁴)	4	2	121	(⁴)	71	47
Pike ⁵	22,686	17,378	13,001	9,562	30	22	6	7	132	127	46	73
Powell ⁶ , ⁷	6,443	4,698	3,639	2,599	5	1	1	1	78	21	27	9
Pulaski	31,293	25,731	21,318	17,670	19	12	10	5	61	47	47	28
Robertson	4,900	4,684	5,814	5,899	3	1	1	2	61	21	17	37
Rockcastle	12,416	9,841	9,670	7,145	14	7	—	—	113	71	—	—
Rowan	8,277	6,129	4,420	2,991	6	6	3	—	72	93	68	—
Russell ⁸	9,695	8,136	7,591	5,809	4	5	2	3	41	61	26	32
Scott	18,076	16,546	14,965	11,607	10	4	1	1	55	24	7	9
Shelby	18,340	16,521	16,813	15,733	10	4	5	2	55	24	30	13
Simpson	11,624	10,878	10,641	9,573	11	5	5	2	95	46	47	21
Spencer	7,406	6,760	7,040	5,956	2	1	1	1	27	15	14	17
Taylor	11,075	9,353	9,259	8,226	8	3	3	1	72	32	32	12
Todd	17,371	16,814	15,994	12,612	13	9	5	1	75	54	31	8
Trigg	14,073	13,902	14,489	13,686	11	5	8	5	78	36	55	37
Trimble	7,272	7,140	7,171	5,577	3	3	2	1	41	42	28	18
Union	21,326	18,229	17,809	13,640	17	6	6	3	80	33	34	22
Warren	29,970	30,158	27,531	21,742	24	16	15	5	80	53	54	23
Washington ⁹	14,182	13,622	14,419	12,464	6	4	2	1	42	29	14	8
Wayne	14,892	12,852	12,512	10,602	16	(⁴)	2	4	107	(⁴)	16	38
Webster	20,097	17,196	14,246	10,937	19	9	5	2	95	52	35	27
Whitley ¹⁰	25,015	17,590	12,000	8,278	18	11	2	3	72	63	17	36
Wolfe ¹¹	8,764	7,180	5,638	3,803	9	7	2	—	103	97	35	—
Woodford	13,134	12,380	11,800	8,240	11	2	3	1	84	16	25	12

LOUISIANA.

Acadia ¹²	23,483	13,231	—	—	7	4	—	—	30	30	—	—
Ascension	24,142	19,545	16,885	11,577	5	6	—	—	21	31	—	—
Assumption	21,620	19,629	17,010	13,234	2	1	1	—	9	5	6	—
Avoynes	29,701	25,112	16,747	12,926	9	6	—	—	30	24	—	—
Bienville ¹³	17,588	14,108	10,442	10,636	8	3	—	—	45	21	—	—
Bossier ¹³	24,153	20,330	16,042	12,675	31	15	5	1	128	74	31	8
Caddo ¹³	44,499	31,555	26,296	21,714	34	12	3	—	76	38	11	—
Calcasieu ¹⁴	30,428	20,176	12,484	6,733	13	2	2	—	43	10	16	—
Caldwell	6,917	5,814	5,767	4,820	6	5	—	—	87	86	—	—
Cameron ¹⁴	3,952	2,828	2,416	1,591	—	1	(¹⁵)	(¹⁴)	—	35	(¹⁶)	(¹⁴)
Catahoula	16,351	12,002	10,277	8,475	(¹⁵)	(¹⁵)	2	1	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	19	12
Claiborne ¹⁵	23,029	23,312	18,837	20,240	7	6	2	(¹⁵)	30	26	11	(¹⁶)
Concordia	13,559	14,871	14,914	9,977	3	2	1	—	22	13	7	—
De Soto ¹⁵	25,063	19,860	15,603	14,962	27	13	—	—	108	65	—	—
East Baton Rouge	31,153	25,922	19,966	17,816	14	8	3	(¹⁵)	45	31	15	(¹⁶)
East Carroll ¹⁷	11,373	12,362	12,134	10,110	6	2	—	—	53	16	—	—
East Feliciana	20,443	17,903	15,132	13,499	6	2	—	—	29	11	—	—
Franklin	8,890	6,900	6,495	5,078	6	1	—	—	67	14	—	—
Grant ¹⁹	12,902	8,270	6,188	4,517	3	1	—	—	23	12	—	—
Iberia ²⁰	29,015	20,997	16,676	9,042	4	4	—	—	14	19	—	—
Iberville	27,006	21,848	17,544	12,347	5	5	(¹⁵)	—	19	23	(¹⁶)	—
Jackson ¹⁵	9,119	7,453	5,328	7,646	3	1	—	—	33	13	—	—
Jefferson ²¹	15,321	13,221	12,166	17,767	4	1	1	2	26	8	8	11
Lafayette	22,825	15,966	13,235	10,388	4	3	—	—	18	19	—	—
Lafourche	28,882	22,095	19,113	14,719	2	3	(¹⁵)	(¹⁵)	7	14	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)
Lincoln ¹²	15,898	14,753	11,075	—	4	1	1	—	25	7	9	—
Livingston ²²	8,100	5,769	5,258	4,026	(¹⁵)	(¹⁵)	—	(⁴)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	—	(⁴)
Madison	12,322	14,135	13,906	8,600	2	3	1	—	16	21	7	—
Morehouse	16,634	16,786	14,206	9,387	22	16	3	(⁴)	132	95	21	(⁴)
Natchitoches ¹² , ²³	33,216	25,836	19,707	15,265	15	10	—	—	45	39	—	—

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Knott formed from parts of Breathitt, Floyd, Letcher, Magoffin, and Perry in 1884.³ Leslie formed from parts of Clay, Harlan, and Perry in 1878.⁴ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁵ Martin formed from parts of Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, and Pike in 1870. One divorce reported for Martin in 1871 and 6 in 1872.⁶ Parts of Menifee annexed to Bath and Morgan in 1878. Parts of Powell and Wolfe annexed to Menifee in 1880.⁷ Part of Estill annexed to Powell between 1890 and 1900.⁸ Part of Cumberland annexed to Russell in 1876.⁹ Part of Washington annexed to Anderson between 1880 and 1890.¹⁰ Part of Whitley annexed to Laurel in 1876.¹¹ Part of Morgan annexed to Wolfe and part of Menifee annexed to Morgan in 1878.¹² Acadia formed from part of St. Landry in 1886.¹³ Red River formed from parts of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, and Natchitoches in 1871. Webster formed from parts of Bienville, Bossier, and Claiborne in 1871; 2 divorces reported in 1871 and 1 in 1872. Lincoln formed from parts of Bienville, Claiborne, Jackson, and Union in 1873. Part of Lincoln annexed to Jackson in 1877.¹⁴ Cameron formed from parts of Calcasieu and Vermilion in 1870; divorce records destroyed.¹⁵ Less than 1.¹⁶ Less than 1 in 100,000.¹⁷ Formed from part of Carroll in 1877.¹⁸ Population reported after East Carroll in 1870 is for Carroll parish.¹⁹ Grant formed from parts of Rapides and Winn in 1869.²⁰ Iberia formed from parts of St. Martin and St. Mary in 1868.²¹ Part of Jefferson annexed to Orleans in 1877.²² Tangipahoa formed from parts of Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, and Washington in 1869; 2 divorces reported in 1870 and 3 in 1871.²³ Vernon formed from parts of Natchitoches, Rapides, and Sabine in 1871.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Orleans ¹	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	144	93	37	18	50	38	17	9
Ouachita.....	20,947	17,985	14,685	11,582	14	10	(²)	1	67	56	(⁴)	9
Plaquemines.....	13,039	12,541	11,575	10,552	4	3	1	1	31	24	9	9
Pointe Coupee.....	26,777	19,613	17,785	12,981	4	1			16	5		
Rapides ^{2, 6}	39,578	27,642	23,563	18,015	17	6	1		43	22	4	
Red River ⁷	11,548	11,318	8,573		17	6			147	53		
Richland.....	11,116	10,230	8,440	5,110	11	10	3	1	99	98	36	20
Sabine ⁸	15,421	9,390	7,344	6,456	8	1	2	1	52	11	27	15
St. Bernard.....	5,031	4,326	4,405	3,553	1	(²)	(³)	(³)	20	(⁴)	(³)	(³)
St. Charles.....	9,072	7,737	7,161	4,867		1	1			13	14	
St. Helena ⁹	8,479	8,062	7,504	5,423	1	3	2		12	37	27	
St. James.....	20,197	15,715	14,714	10,152	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(⁴)	
St. John the Baptist.....	12,330	11,359	9,686	6,762	1	(²)	1	(²)	8	(⁴)	10	(⁴)
St. Landry ¹⁰	52,906	40,250	40,004	25,553	16	9	(²)	(²)	30	22	(²)	(²)
St. Martin ¹¹	18,940	14,884	12,663	9,370	5	5	3		26	34	24	
St. Mary ¹¹	34,145	22,416	19,891	13,860	12	5			35	22		
St. Tammany ⁹	13,335	10,160	6,887	5,586	3	4	2	1	22	39	29	13
Tangipahoa ⁹	17,625	12,655	9,638	7,928	3		2	(²)	17		21	(²)
Tensas.....	19,070	16,047	17,815	12,419	12	7			63	42		
Terrebonne.....	24,464	20,167	17,957	12,451	4	2	2		16	10	11	
Union ⁷	18,520	17,304	13,526	11,685	7	10	4	2	38	58	30	17
Vermilion ¹²	20,705	14,234	8,728	4,528	7	2	(²)	(²)	34	14	(²)	(²)
Vernon ⁶	10,327	5,903	5,160		6	1			58	17		
Washington ⁹	9,628	6,700	5,190	3,330	2	(²)	(²)	2	21	(²)	(⁴)	60
Webster ⁷	15,125	12,466	10,005		8	5	3	(²)	53	40	30	(²)
West Baton Rouge.....	10,285	8,363	7,667	5,114	2	1	(²)		19	12	(⁴)	
West Carroll ¹³	3,685	3,748	2,776	(¹⁴)	5	2	1		136	53	36	
West Feliciana.....	15,994	15,062	12,809	10,499	4	(²)	(²)		25	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Winn ⁶	9,648	7,082	5,846	4,954	1	1	(²)	(²)	10	14	(²)	(²)

MAINE.

Androscoggin.....	54,242	48,968	45,042	35,866	73	54	48	23	135	110	107	64
Aroostook ¹⁵	60,744	49,589	41,700	29,609	33	21	11	10	54	42	26	34
Cumberland.....	100,689	90,949	86,359	82,021	101	62	71	46	100	68	82	56
Franklin.....	18,444	17,053	18,180	18,807	38	18	12	10	206	106	66	53
Hancock.....	37,241	37,312	38,129	36,495	30	24	13	12	81	64	34	33
Kennebec ¹⁶	59,117	57,012	53,058	53,293	93	91	70	39	157	160	132	73
Knox.....	30,408	31,473	32,863	30,823	49	45	37	39	161	143	113	127
Lincoln.....	19,669	21,996	24,821	25,597	17	14	9	8	86	64	36	31
Oxford.....	32,238	30,586	32,627	33,488	41	26	29	21	127	85	89	63
Penobscot ¹⁵	76,246	72,865	70,476	75,150	101	66	67	58	132	91	95	77
Piscataquis.....	16,949	16,134	14,872	14,403	20	17	12	7	118	105	81	49
Sagadahoc.....	20,330	19,452	19,272	18,803	29	13	11	7	143	67	57	37
Somerset.....	33,849	32,627	32,333	34,611	52	38	25	25	154	116	77	72
Waldo ¹⁶	24,185	27,759	32,463	34,522	28	29	32	22	116	104	99	64
Washington ¹⁵	45,232	44,482	44,494	43,343	36	22	17	11	90	49	38	25
York.....	64,885	62,829	62,257	60,174	70	43	48	48	108	68	72	80

MARYLAND.

Allegany ¹⁷	53,694	41,571	38,012	38,536	25	10	4	5	47	24	11	13
Anne Arundel.....	39,620	34,094	28,526	24,457	10	7	2	1	25	21	7	4
Baltimore ¹⁸	90,755	72,909	83,336	63,387	18	8			20	11		
Baltimore city ¹⁸	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	306	162	80	66	60	37	19	20
Calvert.....	10,223	9,860	10,538	9,865	1	1	(²)	(²)	10	10	(²)	(²)
Caroline.....	16,248	13,903	13,766	12,101	4	2	(²)	(²)	25	14	(⁴)	(⁴)
Carroll.....	33,860	32,376	30,992	28,619	8	6	2	1	24	19	6	3
Cecil.....	24,662	25,851	27,108	25,874	6	3	2	3	24	12	7	12
Charles.....	17,662	15,191	18,548	15,738	1	(²)	(²)		6	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Dorchester.....	27,962	24,843	23,110	19,458	10	4	2	(²)	36	16	9	(⁴)

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Part of Jefferson annexed to Orleans in 1877.³ Less than 1.⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁵ Grant formed from parts of Rapides and Winn in 1869.⁶ Vernon formed from parts of Natchitoches, Rapides, and Sabine in 1871.⁷ Red River formed from parts of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, and Natchitoches in 1871. Webster formed from parts of Bienville, Bossier, and Claiborne in 1871; 2 divorces reported in 1871 and 1 in 1872. Lincoln formed from parts of Bienville, Claiborne, Jackson, and Union in 1873. Part of Lincoln annexed to Jackson in 1877.⁸ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁹ Tangipahoa formed from parts of Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, and Washington in 1869; 2 divorces reported in 1870 and 3 in 1871.¹⁰ Acadia formed from part of St. Landry in 1886.¹¹ Iberia formed from parts of St. Martin and St. Mary in 1868.¹² Cameron formed from parts of Calcasieu and Vermilion in 1870; divorce records destroyed.¹³ Formed from part of Carroll in 1877.¹⁴ Population reported after East Carroll in 1870 is for Carroll parish.¹⁵ Part of Aroostook annexed to Washington in 1885 and part of Penobscot annexed to Aroostook in 1889.¹⁶ Part of Kennebec annexed to Waldo in 1873.¹⁷ Part of Allegany taken to form Garrett in 1872.¹⁸ Part of Baltimore annexed to Baltimore city between 1880 and 1890.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

MARYLAND—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Frederick.....	51,920	49,512	50,482	47,572	13	8	5	4	25	16	10	8
Garrett ²	17,701	14,213	12,175	.....	7	2	(³)	.....	40	14	(⁴)	.....
Harford.....	28,269	28,993	28,042	22,605	8	3	2	1	28	10	7	4
Howard.....	16,715	16,269	16,140	14,150	4	2	(³)	1	24	12	(⁴)	7
Kent.....	18,786	17,471	17,605	17,102	3	1	(³)	1	16	6	(⁴)	6
Montgomery.....	30,451	27,185	24,759	20,563	6	2	2	1	20	7	8	5
Prince Georges.....	29,898	26,080	24,431	21,138	4	2	1	.....	13	8	4	.....
Queen Annes.....	18,364	18,461	19,257	16,171	3	1	(³)	(³)	16	5	(⁴)	(⁴)
St. Marys.....	17,182	15,619	16,934	14,944	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Somerset.....	25,923	24,155	21,668	18,190	3	2	(³)	1	12	8	(⁴)	5
Talbot.....	20,342	19,736	19,065	16,137	5	3	1	.....	25	15	5	.....
Washington.....	45,133	39,782	38,561	34,712	27	10	2	3	60	25	5	9
Wicomico.....	22,852	19,930	18,016	15,802	4	2	2	1	18	10	11	6
Worcester.....	20,865	19,747	19,539	16,419	6	3	1	(³)	29	15	5	(⁴)

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable.....	27,826	29,172	31,897	32,774	11	12	57	39	40	41	32	27
Berkshire.....	95,667	81,108	69,032	64,827	41	22	22	15	43	27	32	23
Bristol.....	252,029	186,465	139,040	102,886	99	46	(⁵)	(⁵)	39	25	(⁵)	(⁵)
Dukes.....	4,561	4,369	4,300	3,787	2	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	44	23	(⁵)	(⁵)
Essex.....	357,030	299,995	244,535	200,843	183	115	86	51	51	38	35	25
Franklin.....	41,209	38,610	36,001	32,635	20	10	11	9	49	26	31	28
Hampden.....	175,603	135,713	104,142	78,409	78	53	35	17	44	39	34	22
Hampshire.....	58,820	51,859	47,232	44,388	16	11	12	9	27	21	25	20
Middlesex ⁶	565,696	431,167	317,830	274,353	231	85	77	53	41	20	24	19
Nantucket.....	3,006	3,727	4,123	.....	2	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	67	31	(⁵)	(⁵)
Norfolk ⁶	151,539	113,950	96,507	89,443	39	25	14	8	26	21	15	9
Plymouth.....	113,985	92,700	74,018	65,365	66	41	25	10	58	44	34	15
Suffolk ⁶	611,417	484,780	387,927	270,802	379	207	124	106	62	43	32	39
Worcester.....	346,958	280,787	226,897	192,716	140	90	65	44	40	32	29	23

MICHIGAN.

Alcona.....	5,691	5,409	3,107	696	2	1	1	(³)	35	18	32	(⁴)
Alger ⁷	5,868	1,238	.....	.....	4	(³)	.....	.....	68	(⁴)	.....	(⁴)
Allegan.....	38,812	38,961	37,815	32,105	42	26	29	14	108	67	77	44
Alpena ⁸	18,254	15,581	8,789	2,756	10	7	5	2	55	45	57	73
Antrim.....	16,568	10,413	5,237	1,985	20	4	1	1	121	38	19	50
Arenac ⁹	9,821	5,683	.....	.....	5	4	(⁹)	.....	51	70	(⁹)	.....
Baraga ¹⁰	4,320	3,036	1,804	.....	1	1	1	.....	23	33	55	.....
Barry.....	22,514	23,783	25,317	22,199	37	31	23	17	164	130	91	77
Bay ⁹	62,378	56,412	38,081	15,900	38	29	9	6	61	51	9	39
Benzie ¹¹	9,685	5,237	3,433	2,184	13	3	2	(¹¹)	134	57	58	(¹¹)
Berrien.....	49,165	41,285	36,785	35,104	64	28	27	17	130	68	73	48
Branch.....	27,811	26,791	27,941	26,226	34	35	37	12	122	131	132	46
Calhoun.....	49,315	43,501	38,452	36,569	77	37	27	21	156	85	70	57
Cass.....	20,876	20,953	22,009	21,094	30	17	17	8	144	81	77	38
Charlevoix ¹²	13,956	9,686	5,115	1,724	14	9	2	(¹²)	100	59	24	(¹²)
Cheboygan.....	15,516	11,986	6,524	2,196	12	4	3	.....	77	33	46	.....
Chippewa ¹⁴	21,338	12,019	5,248	1,689	10	5	3	.....	47	42	57	.....
Clare ¹⁵	8,360	7,558	4,187	366	9	5	5	.....	108	66	119	.....
Clinton.....	25,136	26,509	28,100	22,845	28	24	31	14	111	91	110	61
Crawford ¹⁶	2,943	2,962	1,159	.....	2	2	(¹⁶)	.....	68	68	(¹⁶)	.....
Delta.....	23,881	15,330	6,812	2,542	13	5	1	.....	54	33	15	.....
Dickinson ¹⁷	17,890	.....	.....	.....	6	(¹⁷)	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	31,668	32,094	31,225	25,171	57	37	32	14	180	115	102	56
Emmet ¹²	15,931	8,756	6,639	1,211	19	7	4	.....	119	80	60	.....
Genesee.....	41,804	39,430	39,220	33,900	60	37	35	25	144	94	89	74

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Part of Allegany taken to form Garrett in 1872.³ Less than 1.⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁵ Divorces and rates shown after Barnstable for 1880 and 1870 are for Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, and Nantucket combined.⁶ Parts of Suffolk annexed to Middlesex and Norfolk in 1872; parts of Norfolk annexed to Suffolk in 1872, 1873, and 1874; part of Middlesex annexed to Suffolk in 1873.⁷ Alger formed from part of Schoolcraft in 1885. Schoolcraft organized in 1871.⁸ Montmorency unorganized and attached to Alpena in 1880. Organized in 1881.⁹ Arenac formed from part of Bay in 1880; 1 divorce reported in 1880, which is included with Bay.¹⁰ Baraga formed from part of Houghton in 1875.¹¹ Benzie organized in 1869; 1 divorce reported in 1870 and 1 in 1872.¹² Charlevoix organized in 1869; 1 divorce reported in 1871. Part of Charlevoix annexed to Emmet between 1890 and 1900. Part of Manitou annexed to Charlevoix in 1896.¹³ Rate given after Charlevoix in 1890 and 1880 is for Charlevoix, Leelanau, and Manitou combined; Manitou with a population of 860 in 1890, 1,334 in 1880, and 891 in 1870 was annexed to Charlevoix and Leelanau in 1896. No divorces granted for Manitou in 1870.¹⁴ Luce formed from parts of Chippewa and Mackinac in 1887.¹⁵ Clare, Kalkaska, Lake, Missaukee, and Presque Isle organized in 1871. Two divorces reported for Presque Isle in 1872.¹⁶ Crawford organized in 1879; 1 divorce reported in 1880.¹⁷ Dickinson formed from parts of Iron, Marquette, and Menominee in 1891; 1 divorce reported in 1892. Iron formed from parts of Marquette and Menominee in 1885; parts of Marquette and Menominee annexed to Iron between 1890 and 1900.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Gladwin ²	6,564	4,208	1,127	(³)	4	2	(⁴)	-----	61	48	(⁵)	-----
Gogebic ⁶	16,738	13,166	-----	-----	7	5	-----	-----	42	38	-----	-----
Grand Traverse	20,479	13,355	8,422	4,443	34	13	9	3	166	97	107	68
Gratiot	29,889	28,668	21,936	11,810	50	31	27	6	167	108	123	51
Hillsdale	29,865	30,660	32,723	31,684	37	22	26	12	124	72	79	38
Houghton ⁷	66,063	35,389	22,473	13,879	18	3	4	1	27	8	18	7
Huron	34,162	28,545	20,059	9,049	9	9	5	2	26	32	25	22
Ingham	39,818	37,666	33,676	25,268	49	39	31	13	123	104	92	51
Ionia	34,329	32,801	33,872	27,681	49	26	29	11	143	79	86	40
Iosco	10,246	15,224	6,873	3,163	6	5	4	(⁴)	59	33	58	(⁵)
Iron ⁸	8,990	4,432	-----	-----	4	2	-----	-----	44	45	-----	-----
Isabella	22,784	18,784	12,159	4,113	21	14	8	(⁴)	92	75	66	(⁵)
Jackson	48,222	45,031	42,031	36,047	79	42	38	12	164	93	90	33
Kalamazoo	44,310	39,273	34,342	32,054	76	47	38	22	172	120	111	69
Kalkaska ⁹	7,133	5,160	2,937	424	12	6	2	-----	168	116	68	-----
Kent	129,714	109,922	73,253	50,403	218	135	92	38	168	123	126	75
Keweenaw ¹⁰	3,217	3,029	4,325	4,205	(⁴)	(⁴)	-----	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-----	-----
Lake ⁹	4,957	6,505	3,233	548	5	6	2	-----	101	92	62	-----
Lapeer	27,641	29,213	30,138	21,845	26	22	22	10	94	75	73	47
Leelanau ¹¹	10,556	7,944	6,253	4,576	7	2	1	1	66	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	22
Lenawee	48,406	48,448	48,343	45,595	56	31	30	17	116	64	62	37
Livingston	19,664	20,853	22,251	19,336	20	13	13	9	102	62	58	47
Lucas ¹²	2,983	2,455	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	67	41	-----	-----
Mackinac ¹³	7,703	7,830	2,902	1,716	3	1	-----	(⁴)	39	51	34	(⁵)
Macomb	33,244	31,813	31,627	27,616	27	10	18	8	81	31	57	29
Manistee ¹⁴	27,856	24,230	12,532	6,074	12	14	12	4	43	58	96	66
Marquette ⁸	41,239	39,521	25,394	*15,033	11	8	4	1	27	20	16	(¹⁴)
Mason	18,885	16,355	10,065	3,263	8	14	12	3	42	85	119	92
Mecosta	20,693	19,697	13,973	5,642	20	16	14	3	97	81	100	53
Menominee ⁸	27,046	33,639	11,987	1,791	12	8	3	2	44	24	25	112
Midland	14,439	10,657	6,893	3,285	11	10	7	3	76	94	102	91
Missaukee ⁹	9,308	5,048	1,553	130	10	2	1	-----	107	40	64	-----
Monroe	32,754	32,337	33,624	27,483	23	17	16	9	70	53	48	33
Montcalm	32,754	32,337	33,148	13,629	38	29	26	3	116	89	78	22
Montmorency	3,234	1,487	(⁵)	(⁵)	3	(⁴)	(¹⁵)	-----	93	(⁵)	(¹⁵)	-----
Muskegon	37,036	40,013	26,586	14,894	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	23	11	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	87	74
Newaygo	17,673	20,476	14,688	7,294	17	12	7	5	96	59	48	69
Oakland	44,792	41,245	41,537	40,867	44	30	29	20	98	73	70	49
Oceana	16,644	15,698	11,699	7,222	22	13	9	4	132	83	77	55
Ogemaw ¹⁷	7,765	5,583	1,914	12	4	2	(⁴)	-----	52	36	(⁵)	-----
Ontonagon ⁸	6,197	3,756	2,565	2,845	2	(⁴)	(¹)	-----	32	(⁵)	(⁵)	-----
Osceola ¹⁸	17,859	14,630	10,777	2,093	13	9	9	-----	73	62	84	-----
Oscoda ¹⁹	1,468	1,904	467	70	1	1	(¹⁹)	-----	68	53	(¹⁹)	-----
Otsego ²	6,175	4,272	1,974	(⁴)	5	2	2	-----	81	47	101	-----
Ottawa	39,667	35,358	33,126	26,651	15	10	16	8	38	28	48	30
Presque Isle ⁹	8,821	4,687	3,113	355	5	1	(⁴)	(⁵)	57	21	(⁵)	(⁵)
Roscommon ²	1,787	2,033	1,459	(⁵)	2	1	-----	-----	112	49	-----	-----
Saginaw	81,222	82,273	59,095	39,097	92	56	32	17	113	68	54	43
St. Clair	55,228	52,105	46,197	36,661	50	28	25	15	91	54	54	41
St. Joseph	23,889	25,356	26,626	26,275	22	22	26	13	92	87	98	49
Sanilac	35,055	32,589	26,341	14,562	14	10	6	2	40	31	23	14
Schoolcraft ²⁰	7,889	5,818	1,575	(⁵)	7	5	-----	-----	89	52	-----	-----
Shiawassee	33,866	30,952	27,059	20,858	64	27	28	14	189	87	103	67
Tuscola	35,890	32,508	25,738	13,714	32	21	22	5	89	65	85	36
Van Buren	33,274	30,541	30,807	28,829	45	29	22	20	135	95	71	69
Washtenaw	47,761	42,210	41,848	41,434	47	26	19	22	98	62	45	53
Wayne	348,793	257,114	166,444	119,038	372	189	99	58	107	74	59	49
Wexford ¹⁵	16,845	11,278	6,815	650	29	12	7	(⁴)	172	106	103	(⁵)

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Gladwin, Otsego, and Roscommon organized in 1875.

³ Population shown after Marquette in 1870 is for Gladwin, Marquette, Montmorency, Otsego, Roscommon, and Schoolcraft.

⁴ Less than 1.

⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.

⁶ Gogebic formed from part of Ontonagon in 1887.

⁷ Baraga formed from part of Houghton in 1875.

⁸ Dickinson formed from parts of Iron, Marquette, and Menominee in 1891; 1 divorce reported in 1892. Iron formed from parts of Marquette and Menominee in 1885; parts of Marquette and Menominee annexed to Iron between 1890 and 1900.

⁹ Clare, Kalkaska, Lake, Missaukee, and Presque Isle organized in 1871. Two divorces reported for Presque Isle in 1872.

¹⁰ Includes Isle Royal in 1890 and 1880. Isle Royal was organized in 1875 and annexed to Keweenaw in 1897.

¹¹ Rate given after Charlevoix in 1890 and 1880 is for Charlevoix, Leelanau, and Manitou combined; Manitou with a population of 860 in 1890, 1,334 in 1880, and 891 in 1870 was annexed to Charlevoix and Leelanau in 1896. No divorces granted for Manitou in 1870.

¹² Luce formed from parts of Chippewa and Mackinac in 1887.

¹³ Part of Manistee annexed to Wexford in 1873; part of Wexford annexed to Manistee between 1880 and 1890.

¹⁴ Population not reported separately.

¹⁵ Montmorency unorganized and attached to Alpena in 1880. Organized in 1881.

¹⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

¹⁷ Ogemaw organized in 1876.

¹⁸ Osceola organized in 1869.

¹⁹ Oscoda organized in 1881; 1 divorce reported in 1882.

²⁰ Schoolcraft organized in 1871. Alger formed from part of Schoolcraft in 1885.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Aitkin ¹	6,743	2,462	366	178	7	1			104	41		
Anoka ²	11,313	9,884	7,108	3,940	6	6	4	(³)	53	61	56	(⁴)
Becker.....	14,375	9,401	5,218	308	6	4	1	(³)	42	43	19	(⁵)
Beltrami.....	11,030	312	10	80	10				91			
Benton.....	9,912	6,284	3,012	1,558	5	2	(³)	(³)	50	32	(³)	(³)
Bigstone ⁷	8,731	5,722	3,688	24	4	1	(³)		46	17	(³)	
Blue Earth.....	32,263	29,210	22,889	17,302	17	13	8		58	45	35	35
Brown.....	19,787	15,817	12,018	6,396	8	4	2	6	40	25	17	47
Carlton.....	10,017	5,272	1,230	286	3	1	(³)		30	19	(³)	
Carver.....	17,544	16,532	14,140	11,586	1	5	2	3	6	30	14	26
Cass ^{2, 8}	7,777	1,247	486	380	6				77			
Chippewa ⁹	12,499	8,555	5,408	1,467	3	2	1		24	23	18	
Chisago.....	13,248	10,359	7,982	4,358	2	2	2	(³)	15	19	25	(³)
Clay.....	17,942	11,517	5,887	92	10	1	1		56	9	17	
Cook ¹⁰	810	98	65		(³)				(³)			
Cottonwood.....	12,069	7,412	5,533	534	5	2			41	27		
Crow Wing ⁸	14,250	8,852	2,319	200	19	9	1	(³)	133	102	43	(³)
Dakota ¹¹	21,733	20,240	17,391	16,312	7	7	3	2	32	35	17	12
Dodge.....	13,340	10,864	11,344	8,598	6	3	4	4	45	28	35	47
Douglas.....	17,964	14,606	9,130	4,239	6	5	1	2	33	34	11	47
Faribault.....	22,055	16,708	13,016	9,940	9	6	2	1	41	36	15	10
Fillmore.....	28,238	25,966	28,162	24,887	15	10	7		53	39	25	
Freeborn.....	21,538	17,962	16,060	10,578	9	6	3	2	41	35	19	19
Goodhue.....	31,137	28,806	29,651	22,618	10	4	6	5	32	14	20	22
Grant ¹²	8,935	6,875	3,004	340	2	1			22	15		
Hennepin.....	228,340	185,294	67,013	31,566	262	165	46	17	115	89	69	54
Houston.....	15,400	14,653	16,332	14,936	3	2	1	2	19	14	6	13
Hubbard ⁸	6,578	1,412			4	1			61	71		
Isanti.....	11,675	7,607	5,063	2,035	4	2	(³)		34	26	(³)	
Itasca ²	4,573	743	124	96	8	1			175	135		
Jackson.....	14,793	8,924	4,806	1,825	4	3	(³)	1	27	34	(³)	55
Kanabec.....	4,614	1,579	505	93	3	(³)			65	(³)		
Kandiyohi ¹³	18,416	13,997	10,159	1 ³ 4,921	4	2	1	1	22	14	10	1 ³ 20
Kittson ¹⁴	7,889	5,387	905	64	2	2	2		25	37		
Lac qui Parle ¹⁵	14,289	10,382	4,891		2	1			14	10		
Lake ¹⁰	4,654	1,299	106	135	3		(³)		64		(³)	
Lesueur.....	20,234	19,057	16,103	11,607	7	8	2		35	42	12	
Lincoln ¹⁶	8,966	5,691	2,945		1				11			
Lyon ¹⁶	14,591	9,501	6,257		7	3	4		48	32	64	
McLeod.....	19,595	17,026	12,342	5,643	3	6	2	1	15	35	16	18
Marshall ¹⁴	15,698	9,130	992		6	2	(¹⁴)		38	22	(¹⁴)	
Martin.....	16,936	9,403	5,249	3,867	10	2	2	2	59	21	38	52
Meeker ¹⁷	17,753	15,456	11,739	6,090	5	3	3	1	28	19	26	16
Millelacs.....	8,066	2,845	1,501	1,109	6	2			74	70		
Morrison.....	22,891	13,325	5,875	1,681	9	5	1		39	38	17	
Mower.....	22,335	18,019	16,799	10,447	13	7	3	3	58	39	18	29
Murray.....	11,911	6,692	3,604	209	4	4	(³)		34	60	(³)	
Nicollet.....	14,774	13,382	12,333	8,362	4	3	1	3	27	22	8	36
Nobles.....	14,932	7,958	4,435	117	5	3	2		33	38	45	
Norman ¹⁸	15,045	10,618			4	1	(¹⁸)		27	9	(¹⁸)	
Olmsted.....	23,119	19,806	21,543	19,793	12	5	7	3	52	25	32	15
Otter Tail ¹⁹	45,375	34,232	18,675	1,968	17	11	2		37	32	11	
Pine ²⁰	11,546	4,052	1,365	648	5	(³)	1		43	(³)	73	
Pipestone ²¹	9,264	5,132	2,092		4	1	(²¹)		43	19	(²¹)	
Polk ^{18, 22}	35,429	30,192	11,433	(²²)	14	7			40	23		(²²)
Pope ²⁴	12,577	10,032	5,874	2,691	1	3	1	(³)	8	30	17	(³)
Ramsey ¹¹	170,554	139,796	45,890	23,085	122	72	20	7	72	52	44	30
Red Lake ²²	12,195				5				41			
Redwood ¹⁶	17,261	9,386	5,375	1,829	7	5	2	(³)	41	53	37	(³)
Renville ¹⁷	23,693	17,099	10,791	3,219	7	3	1		30	18	9	
Rice.....	26,080	23,968	22,481	16,083	10	7	6	3	38	29	27	19
Rock.....	9,668	6,817	3,669	138	4	1	1		41	15	27	
Roseau ¹⁴	6,994				3				43			
St. Louis.....	82,932	44,862	4,504	4,561	56	23	1	(³)	68	51	22	(³)
Scott.....	15,147	13,831	13,516	11,042	3	3	2	2	20	22	15	18

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Parts of Cass and Itasca annexed to Aitkin between 1870 and 1880.³ Mahnomen annexed in 1870.⁴ Less than 1.⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁷ Bigstone formed from part of Pierce between 1860 and 1870; part of Traverse annexed to Bigstone in 1876.⁸ Hubbard formed from part of Cass in 1883; parts of Cass annexed to Crow Wing and Hubbard between 1890 and 1900.⁹ Chippewa formed from part of Pierce between 1860 and 1870; part of Chippewa annexed to Swift in 1870.¹⁰ Cook formed from part of Lake in 1875.¹¹ Part of Dakota annexed to Ramsey in 1874.¹² Grant formed from part of Wilkin and original territory in 1868.¹³ Monongalia annexed to Kandiyohi in 1870; population of Monongalia (3,161) included in 1870.¹⁴ Kittson, name changed from Pembina in 1878; parts of Kittson taken to form Marshall in 1879 (1 divorce reported in 1882) and Roseau in 1895.¹⁵ Parts of Redwood taken to form Lac qui Parle and Lyon in 1871 and Yellow Medicine in 1872.¹⁶ Lincoln formed from part of Lyon in 1873; Lyon formed from part of Redwood in 1871.¹⁷ Part of Renville annexed to Meeker in 1871.¹⁸ Norman formed from part of Polk in 1881; 1 divorce granted in 1882.¹⁹ Part of Wilkin annexed to Otter Tail between 1870 and 1880.²⁰ Buchanan annexed to Pine between 1860 and 1870.²¹ Organized in 1879; 1 divorce granted in 1881 and 1 in 1882.²² Red Lake formed from part of Polk in 1897.²³ No returns.²⁴ Pope formed from part of Pierce between 1860 and 1870.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Sherburne.....	7,281	5,908	3,855	2,050	3	2	1	(*)	41	34	26	(*)
Sibley.....	16,882	15,199	10,637	6,725	4	3	1	1	24	20	9	15
Stearns.....	44,464	34,844	21,956	14,206	16	13	3	1	36	37	14	7
Steele.....	16,524	13,232	12,460	8,271	11	5	3	3	67	38	24	36
Stevens ⁴	8,721	5,251	3,911	174	3	1	2	—	34	19	51	—
Swift ⁵	13,503	10,161	7,473	6,145	2	(*)	1	—	15	(*)	13	—
Todd.....	22,214	12,930	6,133	2,036	12	5	(*)	—	54	39	(*)	—
Traverse ⁶	7,573	4,516	1,507	13	3	3	—	—	40	66	—	—
Wabasha.....	18,924	16,972	18,206	15,859	10	6	7	4	53	35	38	25
Wadena.....	7,921	4,053	2,080	6	4	2	1	—	50	49	48	—
Waseca.....	14,760	13,313	12,985	7,854	5	2	4	3	34	15	32	38
Washington.....	27,808	25,992	19,563	11,809	12	8	5	1	43	31	26	8
Watsonwan.....	11,496	7,746	5,104	2,426	3	1	1	(*)	26	13	20	(*)
Wilkin ⁷	8,080	4,346	1,906	295	5	1	—	—	62	23	—	—
Winona.....	35,686	33,797	27,197	22,319	21	13	12	3	59	38	44	13
Wright.....	29,157	24,164	18,104	9,457	12	6	5	1	41	25	28	11
Yellow Medicine ⁸	14,602	9,854	5,884	—	5	2	1	—	34	20	17	—
White Earth Indian reservation.....	3,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Adams.....	30,111	26,031	22,649	19,084	14	6	3	1	46	23	13	5
Alcorn ⁹	14,987	13,115	14,272	10,431	11	6	4	(*)	73	46	28	(*)
Amite ¹⁰	20,708	18,198	14,004	10,973	(11)	(11)	6	1	(11)	(11)	43	9
Attala.....	26,248	22,213	19,988	14,776	17	16	4	2	65	72	20	14
Benton ⁹	10,510	10,585	11,023	—	5	3	2	(*)	48	28	18	(*)
Bolivar.....	35,427	29,980	18,652	9,732	15	9	2	(*)	42	30	11	(*)
Calhoun.....	16,512	14,688	13,492	10,561	10	9	5	5	61	61	37	47
Carroll ^{11, 12}	22,116	18,773	17,795	21,047	23	16	11	4	104	85	62	19
Chickasaw ¹³	19,892	18,891	17,905	19,899	18	12	(11)	(11)	90	60	(11)	(11)
Choctaw ^{11, 12}	13,036	10,847	9,036	16,988	10	4	(11)	(11)	77	37	(11)	(11)
Clahorne.....	20,787	14,516	16,768	13,288	14	9	2	(*)	67	62	12	(*)
Clarke.....	17,741	15,826	15,021	7,505	6	2	4	4	34	13	27	53
Clay ¹³	19,563	18,607	17,367	—	22	7	7	—	112	38	40	—
Coahoma ¹²	26,293	18,342	13,568	7,144	22	(11)	5	1	84	(11)	37	14
Copiah ¹⁰	34,395	30,233	27,552	20,608	31	25	7	3	90	83	25	15
Covington.....	13,076	8,299	5,993	4,753	(11)	(11)	2	(*)	(11)	(11)	33	(*)
De Soto ⁹	24,751	24,183	22,924	32,021	18	13	11	2	73	54	48	6
Franklin ¹⁰	13,678	10,424	9,729	7,498	17	5	4	(11)	124	48	41	(11)
Greene.....	6,795	3,906	3,194	2,038	4	1	(*)	(11)	59	26	(*)	(11)
Grenada ¹²	14,112	14,974	12,071	10,571	14	8	9	(11)	99	53	75	(11)
Hancock ¹⁴	11,886	8,318	6,439	4,239	14	3	3	1	118	36	47	24
Harrison.....	21,002	12,481	7,895	5,795	14	8	4	1	67	64	51	17
Hinds.....	52,577	39,279	43,958	30,488	45	25	6	1	86	64	14	3
Holmes.....	36,828	30,970	27,164	19,370	29	(11)	9	4	79	(11)	33	21
Issaquena ¹⁵	10,400	12,318	10,004	6,887	3	1	1	—	29	8	10	—
Itawamba.....	13,544	11,708	10,663	7,812	4	5	2	1	30	43	19	13
Jackson.....	16,513	11,251	7,607	4,362	11	5	5	(11)	67	44	66	(11)
Jasper.....	15,394	14,785	12,126	10,884	5	3	4	2	32	20	33	18
Jefferson.....	21,292	18,947	17,314	13,848	16	6	2	2	75	32	12	14
Jones.....	17,846	8,333	3,828	3,313	14	2	—	—	78	24	—	—
Kemper.....	20,492	17,961	15,719	12,920	8	3	(11)	(11)	39	17	(11)	(11)
Lafayette.....	22,110	20,553	21,671	18,802	21	12	13	5	95	58	60	27
Lauderdale.....	38,150	29,661	21,501	13,462	35	13	6	1	92	44	28	7
Lawrence ¹⁰	15,103	12,318	9,420	6,720	11	7	—	—	73	57	—	—
Leake.....	17,360	14,803	13,146	8,496	3	7	10	3	17	47	76	35
Lee ⁹	21,956	20,040	20,470	15,955	19	9	7	4	87	45	34	25
Leflore ¹³	23,834	16,849	10,246	—	22	16	5	(11)	92	95	49	(11)
Lincoln ¹⁰	21,552	17,912	13,547	10,184	26	(11)	—	—	121	(11)	—	—
Lowndes ¹³	29,095	27,047	28,244	30,502	15	10	4	3	52	37	14	10
Madison.....	32,493	27,321	25,866	20,948	35	22	6	2	108	81	23	10

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Less than 1.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁴ Stevens formed from part of Pierce between 1860 and 1870.⁵ Swift formed from part of Pierce between 1860 and 1870; parts of Chippewa and old Lac qui Parle annexed in 1870; population of old Lac qui Parle (145) included in 1870.⁶ Bigstone formed from part of Pierce between 1860 and 1870; part of Traverse annexed to Bigstone in 1876.⁷ Name changed from Toombs to Andy Johnson and from Andy Johnson to Wilkin in 1868; Breckinridge annexed and part taken to form Grant in 1868; part annexed to Otter Tail between 1870 and 1880.⁸ Parts of Redwood taken to form Lac qui Parle and Lyon in 1871 and Yellow Medicine in 1872.⁹ Alcorn formed from parts of Tippah and Tishomingo in 1870; 2 divorces granted in 1870, 2 in 1871, and 2 in 1872. Benton formed from parts of Marshall and Tippah in 1870; 7 divorces granted in 1872. Prentiss formed from part of Tishomingo in 1870; 5 divorces granted in 1871 and 3 in 1872. Tate formed from parts of De Soto, Marshall, and Tunica in 1873. Union formed from parts of Pontotoc and Tippah in 1870; part of Lee annexed to Union in 1874.¹⁰ Lincoln formed from parts of Amite, Copiah, Franklin, Lawrence, and Pike in 1870.¹¹ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.¹² Leflore formed from parts of Carroll and Sunflower in 1871; 3 divorces granted in 1872. Grenada formed from parts of Carroll, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, and Yalobusha in 1870; 4 divorces granted in 1871 and 1 in 1872. Quitman formed from parts of Coahoma, Panola, Tallahatchie, and Tunica in 1877.¹³ Clay formed, as Colfax (name changed in 1876), from parts of Chickasaw, Lowndes, Monroe, and Oktibbeha in 1872. Montgomery formed from parts of Carroll and Choctaw in 1871; 8 divorces granted in 1872. Webster formed, as Sumner (name changed in 1882), from parts of Chickasaw, Choctaw, Montgomery, and Oktibbeha in 1874; part of Winston annexed to Choctaw in 1874.¹⁴ Pearl River formed from parts of Hancock and Marion in 1890.¹⁵ Sharkey formed from parts of Issaquena, Warren, and Washington in 1876.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Marion ²	13,501	9,532	6,901	4,211	9	(³)	-----	-----	67	(³)	-----	-----
Marshall ⁴	27,674	26,043	29,330	29,416	17	9	11	2	61	35	38	7
Monroe ⁵	31,216	30,730	28,553	22,631	32	17	13	4	103	55	46	18
Montgomery ⁶	16,536	14,459	13,348	-----	(³)	(³)	3	(³)	(³)	(³)	22	(³)
Neshoba.....	12,726	11,146	8,741	7,439	5	2	2	2	39	18	23	27
Newton.....	19,708	16,625	13,436	10,067	9	5	6	(³)	46	30	45	(³)
Noxubee.....	30,846	27,338	29,874	20,905	27	18	10	2	88	66	33	10
Oktibbeha ⁶	20,183	17,694	15,978	14,891	18	9	6	-----	89	51	38	-----
Panola ⁶	29,027	26,977	28,352	20,754	(³)	(³)	13	3	(³)	(³)	46	14
Pearl River ²	6,697	2,957	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	60	-----	-----	-----
Perry.....	14,682	6,494	3,427	2,694	15	3	1	(³)	102	46	29	(³)
Pike ⁷	27,545	21,203	16,088	11,303	24	6	(³)	(³)	87	28	(³)	-----
Pontotoc ⁴	18,274	14,940	13,858	12,525	14	6	4	(³)	77	40	29	(³)
Prentiss ⁴	15,783	13,679	12,158	9,348	10	6	5	(³)	63	44	41	(³)
Quitman ⁶	5,435	3,286	1,407	-----	9	3	1	-----	166	81	71	-----
Rankin.....	20,955	17,922	16,752	12,977	20	12	9	3	95	67	54	23
Scott.....	14,316	11,740	10,845	7,847	4	-----	4	(³)	28	-----	37	(³)
Sharkey ¹⁰	12,178	8,382	6,306	-----	8	3	-----	-----	66	36	-----	-----
Simpson.....	12,800	10,138	8,008	5,718	7	5	1	(³)	55	49	12	(³)
Smith.....	13,055	10,635	8,088	7,126	3	(³)	3	1	23	(³)	37	14
Sunflower ⁶	16,084	9,384	4,661	5,015	6	3	3	-----	37	32	64	-----
Tallahatchie ⁶	19,600	14,361	10,926	7,852	20	9	6	(³)	102	63	55	(³)
Tate ⁴	20,618	19,253	18,721	-----	14	13	14	-----	68	68	75	-----
Tippah ⁴	12,983	12,951	12,867	20,727	5	3	5	2	39	23	39	10
Tishomingo ⁴	10,124	9,302	8,774	7,350	3	3	-----	-----	30	32	-----	-----
Tunica ^{4, 6}	16,479	12,158	8,461	5,358	10	8	4	-----	61	66	47	-----
Union ⁴	16,522	15,006	13,030	-----	11	8	(³)	-----	67	51	(³)	-----
Warren ¹⁰	40,912	33,164	31,238	26,769	40	12	2	3	98	36	6	11
Washington ¹⁰	49,216	40,414	26,367	14,569	25	12	6	1	51	30	24	7
Wayne.....	12,539	9,817	8,741	4,206	8	(³)	(³)	-----	64	(³)	(³)	-----
Webster ⁶	13,619	12,060	9,534	-----	6	5	-----	-----	44	41	-----	-----
Wilkinson.....	21,453	17,592	17,815	12,705	18	13	5	1	84	74	28	8
Winston ⁶	14,124	12,089	10,087	8,984	7	7	3	1	50	53	30	11
Yalobusha ⁶	19,742	16,629	15,649	13,254	21	16	10	4	106	96	64	30
Yazoo.....	43,948	36,394	33,845	17,279	15	13	5	4	34	36	15	23

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Adair.....	21,728	17,417	15,190	11,448	34	12	3	1	156	69	20	9
Andrew.....	17,332	16,000	16,318	15,137	12	7	3	5	69	44	18	33
Atchison.....	16,501	15,533	14,556	8,440	12	10	6	6	73	64	41	71
Audrain.....	21,160	22,074	19,732	12,307	17	15	5	1	80	68	25	8
Barry.....	25,532	22,943	14,405	10,373	19	21	11	6	74	92	76	58
Barton.....	18,253	18,504	10,332	5,087	17	20	5	2	93	108	48	39
Bates.....	30,141	32,223	25,381	15,960	31	16	7	6	103	50	28	38
Benton.....	16,556	14,973	12,396	11,322	7	7	3	2	42	47	24	18
Bollinger.....	14,650	13,121	11,130	8,162	10	4	2	2	68	30	18	25
Boone.....	28,642	26,043	25,422	20,765	32	18	4	1	112	69	16	5
Buchanan.....	121,833	70,100	49,792	35,109	141	76	26	23	116	108	52	66
Butler.....	16,769	10,164	6,011	4,298	31	9	6	1	185	89	100	23
Caldwell.....	16,656	15,152	13,646	11,390	13	(³)	7	3	78	(³)	51	26
Callaway.....	25,984	25,131	23,670	19,202	20	14	6	3	77	56	25	16
Camden.....	13,113	10,040	7,266	6,108	(³)	(³)	5	2	(³)	(³)	69	33
Cape Girardeau.....	24,315	22,060	20,998	17,558	22	14	10	8	90	63	43	46
Carroll.....	26,455	25,742	23,274	17,446	22	15	8	5	83	58	34	29
Carter.....	6,706	4,659	2,168	1,455	6	2	1	1	89	43	46	69
Cass.....	23,636	23,301	22,431	19,296	17	15	9	6	72	64	40	31
Cedar.....	16,923	15,620	10,741	9,474	18	11	6	2	106	70	56	21
Charlton.....	26,826	26,254	25,224	19,136	20	15	9	2	75	57	36	10
Christian.....	16,939	14,017	9,628	6,707	19	10	5	3	112	71	52	45
Clark.....	15,383	15,126	15,031	13,667	12	7	2	1	78	46	13	7
Clay.....	18,903	19,856	15,572	15,564	18	15	7	6	95	76	45	39
Clinton.....	17,363	17,138	16,073	14,063	19	11	4	2	109	64	25	14
Cole.....	20,578	17,281	15,515	10,292	13	6	2	2	63	35	13	19
Cooper.....	22,532	22,707	21,596	20,692	11	6	3	3	49	26	14	14
Crawford.....	12,959	11,961	10,756	7,982	(³)	(³)	4	1	(³)	(³)	37	13
Dade.....	18,125	17,526	12,557	8,683	10	9	3	3	55	51	24	35
Dallas.....	13,903	12,647	9,263	8,383	8	8	4	3	58	63	43	36

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Pearl River formed from parts of Hancock and Marion in 1890.³ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁴ Alcorn formed from parts of Tishomingo in 1870; 2 divorces granted in 1870, 2 in 1871, and 2 in 1872. Benton formed from parts of Marshall and Tippah in 1870; 7 divorces granted in 1872. Prentiss formed from part of Tishomingo in 1870; 5 divorces granted in 1871 and 3 in 1872. Tate formed from parts of De Soto, Marshall, and Tunica in 1873. Union formed from parts of Pontotoc and Tippah in 1870; part of Lee annexed to Union in 1874.⁵ Clay formed, as Colfax (name changed in 1876), from parts of Chickasaw, Lowndes, Monroe, and Oktibbeha in 1872. Montgomery formed from parts of Carroll and Choctaw in 1871; 8 divorces granted in 1872. Webster formed, as Sumner (name changed in 1882), from parts of Chickasaw, Choctaw, Montgomery, and Oktibbeha in 1874; part of Winston annexed to Choctaw in 1874.⁶ Leflore formed from parts of Carroll and Sunflower in 1871; 3 divorces granted in 1872. Grenada formed from parts of Carroll, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, and Yalobusha in 1870; 4 divorces granted in 1871 and 1 in 1872. Quitman formed from parts of Coahoma, Panola, Tallahatchie, and Tunica in 1877.⁷ Lincoln formed from parts of Amite, Copiah, Franklin, Lawrence, and Pike in 1870.⁸ Less than 1.⁹ Less than 1 in 100,000.¹⁰ Sharkey formed from parts of Issaquena, Warren, and Washington in 1876.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Daviess.....	21,325	20,456	19,145	14,410	17	16	10	5		78	52	35
Dekalb.....	14,418	14,539	13,334	9,858	10	8	5	5		69	55	37
Dent.....	12,986	12,149	10,646	6,357	10	6	5	2		77	49	31
Douglas.....	16,802	14,111	7,753	3,915	22	15	(*)	(*)	131	106	(*)	(*)
Dunklin.....	21,706	15,085	9,604	5,982	47	15			217	99		
Franklin.....	30,581	28,056	26,534	30,098	11	9	4	4	36	32	15	13
Gasconade.....	12,298	11,706	11,153	10,093	7	3	2	(*)	57	26	18	(*)
Gentry.....	20,554	19,018	17,176	11,607	15	11	(*)	(*)	73	58	(*)	(*)
Greene.....	52,713	48,616	28,801	21,549	93	59	23	10	176	121	80	46
Grundy.....	17,832	17,876	15,185	10,567	24	17	7	3	135	95	46	28
Harrison.....	24,398	21,033	20,304	14,635	19	12	5	3	78	57	25	20
Henry.....	28,054	28,235	23,906	17,401	25	11	9	2	89	39	38	11
Hickory.....	9,985	9,453	7,387	6,452	4	5	2	2	40	53	27	31
Holt.....	17,083	15,469	15,509	11,652	13	9	3	3	76	58	19	26
Howard.....	18,337	17,371	18,428	17,233	15	8	2	1	82	46	11	6
Howell.....	21,834	18,618	8,814	4,218	29	19	9	3	133	102	102	71
Iron.....	8,716	9,119	8,183	6,278	4	4	3	4	46	44	37	64
Jackson.....	195,193	160,510	82,325	55,041	484	216	62	23	248	135	75	42
Jasper.....	84,018	50,500	32,019	14,928	163	37	20	6	194	73	62	40
Jefferson.....	25,712	22,484	18,736	15,380	16	11	8	6	62	49	43	39
Johnson.....	27,643	28,132	28,172	24,648	23	20	4	3	83	71	14	12
Knox.....	13,479	13,501	13,047	10,974	7	6	1	(*)	52	44	8	(*)
Laclede.....	16,523	14,701	11,524	9,380	13	10	5	3	79	68	43	32
Lafayette.....	31,679	30,184	25,710	22,623	17	12	4	6	54	40	16	27
Lawrence.....	31,662	26,228	17,583	13,067	34	13	6	4	107	50	34	31
Lewis.....	16,724	15,935	15,925	15,114	9	9	6	4	54	56	38	26
Lincoln.....	18,352	18,346	17,426	15,960	15	9	5	2	82	49	29	13
Linn.....	25,503	24,121	20,016	15,900	21	22	7	5	82	91	35	31
Livingston.....	22,302	20,668	20,196	16,730	24	18	12	8	108	87	59	48
McDonald.....	13,574	11,283	7,816	5,226	16	7	3	1	118	62	38	19
Macon.....	33,018	30,575	26,222	23,230	39	20	5	2	118	65	19	9
Madison.....	9,978	9,268	8,376	5,849	5	2	2	3	50	22	23	51
Marion.....	9,616	8,600	7,304	5,916	2	1	2	2	42	12	27	34
Marion.....	26,331	26,233	24,837	23,780	35	29	12	8	133	111	48	13
Mercer.....	14,706	14,581	14,673	11,557	12	(*)	5	2	82	(*)	34	17
Miller.....	15,187	14,162	9,805	6,616	11	7	3	3	72	49	31	45
Mississippi.....	11,837	10,134	9,270	4,982	24	18	5	3	203	178	54	60
Moniteau.....	15,931	15,630	14,346	11,375	5	7	2	1	31	45	14	9
Monroe.....	19,716	20,790	19,071	17,149	8	6	1	3	41	29	5	17
Montgomery.....	16,571	16,850	16,249	10,405	(*)	(*)	1	3	(*)	(*)	49	29
Morgan.....	12,175	12,311	10,132	8,434	9	3	2	1	74	24	20	12
New Madrid.....	11,280	9,317	7,694	6,357	(*)	(*)	4	2	(*)	(*)	52	31
Newton.....	27,001	22,108	18,947	12,821	29	24	3	3	107	109	16	23
Nodaway.....	32,938	30,914	29,544	14,751	26	23	10	4	79	74	34	27
Oregon.....	13,906	10,467	5,791	3,287	16	10	2	1	115	96	35	30
Osage.....	14,096	13,080	11,824	10,793	2	2	3	2	14	15	25	19
Ozark.....	12,145	9,795	5,618	3,363	14	13	5	1	115	133	89	30
Pemiscot.....	12,115	5,975	4,299	2,059	20	5	(*)	(*)	165	84	(*)	(*)
Perry.....	15,134	13,237	11,895	9,877	3	3	3	4	20	23	25	40
Pettis.....	32,438	31,151	27,271	18,706	36	24	9	1	111	77	33	5
Phelps.....	14,194	12,636	12,568	10,506	17	8	6	6	120	63	48	57
Pike.....	25,744	26,321	26,715	23,076	23	20	12	8	89	76	45	35
Platte.....	16,193	16,248	17,366	17,352	13	10	5	5	80	62	29	29
Polk.....	23,255	20,339	15,734	12,445	11	9	4	3	47	44	25	24
Pulaski.....	10,394	9,387	7,250	4,714	(*)	(*)	4	3	(*)	(*)	55	64
Putnam.....	16,688	15,365	13,555	11,217	12	12	6	2	72	78	44	18
Ralls.....	12,287	12,294	11,838	10,510	11	8	4	1	90	65	34	10
Randolph.....	24,442	24,893	22,751	15,908	29	18	2	2	119	72	9	13
Ray.....	24,805	24,215	20,190	18,700	22	17	8	2	89	70	40	11
Reynolds.....	8,161	6,803	5,722	3,756	6	3	1		74	44	17	
Ripley.....	13,186	8,512	5,377	3,175	12	5	3	1	91	59	56	31
St. Charles.....	24,474	22,977	23,065	21,304	13	8	6	1	53	35	26	5
St. Clair.....	17,907	16,747	14,125	6,742	15	12	4	3	84	72	28	44
St. Francois.....	24,051	17,347	13,822	9,742	19	10	3	2	79	58	22	21
St. Louis.....	50,040	36,307	31,888		36	14			72	39		
St. Louis city.....	575,238	451,770	350,518	351,189	503	249	232	158	87	77	61	45
Ste. Genevieve.....	10,359	9,833	10,390	8,384	2	2	2	1	19	20	19	12
Saline.....	33,703	33,762	29,911	21,672	16	13	8	4	47	39	27	18
Schuyler.....	10,840	11,249	10,470	8,320	13	9	5	(*)	120	80	48	(*)
Scotland.....	13,232	12,674	12,508	10,670	10	10	6	1	76	79	48	9
Scott.....	13,092	11,228	8,587	7,317	23	11	8	2	176	98	93	27
Shannon.....	11,247	8,898	3,441	2,339	10	4	1	(*)	89	45	29	(*)
Shelby.....	16,167	15,642	14,024	10,119	9	5	2	2	56	32	14	20
Stoddard.....	24,669	17,327	13,431	8,535	47	20	12	2	191	115	89	23
Stone.....	9,892	7,090	4,404	3,253	12	9	3	1	121	127	68	81
Sullivan.....	20,282	19,000	16,569	11,907	17	12	9	3	84	63	54	25
Taney.....	10,127	7,973	5,599	4,407	13	9	(*)	(*)	128	113	(*)	(*)
Texas.....	22,192	19,406	12,206	9,618	19	13			86	67		
Vernon.....	31,619	31,505	19,369	11,247	46	24	4	4	145	76	21	36
Warren.....	9,919	9,913	10,806	9,673	6	3	2	2	60	30	19	21
Washington.....	14,263	13,153	12,896	11,719	(*)	(*)	2	3	(*)	(*)	16	26
Wayne.....	15,309	11,927	9,096	6,068	13	(*)	4	2	85	(*)	44	33
Webster.....	16,640	15,177	12,175	10,434	10	10	6	4	60	66	40	38
Worth.....	9,832	8,738	8,203	5,004	6	6	4	1	61	69	49	20
Wright.....	17,519	14,484	9,712	5,684	12	(*)	3	3	68	(*)	31	53

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

³ Less than 1.

⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

MONTANA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Beaverhead.....	5,615	4,655	2,712	722	6	6	3	1	107	129	111	139
Broadwater ²	2,641				2				76			
Carbon ³	7,533				10				133			
Cascade ⁴	25,777	8,755			39	12			151	137		
Chouteau ⁵	10,966	4,741	3,058	517	11	4	5		100	84	164	
Custer.....	7,891	5,308	2,510	38	9	7	4		114	132	159	
Dawson ⁷	2,443	2,056	180	177	5	1			205	49		
Deerlodge ⁸	17,393	15,155	8,876	4,367	26	21	14	2	149	139	158	46
Fergus ⁹	6,937	3,514			8	4			115	114		
Flathead ¹⁰	9,375				21				224			
Gallatin ¹¹	9,553	6,246	3,643	1,578	12	8	7	2	126	128	192	127
Granite ⁶	4,328				4				92			
Jefferson ²	5,330	6,026	2,464	1,531	4	5	2	(12)	75	83	81	(13)
Lewis and Clark ⁴	19,171	19,145	6,521	5,040	42	38	10	8	219	198	153	159
Madison.....	7,695	4,692	3,915	2,684	6	2			78	43		
Meagher ¹⁴	2,526	4,749	2,743	1,387	3	5	1	(12)	119	105	36	(13)
Missoula ¹⁰	13,964	14,427	2,537	2,554	22	25	3	2	158	173	118	78
Park ¹¹	7,341	6,881			18	10			245	145		
Ravalli ¹⁰	7,822				11				141			
Silver Bow ⁴	47,635	23,744			122	43	(8)		256	181	(8)	
Sweet Grass ¹⁵	3,086				3				97			
Teton ⁶	5,080				6				118			
Valley ⁷	4,355				3				69			
Yellowstone ¹⁶	6,212	2,065			14	6			225	291		
Crow Indian reservation ⁶	2,660											

NEBRASKA.

Adams.....	18,840	24,303	10,235	19	15	16	6		80	66	59	
Antelope ¹⁷	11,344	10,399	3,953		6	9	4		53	87	101	
Banner ¹⁸	1,114	2,435			1	1			90	41		
Blaine ¹⁹	603	1,146			(13)	1			(13)	87		
Boone ¹⁷	11,689	8,683	4,170		7	5	2		60	58	48	
Boxbutte ²⁰	5,572	5,494			8	6			144	109		
Boyd ²¹	7,332	695			8	(21)			109	(21)		
Brown ^{22,23}	3,470	4,359			3	6			86	138		
Buffalo.....	20,254	22,162	7,531	193	17	22	5	(24)	84	99	66	(24)
Burt.....	13,040	11,069	6,937	2,847	8	9	3		61	81	43	
Butler.....	15,703	15,454	9,194	1,290	8	11	2	(24)	51	71	22	(24)
Cass.....	21,330	24,080	16,683	8,151	18	16	5	2	84	66	30	25
Cedar.....	12,467	7,028	2,899	1,032	4	2	1	(12)	32	28	34	(12)
Chase.....	2,559	4,807	70		1	4			39	83		
Cherry ²²	6,541	6,428			10	5			153	78		
Cheyenne ¹⁸	5,570	5,693	1,558	190	3	7	3		54	123	193	
Clay.....	15,735	16,310	11,284	54	11	11	4	(24)	70	67	35	(24)
Colfax.....	11,211	10,453	6,583	1,424	6	6	1	(24)	54	57	15	(24)
Cuming.....	14,584	12,265	5,569	2,964	6	5	4	1	41	41	72	34
Custer ²⁵	19,758	21,677	2,211		15	19			76	88		
Dakota.....	6,286	5,386	3,213	2,040	5	5	2	(12)	80	93	62	(12)
Dawes ^{26,27}	6,215	9,722			7	11			113	113		
Dawson.....	12,214	10,129	2,909	103	6	8	1		49	79	34	
Deuel ¹⁸	2,630	2,893			1				38			
Dixon.....	10,535	8,084	4,177	1,345	5	3	3		47	37	72	

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Broadwater formed from parts of Jefferson and Meagher in 1897.³ Carbon formed from parts of Park and Yellowstone in 1895.⁴ Cascade formed from parts of Chouteau, Lewis and Clark, and Meagher in 1887; part of Meagher annexed to Cascade between 1890 and 1900 and parts of Meagher and Deerlodge annexed to Lewis and Clark between 1890 and 1900.⁵ Teton formed from part of Chouteau in 1893. Part of Chouteau taken to form part of Cascade in 1887.⁶ Custer, name changed from Bighorn in 1877; part of Custer taken to form part of Yellowstone in 1881. Rosebud formed from parts of Custer county and Crow Indian reservation in 1901; 2 divorces reported in 1902 and 1 in 1901.⁷ Valley formed from part of Dawson in 1893.⁸ Parts of Deerlodge taken to form Silver Bow in 1881, Granite in 1893, and Powell in 1901. Four divorces reported for Powell in 1902 and 4 in 1901, which are included with Deerlodge in 1900. Five divorces reported for Silver Bow in 1881 and 21 in 1882, which are included with Deerlodge in 1880. Parts of Deerlodge annexed to Flathead and Lewis and Clark between 1890 and 1900.⁹ Fergus formed from part of Meagher in 1885.¹⁰ Flathead and Ravalli formed from part of Missoula in 1893. Part of Deerlodge annexed to Flathead subsequently.¹¹ Parts of Gallatin taken to form Park in 1887 and part of Yellowstone in 1881. Parts of Park taken to form parts of Carbon and Sweet Grass in 1895.¹² Less than 1.¹³ Less than 1 in 100,000.¹⁴ Parts of Meagher taken to form Fergus in 1885, part of Cascade in 1887, part of Sweet Grass in 1895, and part of Broadwater in 1897; parts of Meagher annexed to Cascade and Lewis and Clark between 1890 and 1900.¹⁵ Sweet Grass formed from parts of Meagher, Park, and Yellowstone in 1895.¹⁶ Yellowstone formed from parts of Custer and Gallatin in 1881. Parts of Yellowstone taken to form parts of Carbon and Sweet Grass in 1895.¹⁷ Antelope, Boone, Greeley, Harlan, Howard, and Valley formed from original territory in 1871.¹⁸ Banner, Deuel, Kimball, and Scotts Bluff formed from parts of Cheyenne in 1888.¹⁹ Blaine and Logan formed from unorganized territory in 1885.²⁰ Boxbutte formed from part of Dawes in 1886.²¹ Boyd unorganized territory in 1890; formerly part of Dakota; annexed to Nebraska between 1880 and 1890; organized as Boyd, March 20, 1891. One divorce reported in 1891.²² Brown, Cherry, and Loup formed from unorganized territory in 1883.²³ Parts of Brown taken to form Keyapaha in 1884 and Rock in 1888.²⁴ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.²⁵ Custer, Hayes, Sioux, and Wheeler formed from original territory in 1877.²⁶ Parts of Sioux taken to form Dawes and Sheridan in 1885.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Dodge.....	22,298	19,260	11,263	4,212	15	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	67	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Douglas.....	140,590	153,008	37,645	19,982	232	104	19	10	165	66	50	50
Dundy ²	2,434	4,012	87		2	5			82	125		
Fillmore.....	16,087	16,022	10,204	238	8	9	2	(⁴)	53	56	20	(⁵)
Franklin.....	9,455	7,693	5,465	26	7	5	3		74	65	55	
Frontier ³	8,781	8,497	934		5	5			57	59		
Furnas ²	12,373	9,840	6,407		10	12	5		81	122	78	
Gage.....	30,051	36,344	13,164	3,359	27	29	4	(⁵)	90	80	30	(⁵)
Garfield ⁷	2,127	1,659			2	1			94	60		
Gosper ²	5,301	4,816	1,673		4	4			75	83		
Grant ⁸	763	458			1	1			131	218		
Greeley ⁹	5,691	4,869	1,461		2	3	1		35	62	68	
Hall.....	17,206	16,513	8,572	1,057	13	13	3	(⁵)	76	79	35	(⁵)
Hamilton.....	13,330	14,096	8,267	130	5	5	3	(⁵)	38	35	36	(⁵)
Harlan ⁹	9,370	8,158	6,086		5	10	(⁴)		53	123	6	
Hayes ¹⁰	2,708	3,953	119		3	(⁵)			111	(⁵)		
Hitchcock ²	4,409	5,799	1,012		2	6			45	103		
Holt ⁶	12,224	13,672	3,287		9	11	1		74	80	30	
Hooker ⁸	432	426			(⁴)	(⁵)			(⁵)	(⁵)		
Howard ⁹	10,343	9,430	4,391		4	3	2		39	32	46	
Jefferson ¹¹	15,196	14,850	8,006	2,440	15	9	6		99	61	74	
Johnson.....	11,197	10,333	7,595	3,429	4	7	5	2	36	68	66	58
Kearney.....	9,866	9,061	4,072	58	4	8			41	88		
Keith ¹²	1,951	2,556	194		1	1			51	39		
Keyapaha ¹³	3,076	3,920			1	5			33	128		
Kimball ¹⁴	758	959			(⁴)				(⁵)			
Knox.....	14,343	8,582	3,666	261	9	7	1	(⁴)	63	82	27	(⁵)
Lancaster.....	64,835	76,395	28,090	7,074	86	78	16	3	133	102	57	42
Lincoln ¹⁵	11,416	10,441	3,632	17	11	8	3	(⁴)	96	77	83	(¹⁵)
Logan ¹⁶	960	1,378			1	1			104	73		
Loup ¹⁷	1,305	1,662			(⁴)	(⁴)			(⁵)	(⁵)		
McPherson ^{8,18}	517	492							(⁵)	(⁵)		
Madison.....	16,976	13,669	5,589	1,133	13	11	4	(⁴)	77	80	72	(⁵)
Merrick.....	9,255	8,758	5,341	557	5	3	2	(⁴)	54	34	37	(⁵)
Nance ¹⁹	8,222	5,773	1,212	44	7	3	(¹⁹)		85	52	(¹⁹)	
Nemaha.....	14,952	12,930	10,451	7,593	12	7	4	2	80	54	38	26
Nuckolls.....	12,414	11,417	4,235	8	6	8	4		48	70	94	
Otoe.....	22,288	25,403	15,727	12,345	20	19	9	4	90	75	57	32
Pawnee.....	11,770	10,340	6,920	4,171	6	6	1	1	51	58	14	24
Perkins ¹²	1,702	4,364			1	3			59	69		
Phelps ²	10,772	9,869	2,447		5	5			46	51		
Pierce.....	8,445	4,864	1,202	152	5	2			59	41		
Platte.....	17,747	15,437	4,511	1,899	9	6	2	(⁴)	51	39	21	(⁵)
Polk.....	10,542	10,817	6,846	136	4	4	(²)		38	37	(²)	
Redwillow ²	9,604	8,837	3,044		9	12	2		94	136	66	
Richardson.....	19,614	17,574	15,031	9,780	16	12	4	2	82	68	27	20
Rock ¹⁵	2,809	3,083			3	1			107	32		
Saline.....	18,252	20,097	14,491	3,106	7	11	3	(⁵)	38	55	21	(⁵)
Sarpy.....	9,080	6,875	4,481	2,913	4	4	3	2	44	58	67	69
Saunders.....	22,085	21,577	15,810	4,547	12	8	4	(²)	54	37	25	(²)
Scotts Bluff ¹⁴	2,552	1,888			2	3			78	159		
Seward.....	15,690	16,140	11,147	2,933	8	8	5	(⁵)	51	50	45	(⁵)
Sheridan ²⁰	6,033	8,687			6	5			99	58		
Sherman ²	6,550	6,399	2,061		2	5	1		31	78	49	
Sioux ^{16,20}	2,055	2,452	699		2	2			97	82		
Stanton.....	6,959	4,619	1,813	636	4	2	1		57	43	55	
Thayer ¹¹	14,325	12,738	6,113		7	(⁵)	5		49	(⁵)	82	
Thomas ⁶	628	517			1				159	(⁵)		
Thurston.....	6,517	3,176	109	62	5	1			77	31		
Valley ⁹	7,339	7,092	2,324		3	6	3		41	85	129	
Washington.....	13,086	11,869	8,631	4,452	6	10	4	3	46	84	46	67
Wayne.....	9,862	6,169	813	182	3	4			30	65		
Webster.....	11,619	11,210	7,104	16	5	7	6		43	62	84	
Wheeler ^{7,10}	1,362	1,683	644		1	1			73	59		
York.....	18,205	17,279	11,170	604	8	9	6	(²)	44	52	54	(²)
Unorganized territory ²¹			2,913	1,769								

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.³ Dundy, Furnas, Gosper, Hitchcock, Phelps, Redwillow, and Sherman formed from original territory in 1873.⁴ Less than 1.⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁶ Frontier formed from original territory in 1872, and Holt formed from original territory in 1876.⁷ Part of Wheeler taken to form Garfield in 1884.⁸ Grant, Thomas, and McPherson formed from unorganized territory in 1887. Hooker formed from unorganized territory in 1889; 1 divorce reported for 1892.⁹ Antelope, Boone, Greeley, Harlan, Howard, and Valley formed from original territory in 1871.¹⁰ Custer, Hayes, Sioux, and Wheeler formed from original territory in 1877.¹¹ Thayer formed from part of Jefferson in 1872.¹² Keith formed from part of Lincoln in 1873; part of Keith taken to form Perkins in 1887.¹³ Parts of Brown taken to form Keyapaha in 1884 and Rock in 1888.¹⁴ Banner, Deuel, Kimball, and Scotts Bluff formed from parts of Cheyenne in 1888.¹⁵ Per 100,000 not shown where base is less than 100.¹⁶ Blaine and Logan formed from unorganized territory in 1885.¹⁷ Brown, Cherry, and Loup formed from unorganized territory in 1883.¹⁸ Includes Arthur in 1890; Arthur annexed between 1890 and 1900.¹⁹ Nance formed from the Pawnee Indian reservation in 1879, organized in 1880; 2 divorces reported in 1882.²⁰ Parts of Sioux taken to form Dawes and Sheridan in 1885.²¹ Taken to form Brown, Cherry, and Loup in 1883; Blaine and Logan in 1885; Arthur, Grant, McPherson, and Thomas in 1887; and Hooker in 1889.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

NEVADA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Churchill.....	830	703	479	196	2	1	3	2	130	64	190	166
Douglas.....	1,534	1,551	1,581	1,215	6	4	7	(²)	105	83	122	(²)
Elko ²	5,688	4,794	5,716	8,447	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	(⁶)	(⁴)	(⁴)	31	(⁶)
Esmeralda ³	1,972	2,148	3,220	1,553	2	5	10		102	153	141	
Eureka ⁷	1,954	3,275	7,086		4	5	4	1	90	146	115	52
Humboldt ⁷	4,463	3,434	3,480	1,916	1	2	2	4	65	88	55	142
Lander ^{2,7}	1,534	2,266	3,624	2,815	3	1			91	41		
Lincoln.....	3,284	2,466	2,637	2,985	3	3	1	4	132	151	42	218
Lyon.....	2,268	1,987	2,409	1,837	(⁴)	(⁴)		1	(⁴)	(⁴)	53	92
Nye ⁸	1,140	1,290	1,875	1,087	4	3	7	6	138	61	129	164
Ormsby.....	2,893	4,883	5,412	3,668	4	12	24	16	109	136	149	141
Storey.....	3,673	8,606	16,115	11,559	15	10	6	4	164	155	101	124
Washoe ⁸	9,141	6,437	5,950	3,224	3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	153	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
White Pine ⁹	1,961	1,721	2,632	7,189								

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap.....	19,526	20,321	17,948	17,681	33	28	18	8	169	138	100	45
Carroll.....	16,895	18,124	18,224	17,332	22	19	14	4	130	105	77	23
Cheshire.....	31,321	29,579	28,734	27,265	32	30	25	12	102	101	87	44
Cococ.....	29,468	23,211	18,580	14,932	24	21	(⁴)	(⁴)	81	90	(⁴)	(⁴)
Grafton ⁹	40,844	37,217	38,783	39,103	53	39	27	17	130	105	70	43
Hillsboro.....	112,640	93,247	75,634	64,238	116	93	79	56	103	100	104	87
Merrimack ⁹	52,430	49,435	46,300	42,151	61	51	36	26	116	103	78	67
Rockingham.....	51,118	49,650	49,064	47,297	54	38	31	21	106	77	63	4
Strafford.....	39,337	38,442	35,558	30,243	38	36	40	12	97	94	112	50
Sullivan.....	18,009	17,304	18,161	18,058	26	19	14	9	144	110	77	50

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic.....	46,402	28,836	18,704	14,093	13	5	2	1	28	17	11	7
Bergen.....	78,441	47,226	36,786	30,122	16	7	4	3	20	15	11	10
Burlington ¹⁰	58,241	58,528	55,402	53,639	12	9	5	2	21	15	9	4
Camden ¹¹	107,643	87,687	62,942	46,193	40	22	8	5	37	25	13	11
Cape May.....	13,201	11,268	9,765	8,349	2	(⁶)	(⁶)	1	15	(⁶)	(⁶)	12
Cumberland.....	51,193	45,438	37,687	34,665	13	7	4	2	25	15	11	6
Essex.....	359,053	256,098	189,929	143,839	90	48	38	22	25	19	20	15
Gloucester ¹¹	31,905	28,649	25,886	21,562	6	5	2	2	19	17	8	9
Hudson.....	386,048	275,126	187,944	129,067	85	45	27	12	22	16	14	9
Hunterdon.....	34,507	35,355	38,570	36,963	5	5	2	2	14	14	5	5
Mercer.....	95,365	79,978	58,061	46,386	28	23	9	7	29	29	16	15
Middlesex.....	79,762	61,754	52,286	45,029	8	7	2	2	10	11	13	4
Monmouth.....	82,057	69,128	55,538	46,195	25	10	6	3	30	14	11	6
Morris.....	65,156	54,101	50,861	43,137	11	6	4	3	17	11	8	7
Ocean ¹⁰	19,747	15,974	14,455	13,628	5	2	2	(⁶)	25	13	14	(⁶)
Passaic.....	155,202	105,046	68,860	46,416	42	25	13	3	27	24	19	6
Salem.....	25,530	25,151	24,579	23,940	4	1	1	1	16	4	4	4
Somerset.....	32,948	28,311	27,162	23,510	6	4	2	3	18	14	7	13
Sussex.....	24,134	22,259	23,539	23,168	3	1	1	1	12	4	4	4
Union.....	99,353	72,467	55,571	41,859	18	15	7	5	18	21	13	12
Warren.....	37,781	36,553	36,589	34,336	9	7	3	2	24	19	8	6

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Elko organized in 1869; 3 divorces reported for 1870, 4 for 1871, and 4 for 1872. Part of Lander annexed to Elko in 1871.³ Parts of Nye annexed to Esmeralda and White Pine in 1875.⁴ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁵ Less than 1.⁶ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁷ Part of Lander taken to form Eureka in 1873 and part of Humboldt annexed to Lander in 1873.⁸ In 1870 and 1880 includes Roop, which was annexed in 1883.⁹ Part of Grafton annexed to Merrimack in 1871.¹⁰ Part of Burlington annexed to Ocean between 1890 and 1900.¹¹ Part of Camden annexed to Gloucester in 1871.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Bernalillo ²	28,630	20,913	17,225	*10,190	37	12	1	.....	129	57	6	.....
Chaves ³	4,773	.....	.....	.....	8	(⁴)	.....	.....	168	(⁵)	.....	.....
Colfax ⁴	10,160	7,974	3,398	1,992	11	4	2	(⁴)	108	50	59	(⁴)
Dona Ana ⁵	10,187	9,191	7,612	5,864	6	4	.....	.....	59	44	.....	.....
Eddy ⁶	3,229	.....	.....	.....	3	(⁶)	.....	.....	93	(⁶)	.....	.....
Grant ⁷	12,883	9,657	4,539	1,143	13	10	1	.....	101	104	22	.....
Guadalupe ⁸	5,429	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln ⁹	4,953	7,081	2,513	1,803	6	10 ⁷	2	.....	121	10 ⁹	80	.....
Mora ⁴	10,304	10,618	9,751	8,056	2	5	.....	.....	19	47	.....	.....
Otero ¹¹	4,791	.....	.....	.....	(¹¹)	.....	.....	.....	(¹¹)	.....	.....	.....
Rio Arriba ^{2, 12}	13,777	11,534	11,023	9,294	2	1	1	.....	15	9	9	.....
San Juan ^{2, 12}	4,828	1,890	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	104	106	.....	.....
San Miguel ^{4, 8}	22,053	24,204	20,638	16,058	14	12	6	.....	63	50	29	.....
Santa Fe ²	14,658	13,562	10,867	9,699	10	6	2	.....	68	44	18	.....
Sierra ⁷	3,158	3,630	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	63	138	.....	.....
Socorro ¹³	12,195	9,595	7,875	6,603	9	4	.....	1	74	42	.....	15
Taos ¹⁴	10,889	9,868	11,029	12,079	2	1	.....	(¹⁴)	18	10	.....	(¹⁴)
Union ⁴	4,528	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Valencia ²	13,895	13,876	13,095	9,093	2	1	1	(¹⁴)	14	7	8	(¹⁵)

NEW YORK.

Albany.....	165,571	164,555	154,890	133,052	38	27	23	20	23	16	15	15
Allegany.....	41,501	43,240	41,810	40,814	11	9	7	5	27	21	17	12
Broome.....	69,149	62,973	49,483	44,103	28	15	11	9	40	24	22	20
Cattaraugus.....	65,043	60,866	55,806	43,909	19	12	12	5	29	20	22	11
Cayuga.....	66,234	65,302	65,081	59,550	22	18	11	12	33	28	17	20
Chautauqua.....	88,314	75,202	65,342	59,327	26	16	9	4	29	21	14	7
Chemung.....	54,063	48,265	43,065	35,281	19	16	8	8	35	33	19	23
Chenango.....	36,568	37,776	39,891	40,564	18	10	9	10	49	26	23	25
Clinton.....	47,430	46,437	50,897	47,947	4	3	3	1	8	6	6	2
Columbia.....	43,211	46,172	47,928	47,044	(¹⁶)	6	4	4	(¹⁶)	13	8	9
Cortland.....	27,576	28,657	25,825	25,173	10	9	12	10	36	31	46	40
Delaware.....	46,413	45,496	42,721	42,972	10	6	2	3	22	13	5	7
Dutchess.....	81,670	77,879	79,184	74,041	22	15	11	8	27	19	14	11
Erie.....	433,686	322,981	219,884	178,699	140	80	35	31	32	25	16	17
Essex.....	30,707	33,052	34,515	29,042	5	6	2	2	16	18	6	7
Franklin.....	42,853	38,110	32,390	30,271	7	5	2	1	16	13	6	3
Fulton.....	42,842	37,650	30,985	27,064	17 ³¹	17 ¹²	17 ⁷	.....	17 ⁶⁵	17 ²⁸	17 ²⁰	.....
Genesee.....	34,561	33,265	32,806	31,606	6	3	4	3	17	9	12	9
Greene.....	31,478	31,598	32,695	31,832	7	3	2	3	22	9	6	9
Hamilton.....	4,947	4,762	3,923	2,960	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	.....	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	.....
Herkimer.....	51,049	45,608	42,669	39,929	8	8	4	5	16	18	9	13
Jefferson.....	76,748	68,806	66,103	65,415	25	17	9	10	33	25	14	15
Kings.....	1,166,582	838,547	599,495	419,921	270	106	97	55	23	13	16	13
Lewis.....	27,427	29,806	31,416	28,699	4	3	2	1	15	10	6	3
Livingston.....	37,059	37,801	39,582	38,309	4	3	3	2	11	8	8	5
Madison.....	40,545	42,892	44,112	43,522	14	12	6	3	35	28	14	7
Monroe.....	217,854	189,586	144,903	117,868	56	35	28	33	26	18	19	28
Montgomery.....	47,488	45,699	38,315	34,457	12	15	5	3	25	33	13	9
Nassau ¹⁸	55,448	.....	.....	.....	(¹⁸)	.....	.....	.....	(¹⁸)	.....	.....	.....
New York ¹⁹	2,050,600	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292	401	273	221	265	20	18	18	28
Niagara.....	74,961	62,491	54,173	50,437	16	8	8	5	21	13	15	10
Oneida.....	132,800	122,922	115,475	110,008	30	15	20	12	23	12	17	11
Onondaga.....	168,735	146,247	117,893	104,183	43	41	31	23	25	28	26	22
Ontario.....	49,605	48,453	49,541	45,108	7	5	5	5	14	10	10	11
Orange.....	103,859	97,859	88,220	80,902	18	11	10	6	17	11	11	7

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² In 1870 Bernalillo includes Santa Ana, which was annexed in 1876. Part of Santa Fe annexed to Bernalillo between 1890 and 1900. McKinley formed from parts of Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, San Juan, and Valencia in 1901; 2 divorces reported for 1901 and 4 for 1902.³ Chaves formed from part of Lincoln in 1891; 4 divorces reported for 1892 which are included with Lincoln.⁴ Colfax formed from part of Mora in 1889; 1 divorce reported for 1889. Union formed from parts of Colfax, Mora, and San Miguel in 1893.⁵ Part of Dona Ana taken to form Grant in 1888; part annexed to Lincoln between 1870 and 1880; part of Lincoln annexed between 1880 and 1890; parts taken to form part of Sierra in 1884 and part of Otero in 1899. Lima formed from parts of Dona Ana and Grant in 1901; 6 divorces reported for Lima in 1902.⁶ Eddy formed from part of Lincoln in 1891; 4 divorces reported in 1892, which are included with Lincoln.⁷ Sierra formed from parts of Dona Ana, Grant, and Socorro in 1884.⁸ Guadalupe formed from parts of Lincoln and San Miguel in 1891.⁹ Lincoln formed from part of Socorro in 1869; part of Dona Ana annexed between 1870 and 1880; part annexed to Dona Ana between 1880 and 1890; parts taken to form Chaves, Eddy, and part of Guadalupe in 1891 and part of Otero in 1899.¹⁰ Includes Chaves, Eddy, and Lincoln.¹¹ Otero formed from parts of Dona Ana, Lincoln, and Socorro in 1899; 4 divorces reported for 1900, 6 for 1901, and 6 for 1902.¹² San Juan formed from part of Rio Arriba in 1887.¹³ Part of Socorro taken to form Lincoln in 1869, part of Sierra in 1884, and part of Otero in 1899.¹⁴ Less than 1.¹⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.¹⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.¹⁷ The court having divorce jurisdiction in Hamilton county is held in Fulton county, and the divorces granted to the residents of each county are not separable. The divorce rate is for Fulton and Hamilton counties.¹⁸ Nassau organized from part of Queens in 1899; 13 divorces reported for Nassau, 1899 to 1902.¹⁹ Part of Westchester annexed to New York between 1890 and 1900.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Orleans.....	30,164	30,803	30,128	27,689	6	3	3	5	20	10	10	18
Oswego.....	70,881	71,883	77,911	77,941	22	20	15	13	31	28	19	17
Otsego.....	48,939	50,861	51,397	48,967	22	18	11	10	45	35	21	20
Putnam.....	13,787	14,849	15,181	15,420	(²)	1	(²)	1	(¹)	7	(¹)	6
Queens ⁴	152,999	128,059	90,574	73,803	15	11	7	3	10	9	8	4
Rensselaer.....	121,697	124,511	115,328	99,549	19	21	22	23	16	17	19	23
Richmond.....	67,021	51,693	38,991	33,029	4	3	7	(²)	6	6	18	(¹)
Rockland.....	38,298	35,162	27,690	25,213	4	2	3	2	10	6	11	8
St. Lawrence.....	89,083	85,048	85,997	84,826	18	13	10	10	20	15	12	12
Saratoga.....	61,089	57,663	55,156	51,529	21	18	12	12	34	31	22	23
Schenectady.....	46,852	29,797	23,538	21,347	9	5	3	3	19	17	13	14
Schoharie.....	26,854	29,164	32,910	33,340	5	5	7	4	19	17	21	12
Schuyler.....	15,811	16,711	18,842	18,989	5	2	2	2	32	12	11	11
Seneca.....	28,114	28,227	29,278	27,823	3	1	4	4	11	4	14	14
Steuben.....	82,822	81,473	77,586	67,717	34	19	14	12	41	23	18	18
Suffolk.....	77,582	62,491	53,888	46,924	15	5	3	2	19	8	6	4
Sullivan.....	32,306	31,031	32,491	34,550	5	3	1	1	15	10	3	3
Tioga.....	27,951	29,935	32,673	30,572	10	9	7	6	36	30	21	20
Tompkins.....	33,830	32,923	34,445	33,178	13	10	8	8	38	30	23	24
Ulster.....	88,422	87,062	85,838	84,075	19	8	6	2	21	9	7	2
Warren.....	29,943	27,866	25,179	22,592	11	4	4	3	37	14	16	13
Washington.....	45,624	45,690	47,871	49,568	5	7	7	6	11	15	15	12
Wayne.....	48,660	49,729	51,700	47,710	14	8	7	7	29	16	14	15
Westchester ⁶	184,257	146,772	108,988	131,348	45	23	13	7	24	16	12	5
Wyoming.....	30,413	31,193	30,907	29,164	4	2	4	3	13	6	13	10
Yates.....	20,318	21,001	21,087	19,595	3	4	4	4	15	19	19	20

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance.....	25,665	18,271	14,613	11,874	6	2	1	1	23	11	7	8
Alexander.....	10,960	9,430	8,355	6,868	2	1	1	1	18	11	12	15
Alleghany ⁸	7,759	6,523	5,486	3,691	1	2	1	(²)	13	31	18	(¹)
Anson.....	21,870	20,027	17,994	12,428	5	2	(²)	1	23	10	(¹)	---
Ashe ⁹	19,581	15,628	14,437	9,573	4	3	1	(²)	20	19	7	(¹)
Beaufort ⁷	26,404	21,072	17,474	13,011	8	4	1	(²)	30	19	6	(¹)
Bertie.....	20,538	19,176	16,399	12,950	7	2	---	---	34	10	---	---
Bladen ⁸	17,677	16,763	16,158	12,831	2	(¹)	1	(²)	11	(¹)	6	(¹)
Brunswick ⁸	12,657	10,900	9,389	7,754	1	---	---	(²)	8	---	---	(¹)
Buncombe.....	44,288	35,266	21,909	15,412	23	8	1	1	52	23	5	6
Burke.....	17,699	14,939	12,809	9,777	6	(¹)	(¹)	1	34	(¹)	(¹)	10
Cabarrus.....	22,456	18,142	14,964	11,954	5	(¹)	1	---	22	(¹)	7	---
Caldwell.....	15,694	12,298	10,291	8,476	5	1	1	1	32	8	10	12
Camden.....	5,474	5,667	6,274	5,361	1	(¹)	(²)	1	18	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Carteret ¹⁰	11,811	10,825	9,784	9,010	2	1	1	(²)	17	9	10	(¹)
Caswell.....	15,028	16,028	17,825	16,081	1	1	2	1	7	6	11	6
Catawba.....	22,133	18,689	14,946	10,984	5	1	2	---	23	5	13	---
Chatham.....	23,912	25,413	23,453	19,723	3	2	1	---	14	8	4	---
Cherokee ¹¹	11,860	9,976	8,182	8,080	4	(¹)	---	---	24	(¹)	---	---
Chowan.....	10,258	9,167	7,900	6,450	1	(¹)	1	---	10	(¹)	13	---
Clay ¹²	4,532	4,197	3,316	2,461	(²)	(²)	---	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	---	(¹)
Cleveland.....	25,078	20,394	16,571	12,696	4	3	1	---	16	15	6	---
Columbus ⁸	21,274	17,856	14,439	8,474	3	2	(²)	(¹)	14	11	(¹)	(¹)
Craven ^{1, 10}	24,160	20,533	19,729	20,516	13	5	1	(²)	54	24	5	(¹)
Cumberland ⁸	29,249	27,321	23,836	17,035	8	3	1	---	27	11	4	---
Currituck ¹³	6,529	6,747	6,476	5,131	1	1	---	---	15	15	---	---
Dare ¹⁴	4,757	3,768	3,243	2,778	1	---	---	---	21	---	---	---
Davidson ¹⁴	23,403	21,702	20,333	17,414	4	1	1	1	17	5	5	6
Davie.....	12,115	11,621	11,096	9,620	1	1	(¹)	---	8	9	(¹)	---
Duplin.....	22,405	18,690	18,773	15,542	3	1	(¹)	---	13	5	(¹)	---
Durham ¹⁵	26,233	18,041	---	---	5	3	(¹⁵)	---	19	17	(¹⁵)	---
Edgecombe.....	26,591	24,113	26,181	22,970	9	2	1	(²)	34	8	4	(¹)
Forsyth ¹⁴	35,261	28,434	18,070	13,050	25	6	(¹)	(¹)	71	21	(¹)	(¹)
Franklin ¹⁶	25,116	21,090	20,829	14,134	5	3	1	(¹)	20	14	5	(¹)
Gaston.....	27,908	17,784	14,254	12,602	3	1	(²)	1	11	6	(¹)	8

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Less than 1.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁴ Nassau organized from part of Queens in 1899; 13 divorces reported for Nassau, 1899 to 1902.⁵ Part of Westchester annexed to New York between 1890 and 1900.⁶ Parts of Wilkes, Ashe, and Surry annexed to Alleghany in 1871, 1872, and 1875, respectively.⁷ Pamlico formed from part of Craven in 1872; parts of Beaufort annexed to Pamlico in 1874 and 1875.⁸ Parts of Bladen annexed to Columbus and Cumberland in 1873 and 1874, respectively; parts of Brunswick annexed to Columbus in 1876 and 1877.⁹ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.¹⁰ Part of Craven annexed to Carteret between 1890 and 1900.¹¹ Graham formed from part of Cherokee in 1872.¹² Swain formed from parts of Jackson and Macon in 1871; part of Macon annexed to Clay in 1872.¹³ Dare formed from parts of Currituck, Hyde, and Tyrrell between 1860 and 1870.¹⁴ Part of Davidson annexed to Forsyth between 1880 and 1890.¹⁵ Durham formed from parts of Orange and Wake in 1881; 1 divorce granted in 1882.¹⁶ Vance formed from parts of Franklin, Granville, and Warren in 1881; parts of Granville annexed to Franklin in 1873 and 1875.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Gates	10,413	10,252	8,897	7,724	1	1	1	-----	10	10	11	-----
Graham ²	4,343	3,313	2,335	-----	2	1	1	-----	46	30	43	-----
Granville ³	23,263	24,484	31,286	24,831	6	6	2	1	26	25	6	4
Greene	12,033	10,039	10,037	8,687	5	1	1	(⁴)	42	10	10	(⁴)
Gulford	39,074	28,052	23,585	21,736	13	5	3	(⁴)	33	18	13	(⁴)
Halifax	30,793	28,908	30,300	20,408	9	4	2	(⁵)	29	14	7	(⁵)
Harnett	15,988	13,700	10,862	8,895	1	(⁴)	-----	(⁵)	6	(⁴)	-----	(⁵)
Haywood	16,222	13,346	10,271	7,921	3	2	2	(⁵)	18	15	19	(⁵)
Henderson	14,104	12,589	10,281	7,706	3	1	1	(⁵)	21	8	10	(⁵)
Hertford	14,294	13,851	11,843	9,273	3	1	1	1	21	7	8	11
Hyde ⁷	9,278	8,903	7,765	6,445	3	(⁵)	1	(⁵)	32	(⁵)	13	(⁵)
Iredell	29,064	25,462	22,675	16,931	5	3	-----	(⁵)	17	12	-----	(⁵)
Jackson ⁸	11,853	9,512	7,343	6,683	5	3	1	1	42	32	14	15
Johnston	32,250	27,239	23,461	16,897	6	2	2	-----	19	7	9	-----
Jones	8,226	7,403	7,491	5,002	2	1	1	(⁵)	24	14	13	(⁵)
Lenoir	18,639	14,879	15,344	10,434	4	2	(⁴)	(⁴)	21	13	(⁴)	(⁴)
Lincoln	15,498	12,586	11,061	9,573	2	1	1	-----	13	8	9	-----
McDowell	12,567	10,939	9,836	7,592	3	(⁵)	-----	-----	24	(⁵)	-----	-----
Macon ⁹	12,104	10,102	8,064	6,615	2	7	1	1	17	10	12	15
Madison	20,644	17,805	12,810	8,192	8	7	2	1	39	39	16	12
Martin	15,383	15,221	13,140	9,647	7	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	46	7	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mecklenburg	55,268	42,673	34,175	24,299	10	3	1	(⁵)	18	7	3	(⁵)
Mitchell ⁹	15,221	12,807	9,435	4,705	3	1	2	1	20	8	21	21
Montgomery	14,197	11,239	9,374	7,487	2	(⁵)	-----	-----	14	(⁵)	-----	-----
Moore	23,622	20,479	16,821	12,040	3	2	-----	1	13	10	-----	8
Nash	25,478	20,707	17,731	11,077	7	3	1	1	27	14	6	9
New Hanover ¹⁰	25,785	24,026	21,376	27,978	11	8	2	-----	43	33	9	-----
Northampton	21,150	21,242	20,032	14,749	3	2	1	-----	14	9	5	-----
Onslow	11,940	10,303	9,829	7,569	2	1	-----	(⁵)	17	10	-----	(⁵)
Orange ¹¹	14,690	14,948	23,698	17,507	3	3	2	(⁵)	20	20	8	(⁵)
Pamlico ¹²	8,045	7,146	6,323	-----	3	-----	(⁵)	-----	37	-----	(⁵)	-----
Pasquotank	13,660	10,748	10,369	8,131	2	1	(⁵)	-----	51	9	(⁵)	-----
Pender ¹⁰	13,381	12,514	12,468	-----	2	-----	(⁵)	-----	15	-----	(⁵)	-----
Perquimans	10,091	9,293	9,466	7,945	5	2	1	1	20	11	11	13
Person	16,685	15,151	13,719	11,170	5	2	2	-----	30	13	15	-----
Pitt	30,889	25,519	21,794	17,276	10	4	1	(⁵)	32	16	5	(⁵)
Polk	7,004	5,902	5,062	4,319	1	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	14	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)
Randolph	28,232	25,195	20,836	17,551	7	1	1	-----	25	4	5	-----
Richmond ¹³	15,855	23,948	18,245	12,882	2	1	(⁵)	-----	13	4	(⁵)	-----
Robeson	40,371	31,483	23,880	16,262	7	2	-----	1	17	6	-----	6
Rockingham	33,163	25,363	21,744	15,708	3	2	1	1	9	8	5	6
Rowan	31,066	24,123	19,965	16,810	8	4	2	-----	26	17	10	-----
Rutherford	25,101	18,770	15,198	13,121	3	2	1	(⁵)	12	11	7	(⁵)
Sampson ¹⁰	26,380	25,096	22,894	16,436	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	-----	(⁴)	(⁴)	4	-----
Scotland ¹³	12,553	-----	-----	-----	(13)	-----	-----	-----	(13)	-----	-----	-----
Stanly	15,220	12,136	10,505	8,315	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	(⁵)	(⁴)	(⁴)	10	(⁵)
Stokes	19,866	17,199	15,353	11,208	2	1	2	1	10	6	13	9
Surry ¹⁴	25,515	19,281	15,302	11,252	6	2	-----	-----	24	10	-----	-----
Swain ⁸	8,401	6,577	3,784	-----	5	2	1	-----	60	30	26	-----
Transylvania	6,620	5,881	5,340	3,536	2	(⁵)	-----	-----	30	(⁵)	-----	-----
Tyrrell ⁷	4,980	4,225	4,545	4,173	1	1	(⁵)	-----	20	24	(⁵)	-----
Union	27,156	21,259	18,056	12,217	5	2	-----	1	18	9	-----	8
Vance ⁸	16,684	17,581	-----	-----	4	1	-----	-----	24	6	-----	-----
Wake ¹¹	54,626	49,207	47,939	35,617	21	9	5	(⁵)	38	18	10	(⁵)
Warren ⁸	19,151	19,360	22,619	17,768	4	1	1	(⁵)	21	5	4	(⁵)
Washington	10,608	10,200	8,928	6,516	2	3	1	-----	19	29	11	-----
Watauga	13,417	10,611	8,160	5,287	4	2	2	-----	30	19	25	-----
Wayne	31,356	26,100	24,951	18,144	6	2	2	(⁵)	19	8	8	(⁵)
Wilkes ¹⁴	26,872	22,675	19,181	15,539	4	3	2	1	15	13	10	6
Wilson	23,596	18,644	16,064	12,258	8	3	2	1	34	16	12	8
Yadkin	14,083	13,790	12,420	10,697	(⁵)	2	-----	-----	(⁵)	15	-----	-----
Yancey ⁹	11,464	9,490	7,694	5,909	5	4	2	2	44	42	26	34

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Graham formed from part of Cherokee in 1872.³ Vance formed from parts of Franklin, Granville, and Warren in 1881; parts of Granville annexed to Franklin in 1873 and 1875.⁴ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁵ Less than 1.⁶ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁷ Dare formed from parts of Currituck, Hyde, and Tyrrell between 1860 and 1870.⁸ Swain formed from parts of Jackson and Macon in 1871; part of Macon annexed to Clay in 1872.⁹ Part of Yancey annexed to Mitchell in 1872.¹⁰ Pender formed from part of New Hanover in 1875; part of New Hanover annexed to Sampson in 1872.¹¹ Durham formed from parts of Orange and Wake in 1881; 1 divorce granted in 1882.¹² Pamlico formed from part of Craven in 1872; parts of Beaufort annexed to Pamlico in 1874 and 1875.¹³ Scotland formed from part of Richmond in 1900; 1 divorce granted in 1902.¹⁴ Parts of Wilkes, Ashe, and Surry annexed to Alleghany in 1871, 1872, and 1875, respectively.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA.¹

COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ²				COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ²			
	1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.			1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890				1900	1890	1900	1890
Barnes.....	13,159	7,045	7	2	53	28	Nelson.....	7,316	4,293	1	(*)	14	(*)
Benson.....	8,320	2,460	3	(*)	36	(*)	Oliver.....	990	464				
Billings ³	975	179	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	Pembina.....	17,869	14,334	6	3	34	21
Burleigh.....	6,081	4,247	23	6	378	141	Ramsey.....	9,198	4,418	7	3	76	68
Cass.....	28,625	19,613	53	21	185	107	Ransom.....	6,919	5,393	4	2	58	37
Cavalier.....	12,580	6,471	7	2	56	31	Richland ⁴	17,387	10,751	23	4	132	37
Dickey.....	6,061	5,573	6	6	99	108	Rolette.....	7,995	2,427	3	1	38	41
Eddy.....	3,330	1,377	3		90		Sargent.....	6,039	5,076	5	4	83	79
Emmons.....	4,349	1,971	2	1	46	51	Steele.....	5,888	3,777	2	1	34	26
Foster.....	3,770	1,210	2	(*)	53	(*)	Stutsman.....	9,143	5,266	10	7	109	133
Grand Forks.....	24,459	18,357	51	9	209	49	Towner.....	6,491	1,450	4	(*)	62	(*)
Griggs.....	4,744	2,817	2	1	42	35	Traill.....	13,107	10,217	3	3	23	29
Kidder.....	1,754	1,211	1	1	57	83	Walsh.....	20,288	16,587	6	3	30	18
Lamoure.....	6,048	3,187	3	1	50	31	Wells.....	8,310	1,212	5		60	
Logan.....	1,625	597					Other counties ⁷	35,978	10,668	14	4	39	37
McIntosh.....	4,818	3,248	1		21		Standing Rock Indian reservation (part of) ⁸	2,208	* 511				
Morton.....	8,069	4,728	24	4	297	85							

OHIO.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Adams.....	26,323	26,093	24,005	20,750	11	6	6	2	42	23	25	10
Allen.....	47,976	40,644	31,314	23,623	64	32	22	12	133	79	70	51
Ashland.....	21,184	22,223	23,883	21,933	21	15	7	8	99	67	29	36
Ashtabula.....	51,448	43,655	37,139	32,517	83	44	42	28	161	101	113	86
Athens.....	38,730	35,194	28,411	23,768	22	16	15	6	57	45	53	25
Auglaize.....	31,192	28,100	25,444	20,041	23	14	13	8	74	50	51	40
Belmont.....	60,875	57,413	49,638	39,714	34	27	19	14	56	47	38	35
Brown.....	28,237	29,899	32,911	30,802	18	18	15	9	64	60	46	29
Butler.....	56,870	48,597	42,579	39,912	63	37	26	18	111	76	61	45
Carroll.....	16,811	17,566	16,416	14,491	4	2	3	3	24	11	18	21
Champaign.....	26,642	26,980	27,817	24,188	27	16	18	12	101	59	65	50
Clark.....	58,939	52,277	41,948	32,070	70	43	24	13	119	82	57	47
Clermont.....	31,610	33,553	36,713	34,268	18	12	15	14	57	36	41	41
Clinton.....	24,202	24,240	24,756	21,914	26	14	14	8	107	58	57	37
Columbiana.....	68,590	59,029	48,602	38,299	49	32	18	12	71	54	37	31
Coshocton.....	29,337	26,703	26,642	23,600	30	14	9	4	102	52	34	17
Crawford.....	33,915	31,927	30,583	25,556	24	22	17	14	71	69	56	55
Cuyahoga.....	439,120	309,970	196,943	132,010	470	207	184	108	107	67	93	82
Darke.....	42,532	42,961	40,496	32,278	40	28	30	10	94	65	74	31
Defiance.....	26,387	25,769	22,515	15,719	25	17	11	5	95	66	49	32
Delaware.....	26,401	27,189	27,381	25,175	18	14	12	9	68	51	44	36
Erie.....	37,650	35,462	32,640	28,188	32	29	16	13	85	82	49	46
Fairfield.....	34,259	33,939	34,284	31,138	25	11	11	10	73	32	32	32
Fayette.....	21,725	22,309	20,364	17,170	29	13	5	2	133	58	25	12
Franklin.....	164,460	124,087	86,797	63,019	186	111	65	29	113	89	75	46
Fulton.....	22,801	22,023	21,053	17,789	27	15	10	9	118	68	47	51
Gallia.....	27,918	27,005	28,124	25,545	17	13	10	(10)	61	48	36	(10)
Geauga.....	14,744	13,489	14,261	14,190	19	15	13	7	129	111	91	49
Greene.....	31,613	29,820	31,349	28,038	37	25	20	9	117	84	64	32
Guernsey.....	34,425	28,645	27,197	23,838	34	18	7	7	99	63	26	29
Hamilton.....	409,479	374,573	313,374	260,370	330	237	(10)	(10)	81	63	(10)	(10)
Hancock.....	41,993	42,563	27,784	23,847	57	46	16	12	136	108	58	50
Hardin.....	31,187	28,939	27,023	18,714	29	24	20	9	93	83	74	43
Harrison.....	20,486	20,830	20,456	18,682	11	8	6	4	54	38	29	21
Henry.....	27,282	25,080	20,585	14,028	27	14	10	3	99	56	49	21
Highland.....	30,982	29,048	30,281	29,133	24	11	7	5	77	38	23	17
Hocking.....	24,398	22,658	21,126	17,925	20	13	11	10	82	57	52	56
Holmes.....	19,511	21,139	20,776	18,177	11	8	7	4	56	38	34	22
Huron.....	32,330	31,949	31,609	28,532	37	28	27	21	114	88	85	74
Jackson.....	34,248	28,408	23,686	21,759	27	17	12	7	79	60	51	32

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.² For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.³ Less than 1.⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁵ In 1890 includes Bowman and McKenzie, which were annexed to Billings in 1897. Part of Alred annexed in 1897.⁶ Part of Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservations annexed between 1890 and 1900.⁷ Exclusive of McHenry county, for which the divorce records were destroyed.⁸ Can not be located by counties. Remainder of reservation in South Dakota.⁹ Exclusive of reservation Indians.¹⁰ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Jefferson.....	44,357	39,415	33,018	29,188	30	18	14	11	68	46	42	38
Knox.....	27,768	27,600	27,431	26,333	25	20	15	8	90	72	55	30
Lake.....	21,680	18,235	16,326	15,935	31	17	10	11	143	93	61	69
Lawrence.....	39,534	39,556	39,068	31,380	28	16	12	10	71	40	31	32
Licking.....	47,070	43,279	40,450	35,756	47	18	14	12	100	42	35	34
Logan.....	30,420	27,386	26,267	23,028	24	17	10	9	79	62	38	39
Lorain.....	54,857	40,295	35,526	30,308	54	32	24	20	98	79	68	66
Lucas.....	153,559	102,296	67,377	46,722	175	100	50	17	114	98	74	36
Madison.....	20,590	20,057	20,129	16,633	13	7	6	2	63	35	30	13
Mahoning.....	70,134	55,979	42,871	31,001	58	32	17	13	83	57	40	42
Marion.....	28,678	24,727	20,565	16,184	33	18	16	11	115	73	78	68
Medina.....	21,958	21,742	21,453	20,092	12	9	8	6	55	41	37	30
Meigs.....	28,620	29,813	32,325	31,465	16	10	14	8	56	34	43	25
Mercer.....	28,021	27,220	21,808	17,254	13	12	8	6	46	44	37	35
Miami.....	43,105	39,754	36,158	32,740	38	32	20	15	88	80	55	46
Monroe.....	27,031	25,175	26,496	25,779	7	6	5	5	26	24	19	19
Montgomery.....	130,146	100,852	78,550	64,006	164	77	54	30	126	76	69	47
Morgan.....	17,905	19,143	20,074	20,363	8	9	6	7	45	47	29	34
Morrow.....	17,879	18,120	19,072	18,583	12	13	11	12	67	72	57	65
Muskingum.....	53,185	51,210	49,774	44,886	34	32	15	14	64	62	30	31
Noble.....	19,466	20,753	21,138	19,949	7	8	6	3	36	39	28	15
Ottawa.....	22,213	21,974	19,762	13,364	12	13	8	4	54	59	40	30
Paulding.....	27,528	25,932	13,485	8,544	37	20	7	4	134	77	52	47
Perry.....	31,841	31,151	28,218	18,453	20	12	12	6	63	39	43	33
Pickaway.....	27,016	26,959	27,415	24,875	17	16	13	6	63	59	47	24
Pike.....	18,172	17,482	17,927	15,447	12	10	6	3	66	57	33	19
Portage.....	29,246	27,868	27,500	24,584	22	18	18	18	75	65	65	73
Preble.....	23,713	23,421	24,533	21,809	14	13	11	11	59	56	45	60
Putnam.....	32,525	30,188	23,713	17,081	25	16	14	5	77	53	59	29
Richland.....	44,289	38,072	36,306	32,516	58	30	18	15	131	79	50	46
Ross.....	40,940	39,454	40,307	37,097	29	14	14	10	71	35	35	27
Sandusky.....	34,311	30,617	32,057	25,503	35	28	23	10	102	91	72	39
Scioto.....	40,981	35,377	33,511	29,302	21	17	11	12	51	48	33	41
Seneca.....	41,163	40,869	36,947	30,827	39	29	26	18	95	71	70	58
Shelby.....	24,625	24,707	24,137	20,748	11	8	4	3	45	32	17	14
Stark.....	94,747	84,170	64,031	52,508	68	59	30	12	72	70	47	23
Summit.....	71,715	54,089	43,788	34,674	96	50	26	19	134	92	59	55
Trumbull.....	46,591	42,373	44,880	38,659	32	(*)	18	22	69	(*)	40	57
Tuscarawas.....	53,751	46,618	40,198	33,840	51	32	18	10	95	69	45	30
Union.....	22,342	22,860	22,375	18,730	22	19	16	9	98	83	72	48
Van Wert.....	30,394	29,671	23,028	15,823	27	19	14	9	89	64	61	57
Vinton.....	15,330	16,045	17,223	15,027	7	8	7	2	46	50	41	13
Warren.....	25,534	25,468	28,392	26,689	17	9	9	5	66	35	32	19
Washington.....	48,245	42,380	43,244	40,609	22	15	17	13	46	35	39	32
Wayne.....	37,870	39,005	40,076	35,116	22	17	16	10	58	44	40	28
Williams.....	24,953	24,897	23,821	20,991	24	17	8	6	96	68	34	29
Wood.....	51,555	44,392	34,022	24,596	62	38	23	13	120	86	68	53
Wyandot.....	21,125	21,722	22,395	18,553	19	12	15	6	90	55	67	32

OKLAHOMA.

COUNTY.	Population: 1900.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DI- VORCES: ¹ 1900.		COUNTY.	Population: 1900.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DI- VORCES: ¹ 1900.	
		Total.	Per 100,000 population.			Total.	Per 100,000 population.
Beaver.....	3,051	2	66	Oklahoma.....	25,915	44	170
Blaine.....	10,658	17	160	Pawnee.....	12,366	25	202
Canadian.....	15,981	32	200	Payne.....	20,909	22	105
Cleveland.....	16,388	(*)	(*)	Pottawatomie.....	26,412	44	167
Custer.....	12,264	16	130	Roger Mills.....	6,190	2	32
Day.....	2,173	1	46	Washita.....	15,001	13	87
Dewey.....	8,819	7	79	Woods.....	34,975	28	80
Garfield.....	22,076	38	172	Woodward.....	7,469	11	147
Grant.....	17,273	18	104	Kaw Indian reservation.....	768	.....	.....
Greer.....	17,922	(*)	(*)	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reser- vation.....	4,968	.....	.....
Kay.....	22,530	31	138	Osage Indian reservation.....	6,717	.....	.....
Kingfisher.....	18,501	(*)	(*)	Wichita Indian reservation.....	1,420	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	27,007	27	100				
Logan.....	26,563	48	181				
Noble.....	14,015	19	136				

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.³ Formed from Indian lands between 1890 and 1900.⁴ Caddo formed in 1901 from parts of Wichita, and Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservation; 17 divorces granted in 1902. Comanche and Kiowa formed in 1901 from parts of Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservation; 11 divorces granted in Comanche in 1902 and 7 in Kiowa.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

OREGON.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Baker ²	15,597	6,764	4,616	2,804	32	(³)	9	3	205	(⁴)	195	107
Benton ⁴	6,706	8,650	6,403	4,584	5	12	5	3	75	139	78	65
Clackamas.....	19,658	15,233	9,260	5,993	63	8	6	4	320	53	65	67
Clatsop.....	12,765	10,016	7,222	1,255	6	9	7	1	47	90	97	80
Columbia.....	6,237	5,191	2,042	863	16	7	1	1	257	135	49	116
Coos.....	10,324	8,874	4,834	1,644	9	3	4	.....	87	34	83	.....
Crook ⁵	3,964	3,244	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	151	154	.....	.....
Curry.....	1,868	1,709	1,208	504	(⁶)	1	1	(⁶)	(⁷)	59	83	(⁷)
Douglas.....	14,865	11,864	9,596	6,066	12	7	8	5	82	59	83	82
Gilliam ⁸	3,201	3,600	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	219	83	.....	.....
Grant ⁹	5,948	5,080	4,303	2,251	6	6	.....	.....	101	118	.....	.....
Harney ⁹	2,598	2,559	.....	.....	7	(⁹)	.....	.....	269	(⁹)	.....	.....
Jackson ¹⁰	13,698	11,455	8,154	4,778	16	8	3	4	117	70	37	84
Josephine ¹⁰	7,517	4,878	2,485	1,204	11	5	1	1	146	103	40	83
Klamath ¹¹	3,970	2,444	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	76	82	.....	.....
Lake ^{10, 11}	2,847	2,604	2,804	.....	3	1	1	.....	105	38	36	.....
Lane.....	19,604	15,198	9,411	6,426	27	18	7	6	138	118	74	93
Lincoln ⁴	3,575	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....
Linn.....	18,603	16,265	12,676	8,717	19	21	12	5	102	129	95	57
Malheur ²	4,203	2,601	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	119	77	.....	.....
Marion.....	27,713	22,934	14,576	9,965	29	18	18	13	105	78	123	130
Morrow ¹²	4,151	4,205	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	217	119	.....	.....
Multnomah.....	103,167	74,884	25,203	11,510	114	122	48	15	111	163	190	130
Polk.....	9,923	7,858	6,601	4,701	7	7	10	4	71	89	151	85
Sherman ¹³	3,477	1,792	.....	.....	4	(¹⁴)	.....	.....	115	(¹⁵)	.....	.....
Tillamook ⁴	4,471	2,932	970	408	6	1	1	.....	134	34	103	.....
Umatilla ¹²	18,049	13,381	9,607	2,916	39	18	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	216	135	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)
Union ¹⁴	16,070	12,044	6,650	2,552	21	14	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	131	116	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)
Wallowa ¹⁴	5,538	3,661	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	90	137	.....	.....
Wasco ¹⁶	13,199	9,183	11,120	2,509	22	8	8	3	167	87	72	120
Washington.....	14,467	11,972	7,082	4,261	20	6	3	2	138	50	42	47
Wheeler ⁶	2,443	.....	.....	.....	(¹⁷)	.....	.....	.....	(¹⁷)	.....	.....	.....
Yamhill.....	13,420	10,692	7,945	5,012	18	11	6	3	134	103	76	60

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams.....	34,496	33,486	32,455	30,315	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	10
Allegheny.....	775,058	551,959	355,869	262,204	252	149	78	37	33	27	22	14
Armstrong.....	52,551	46,747	47,641	43,382	11	11	9	5	21	24	19	12
Beaver.....	56,432	50,077	39,605	36,148	29	15	8	4	51	30	20	11
Bedford.....	39,468	38,644	34,929	29,635	6	5	3	3	15	13	9	10
Berks.....	159,615	137,327	122,597	106,701	101	56	31	25	63	41	25	23
Blair.....	85,099	70,866	52,740	38,051	23	17	9	9	27	24	19	24
Bradford.....	59,403	59,233	58,541	53,204	49	37	31	20	82	62	53	38
Buck.....	71,190	70,615	68,656	64,336	13	10	6	12	18	14	9	19
Butler.....	56,962	55,339	52,536	36,510	17	13	9	6	30	23	17	16
Cambria.....	104,837	66,375	46,811	36,569	29	12	4	3	28	18	9	8
Cameron.....	7,048	7,238	5,159	4,273	2	5	4	1	28	69	78	23
Carbon.....	44,510	38,624	31,923	28,144	7	4	2	2	16	10	6	7
Center.....	42,894	43,269	37,922	34,418	11	6	3	4	26	14	8	12
Chester.....	95,695	89,377	83,481	77,805	15	10	6	4	16	11	7	5
Clarion.....	34,283	36,802	40,328	26,537	7	8	6	2	20	22	15	8
Clearfield.....	80,614	69,565	43,408	25,741	22	16	7	2	27	23	16	8
Columbia.....	29,197	28,685	26,278	23,211	14	8	5	4	48	28	19	17
Crawford.....	39,896	36,832	32,409	28,766	11	12	4	5	28	33	12	17
Cumberland.....	63,643	65,324	68,607	63,832	47	34	25	18	74	52	36	28
Dauphin.....	50,344	47,271	45,977	43,912	17	13	8	8	34	28	17	18
Delaware.....	114,443	96,977	76,148	60,740	57	37	21	19	50	38	28	31
Elk.....	94,762	74,683	56,101	39,403	14	9	5	2	15	12	9	5
Erie.....	32,903	22,239	12,800	8,488	4	4	2	2	12	18	16	24
Fayette.....	98,473	86,074	74,688	65,973	92	50	42	37	93	58	56	56
Forest.....	110,412	80,006	58,842	43,284	21	14	13	9	19	17	22	21
Franklin.....	11,039	8,482	4,385	4,010	4	2	2	(¹⁸)	36	24	46	(¹⁸)
Fulton.....	54,902	51,433	49,855	45,365	10	6	4	3	18	12	8	7
Greene.....	9,924	10,137	10,149	9,360	2	1	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	20	10	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)
.....	28,281	28,935	28,273	25,887	6	6	1	2	21	21	4	8

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Part of Grant annexed to Baker in 1872; part of Baker taken to form Malheur in 1887.³ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁴ Parts of Benton and Tillamook taken to form Lincoln in 1893.⁵ Crook formed from part of Wasco in 1882; parts of Crook, Gilliam, and Grant taken to form Wheeler in 1899; 2 divorces reported for Wheeler in 1899, 3 in 1900, 4 in 1901, and 1 in 1902.⁶ Less than 1.⁷ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁸ Gilliam formed from parts of Umatilla and Wasco in 1885. Part of Gilliam taken to form part of Wheeler in 1899.⁹ Harney formed from part of Grant in 1889; 3 divorces reported in 1889, 1 in 1890, 3 in 1891, and 5 in 1892. Part of Grant annexed to Baker in 1872 and part taken to form part of Wheeler in 1899.¹⁰ Part of Jackson taken to form Lake in 1875; part of Jackson annexed to Josephine between 1880 and 1890.¹¹ Klamath formed from part of Lake in 1882.¹² Parts of Umatilla taken to form Morrow and part of Gilliam in 1885.¹³ Sherman formed from part of Wasco in 1889; 4 divorces reported in 1892. Part of Wasco annexed to Sherman between 1890 and 1900.¹⁴ Wallowa formed from part of Union in 1887; part of Union annexed to Wallowa between 1890 and 1900.¹⁵ Parts of Wasco taken to form Crook in 1882, Sherman in 1889, and part of Gilliam in 1885; part annexed to Sherman between 1890 and 1900.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Huntingdon.....	34,650	35,751	33,954	31,251	8	6	6	3	23	17	18	10
Indiana.....	42,556	42,175	40,527	36,138	7	7	5	4	16	17	12	11
Jefferson.....	59,113	44,005	27,935	21,656	14	10	4	3	24	23	14	14
Juniata.....	16,054	16,655	18,227	17,390	3	2	2	1	19	12	11	6
Lackawanna ²	193,831	142,088	89,269	.....	64	34	(³)	.....	33	24	(³)	.....
Lancaster.....	159,241	149,095	139,447	121,340	72	41	31	26	45	27	22	21
Lawrence.....	57,042	37,517	33,312	27,298	43	15	10	7	75	40	30	26
Lebanon.....	53,827	48,131	38,476	34,066	29	10	5	6	54	21	13	18
Lehigh.....	93,893	76,631	65,969	56,796	42	17	9	7	45	22	14	12
Luzerne ²	257,121	201,203	133,065	160,915	59	42	18	12	23	21	14	7
Lycoming.....	75,663	70,579	57,486	47,626	35	32	11	8	46	45	19	17
McKean.....	51,343	46,863	42,565	8,825	27	23	34	3	53	49	80	34
Mercer.....	57,387	55,744	56,161	49,977	18	15	8	6	31	27	14	12
Mifflin.....	23,160	19,996	19,577	17,508	7	8	3	2	30	40	15	11
Monroe.....	21,161	20,111	20,175	18,362	7	3	3	3	33	15	15	16
Montgomery.....	138,995	123,290	96,494	81,612	29	15	11	13	21	12	11	16
Montour.....	15,645	15,468	15,344	.....	4	4	3	3	26	26	19	20
Northampton.....	99,687	84,220	70,312	61,432	33	24	13	12	33	28	18	20
Northumberland.....	90,911	74,698	53,123	41,444	29	17	6	5	32	23	11	12
Perry.....	26,263	26,276	27,522	25,447	7	7	4	4	27	27	15	16
Philadelphia.....	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	465	307	206	138	36	29	24	20
Pike.....	8,766	9,412	9,663	8,436	3	3	3	2	34	32	31	24
Potter.....	30,621	22,778	13,797	11,265	22	13	13	6	72	57	94	53
Schuylkill.....	172,927	154,163	129,974	116,428	32	27	17	16	19	18	13	14
Snyder.....	17,304	17,651	17,797	15,606	3	5	3	3	17	28	17	19
Somerset.....	49,461	37,317	33,110	28,226	9	3	3	3	18	8	9	11
Sullivan.....	12,134	11,620	8,073	6,191	8	10	2	1	66	86	25	16
Susquehanna.....	40,043	40,093	40,354	37,523	26	24	14	11	65	60	35	29
Tioga.....	49,086	52,313	45,814	35,097	35	40	26	15	71	76	57	43
Union.....	17,592	17,820	16,905	15,565	5	3	2	2	28	17	12	13
Venango.....	49,648	46,640	43,670	47,925	22	17	13	8	44	36	30	17
Warren.....	38,946	37,585	27,981	23,897	25	14	14	9	64	37	50	38
Washington.....	92,181	71,155	55,418	48,483	23	15	7	3	25	21	13	6
Wayne.....	30,171	31,010	33,513	33,188	13	9	7	6	43	29	21	18
Westmoreland.....	160,175	112,819	78,036	58,719	36	18	13	8	22	16	17	14
Wyoming.....	17,152	15,891	15,598	14,585	13	10	4	3	76	63	26	21
York.....	116,413	99,489	87,841	76,134	45	24	17	11	39	24	19	14
Unknown ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10	.....	.....	.....	(³)

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol.....	13,144	11,428	11,394	9,421	8	5	6	7	61	44	53	74
Kent.....	29,976	26,754	20,588	18,595	18	20	18	15	60	75	87	81
Newport.....	32,599	28,552	24,180	20,050	17	15	15	7	52	53	62	35
Providence.....	328,683	255,123	197,874	149,190	390	207	199	146	119	81	101	98
Washington.....	24,154	23,649	22,495	20,097	18	15	18	19	75	63	80	95

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.]

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Lackawanna formed from part of Luzerne in 1878. Seventy-two divorces reported for Lackawanna, 1879 to 1882.³ These divorces were granted by the legislature and can not be credited to the proper counties. Legislative divorces were not granted after 1873, being prohibited by the new constitution of the state.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA.¹

COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ²				COUNTY	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ²			
	1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.			1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890				1900	1890	1900	1890
Armstrong	8	34					Kingsbury	9,866	8,562	5	3	51	35
Aurora	4,011	5,045	2	2	50	40	Lake	9,137	7,508	8	6	88	80
Beadle	8,081	9,586	9	11	94	94	Lawrence ⁹	17,897	11,673	43	19	240	116
Bonhomme	16,379	9,057	5	5	48	55	Lincoln	12,161	9,143	14	9	115	98
Brookings	12,561	10,132	9	7	72	69	Lyman ¹¹	2,632	437	1		38	
Brown	15,286	16,855	16	9	105	53	McCook	8,689	6,448	13	4	150	62
Brule	5,401	6,737	6	3	111	45	McPherson	6,327	5,940	3	(⁴)	47	(⁵)
Buffalo	1,790	993					Marshall	5,942	4,544	4	2	67	44
Butte ³	2,907	1,235	4	(⁴)	138	(⁵)	Meade ⁹	4,907	4,712	6	(¹²)	122	(¹²)
Campbell	4,527	3,510	1	(⁴)	22	(⁵)	Miner	5,864	5,165	2	2	34	39
Charles Mix	8,498	4,178	4	2	47	48	Minnehaha	23,926	21,879	47	34	196	155
Clark	6,942	6,728	4	4	58	59	Moody	8,326	5,941	7	5	84	84
Clay	9,316	7,509	5	3	54	40	Pennington ¹³	5,610	7,050	17	11	303	156
Codington ⁶	8,770	7,037	21	7	239	99	Potter	2,988	2,910	2	2	67	69
Custer	2,728	4,891	7	5	257	102	Roberts	12,216	1,997	9	1	74	50
Davison	7,483	5,449	9	5	120	92	Sanborn	4,464	4,610	3	2	67	43
Day ⁶	12,254	9,168	3	1	24	11	Spink	9,487	10,581	10	5	105	47
Deuel	6,656	4,574	2	1	30	22	Stanley ¹⁴	1,341	1,303	2	(⁷)	149	(⁷)
Douglas	5,012	4,600	2	(⁴)	40	(⁵)	Sully	1,715	2,412	(⁴)	1	(⁵)	41
Edmunds	4,916	4,399	2	3	41	68	Turner	13,175	10,256	5	5	38	49
Fall River	3,541	4,478	11	3	311	67	Union	11,153	9,130	7	7	63	77
Faulk	3,547	4,062	3	2	85	49	Walworth	3,339	2,153	1	1	26	46
Grant ⁶	9,103	6,814	7	(⁷)	77	(⁷)	Yankton	12,649	10,444	16	16	126	153
Gregory ⁸	2,211	483	2		90		Cheyenne River Indian reservation ¹⁵	2,357					
Hamlin	5,945	4,625	3	1	50	22	Pine Ridge Indian reservation ¹⁶	6,827					
Hand	4,525	6,546	3	4	66	61	Rosebud Indian reservation ¹⁷	5,201					
Hanson	4,947	4,267	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	Standing Rock Indian reservation (part of) ¹⁸	1,658					
Hughes	3,684	5,044	8	6	217	119							
Hutchinson	11,897	10,469	3	1	25	10							
Hyde	1,492	1,860	1	2	67	108							
Jerauld	2,798	3,605	1	2	36	55							

TENNESSEE.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ²							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Anderson	17,634	15,128	10,820	8,704	22	12	7	3	125	79	65	34
Bedford ¹⁰	23,845	24,739	26,025	24,333	16	10	11	9	67	40	42	37
Benton	11,888	11,230	9,780	8,234	7	6	4	3	59	53	41	36
Bledsoe	6,626	6,134	5,617	4,870	3	3			45	49		
Blount ²⁰	19,206	17,589	15,985	14,237	(⁷)	(⁷)	6	2	(⁷)	(⁷)	38	14
Bradley ²¹	15,759	13,607	12,124	11,652	15	14	7	3	95	103	58	26
Campbell	17,317	13,486	10,005	7,445	(⁷)	11	6	2	(⁷)	82	60	27
Cannon	12,121	12,197	11,859	10,502	10	12	(⁷)	(⁷)	83	98	(⁷)	(⁷)
Carroll	24,250	23,630	22,103	19,447	11	6	2	3	45	25	9	15
Carter ²²	16,688	13,389	10,019	7,909	18	11	5	4	108	82	50	51

¹ See explanatory notes, page 53.² For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.³ In 1890 includes Choteau, Ewing, Harding, Martin, Rinehart, and Wagner, which were annexed to Butte in 1899.⁴ Less than 1.⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁶ Parts of Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservations annexed between 1880 and 1890.⁷ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁸ In 1890 includes Todd, which was annexed to Gregory in 1899.⁹ Meade formed from part of Lawrence in 1889. In 1890 Meade includes Delano and Scobey, which were annexed in 1899.¹⁰ Includes figures for Lawrence, Meade, Delano, and Scobey.¹¹ In 1890 includes Pratt and Presho, which were annexed to Lyman in 1899.¹² Reported with Lawrence.¹³ In 1890 includes Ziebach, which was annexed to Pennington in 1899.¹⁴ In 1890 includes Jackson, Nowlin, and Sterling, which were annexed to Stanley in 1899.¹⁵ Located in Armstrong, Dewey, Schnasse, and Stanley counties, but division by counties can not be made.¹⁶ Located in Eugene, Shannon, Stanley, Washburn, and Washington counties (population of 40 in 1890), but division by counties can not be made.¹⁷ Located in Gregory, Eugene, Lyman, Meyer, Stanley, Tripp, and Washburn counties, but division by counties can not be made.¹⁸ Located in Boreman, Dewey, and Schnasse counties, but division by counties can not be made. Remainder of reservation in North Dakota.¹⁹ Moore formed from parts of Bedford, Franklin, and Lincoln in 1872; divorces granted by circuit court not reported.²⁰ Loudon formed from parts of Blount, McMinn, Monroe, and Roane in 1870; 2 divorces granted in 1870, 3 in 1871, and 1 in 1872.²¹ James formed from parts of Bradley and Hamilton in 1871.²² Unicoi formed from parts of Carter and Washington in 1875.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Cheatham.....	10,112	8,845	7,956	6,678	4	2	2	2	40	23	25	30
Chester ²	9,896	9,069	.....	.....	4	(³)	(³)	.....	40	(³)	(³)	.....
Claborn ⁴	20,696	15,103	13,373	9,321	24	9	5	4	116	60	37	43
Clay ⁵	8,421	7,260	6,987	.....	5	5	4	(⁶)	59	69	57	(⁶)
Cocke.....	19,153	16,523	14,808	12,458	22	9	6	(²)	115	54	41	(²)
Coffee ⁶	15,574	13,827	12,894	10,237	14	10	8	2	90	72	62	20
Crockett ²	15,867	15,146	14,109	.....	10	6	3	.....	63	40	21	.....
Cumberland.....	8,311	5,376	4,538	3,461	(³)	(³)	.....	.....	(³)	(³)	.....	.....
Davidson.....	122,815	108,174	79,026	62,897	175	113	64	25	142	104	81	40
Decatur.....	10,439	8,995	8,498	7,772	4	5	3	1	38	56	35	13
DeKalb.....	16,460	15,650	14,813	11,425	19	12	(³)	(³)	115	77	(³)	(³)
Dickson ⁷	18,635	13,645	12,460	9,340	11	8	5	4	59	59	40	43
Dyer ²	23,776	19,878	15,118	13,706	25	11	6	1	105	55	40	7
Fayette.....	29,701	28,878	31,871	26,145	11	11	7	2	37	38	22	8
Fentress ⁵	6,106	5,226	5,941	4,717	(³)	(³)	3	2	(³)	(³)	50	42
Franklin ⁸	20,392	18,929	17,178	14,970	12	9	7	3	59	48	41	20
Gibson ²	39,408	32,859	32,685	25,666	22	16	7	.....	56	45	21	8
Giles ⁹	33,035	34,957	36,014	32,413	(³)	(³)	8	7	(³)	(³)	22	22
Grainger ⁴	15,512	13,196	12,384	12,421	10	7	(³)	(³)	64	53	(³)	(³)
Greene.....	30,596	26,614	24,005	21,668	18	15	11	6	59	56	46	28
Grundy ⁶	7,802	6,345	4,592	3,250	4	2	(³)	(³)	51	32	(³)	(³)
Hambien ⁴	12,728	11,418	10,187	.....	5	5	4	.....	39	44	39	(³)
Hamilton ¹⁰	61,695	53,482	23,642	17,241	126	116	28	4	204	217	118	23
Hancock ⁴	11,147	10,342	9,098	7,148	9	11	4	(³)	31	106	44	(³)
Hardeman ²	22,976	21,029	22,921	18,074	11	8	2	2	48	38	9	11
Hardin.....	19,246	17,698	14,793	11,768	6	6	5	1	31	34	34	8
Hawkins.....	24,267	22,246	20,610	15,837	30	11	10	5	124	49	49	32
Haywood ⁴	25,189	23,558	26,053	25,094	(³)	(³)	2	5	(³)	(³)	8	20
Henderson ²	18,117	16,336	17,430	14,217	8	(³)	.....	.....	44	(³)	.....	.....
Henry.....	24,208	21,070	22,142	20,380	10	7	2	1	41	33	9	5
Hickman ¹¹	16,367	14,499	12,095	9,856	11	10	3	3	67	69	25	30
Houston ⁷	6,476	5,390	4,295	.....	9	3	1	.....	139	56	23	.....
Humphreys ⁷	13,398	11,720	11,379	9,326	(³)	(³)	3	1	(³)	(³)	26	11
Jackson ⁵	15,039	13,325	12,008	12,583	15	9	8	(³)	100	68	67	(³)
James ¹⁰	5,407	4,903	5,187	.....	4	(³)	1	.....	74	(³)	19	.....
Jefferson ⁴	18,590	16,478	15,846	19,476	8	4	3	5	43	24	19	26
Johnson.....	10,589	8,858	7,766	5,852	11	16	12	2	104	181	155	34
Knox.....	74,302	59,557	39,124	28,990	107	43	34	19	144	72	87	66
Lake ⁴	7,368	5,304	3,968	2,428	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	14	(³)	(³)	(³)
Lauderdale.....	21,971	18,756	14,918	10,838	22	9	3	1	100	48	20	9
Lawrence.....	15,402	12,286	10,383	7,901	(³)	(³)	2	1	(³)	(³)	19	13
Lewis ¹²	4,455	2,555	2,181	1,986	6	3	(³)	(³)	135	117	(³)	(³)
Lincoln ⁸	26,304	27,382	26,960	28,050	12	9	7	3	46	33	26	11
Loudon ¹³	10,838	9,273	9,148	.....	7	2	3	(¹³)	65	22	33	(¹³)
McMinn ¹²	19,163	17,890	15,064	13,969	12	11	4	3	63	61	27	21
McNairy ²	17,760	15,510	17,271	12,726	7	5	(³)	(³)	39	32	(³)	(³)
Macon ¹³	12,881	10,878	9,321	6,633	(³)	(³)	2	3	(³)	(³)	21	45
Madison ²	36,333	30,497	30,874	23,480	27	14	6	2	74	46	19	9
Marion.....	17,281	15,411	10,910	6,841	19	14	6	3	110	91	55	44
Marshall ⁹	18,763	18,906	19,259	16,207	13	9	7	4	69	48	36	25
Maury.....	42,703	38,112	39,904	36,289	34	24	11	5	80	63	28	14
Meligs.....	7,491	6,980	7,117	4,511	(³)	(³)	1	(¹⁴)	(³)	(³)	14	(¹⁵)
Monroe ¹²	18,585	15,329	14,283	12,589	10	6	7	4	54	39	49	32
Montgomery ⁷	36,017	29,697	28,481	24,747	(³)	(³)	7	5	(³)	(³)	25	20
Moore ⁴	5,706	5,975	6,233	.....	3	1	(³)	(³)	53	17	(³)	(³)
Morgan.....	9,587	7,639	5,156	2,969	10	7	3	2	104	92	58	67
Obion ²	28,286	27,273	22,912	15,584	23	16	(³)	(³)	81	59	(³)	(³)
Overton ⁶	13,353	12,039	12,153	11,297	6	5	5	3	45	42	41	27
Perry.....	8,800	7,785	7,174	6,925	4	3	.....	.....	45	39	.....	.....
Pickett ⁵	5,366	4,736	.....	.....	4	2	(³)	.....	75	42	(³)	.....
Polk.....	11,357	8,361	7,269	7,369	8	(³)	(³)	(³)	70	(³)	(³)	(³)
Putnam.....	16,890	13,683	11,501	8,698	(³)	(³)	5	3	(³)	(³)	43	34
Rhea.....	14,318	12,647	7,073	5,538	(³)	(³)	2	1	(³)	(³)	28	18
Roane ¹³	22,738	17,418	15,622	16,622	31	15	5	3	136	86	33	19
Robertson.....	25,029	20,078	18,861	16,166	24	11	5	2	96	55	27	12

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Chester formed from parts of Hardeman, Henderson, McNairy, and Madison in 1882; 2 divorces granted in 1882; parts of Henderson and McNairy annexed to Chester in 1886 and 1887, respectively; Crockett formed from parts of Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, and Madison in 1872; Lake formed from parts of Dyer and Obion in 1870, divorces granted by circuit court not reported for Lake; part of Weakley annexed to Obion in 1870.³ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁴ Parts of Claiborne and Grainger annexed to Union in 1873; Hambien formed from parts of Grainger, Hawkins, and Jefferson in 1870, 1 divorce granted in 1870, 8 in 1871, and 6 in 1872; part of Hancock annexed to Hawkins in 1870.⁵ Clay formed from parts of Jackson and Overton in 1870, 1 divorce granted in 1872; Pickett formed from parts of Fentress and Overton in 1881, divorces granted by circuit court not reported.⁶ Part of Grundy annexed to Coffee in 1874.⁷ Houston formed from parts of Dickson, Humphreys, Montgomery, and Stewart in 1871.⁸ Moore formed from parts of Bedford, Franklin, and Lincoln in 1872; divorces granted by circuit court not reported.⁹ Part of Giles annexed to Marshall in 1870.¹⁰ James formed from parts of Bradley and Hamilton in 1871.¹¹ Parts of Hickman and Wayne annexed to Lewis in 1897.¹² Loudon formed from parts of Blount, McMinn, Monroe, and Roane in 1870; 2 divorces granted in 1870, 3 in 1871, and 1 in 1872.¹³ Trousdale formed from parts of Macon, Smith, Sumner, and Wilson in 1870, 1 divorce granted in 1871; part of Sumner annexed to Macon in 1875.¹⁴ Less than 1.¹⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Rutherford.....	33,543	35,097	36,741	33,289	26	16	12	7	78	46	33	21
Scott.....	11,077	9,794	6,021	4,054	12	13	4	2	108	133	66	49
Sequatchie.....	8,326	3,027	2,565	2,335	1	(²)	1	(³)	20	(⁴)	39	(⁵)
Sevier.....	22,021	18,761	15,541	11,028	17	11	7	4	77	59	45	36
Shelby.....	153,557	112,740	78,430	76,378	259	110	42	27	169	98	54	35
Smith ⁴	19,026	18,404	17,799	15,994	9	8	6	5	47	43	34	31
Stewart ⁵	15,224	12,193	12,690	12,019	7	7	2	4	46	57	16	33
Sullivan.....	24,935	20,879	18,321	13,136	14	10	8	5	56	48	44	38
Sumner ⁴	26,072	23,668	23,625	23,711	16	11	6	7	61	46	25	30
Tipton.....	29,273	24,271	21,033	14,884	(⁶)	(⁶)	11	2	(⁶)	(⁶)	52	13
Trousdale ⁴	6,004	5,850	6,646	.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	30	(⁶)
Unicoi ⁷	5,851	4,619	3,645	.....	5	5	(⁶)	.....	85	108	(⁶)	.....
Union ⁸	12,894	11,459	10,260	7,605	13	10	5	4	101	87	49	53
Van Buren.....	3,126	2,863	2,933	2,725	1	1	1	1	32	35	34	37
Warren.....	16,410	14,413	14,079	12,714	(⁶)	(⁶)	5	2	4	(⁶)	36	16
Washington ⁷	22,604	20,354	16,181	16,317	15	11	4	6	66	54	25	37
Wayne ⁹	12,936	11,471	11,301	10,209	4	1	4	5	31	9	35	49
Weakley ¹⁰	32,546	28,955	24,538	20,755	15	9	3	2	46	31	12	10
White.....	14,157	12,348	11,176	9,375	(⁶)	(⁶)	4	2	(⁶)	(⁶)	36	21
Williamson.....	26,429	26,321	28,313	25,328	15	13	4	3	57	49	14	12
Wilson ⁴	27,078	27,148	28,747	25,881	26	19	7	6	96	70	24	23

TEXAS.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹				COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹			
	1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.			1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890				1900	1890	1900	1890
Anderson.....	28,015	20,923	54	17	193	81	Collin.....	50,087	36,736	50	22	100	60
Angelina.....	13,481	6,306	20	(⁶)	148	(⁶)	Collingsworth.....	1,233	357	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Aransas.....	1,716	1,824	1	1	58	55	Colorado.....	22,203	19,512	29	14	131	72
Archer.....	2,508	2,101	(²)	(²)	(⁶)	(⁶)	Comal.....	7,008	6,398	2	3	29	47
Armstrong.....	1,205	944	(²)	(²)	(⁶)	(⁶)	Comanche.....	23,009	15,608	11	4	48	26
Atascosa.....	7,143	6,459	4	1	56	15	Concho.....	1,427	1,065	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Austin.....	20,676	17,859	22	16	106	90	Cooke.....	27,494	24,696	51	29	185	117
Bandera.....	5,332	3,795	2	1	38	26	Corvell.....	21,308	16,873	7	3	33	18
Bastrop.....	26,845	20,736	40	24	149	116	Cottle.....	1,002	240	1	.....	100	.....
Baylor.....	3,052	2,595	2	1	66	39	Crockett.....	1,591	194	1	.....	63	.....
Bee.....	7,720	3,720	4	(²)	52	(²)	Crosby.....	788	346	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bell.....	45,535	33,377	51	22	112	66	Dallam.....	146	112	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bexar.....	69,422	49,266	119	65	171	132	Dallas.....	82,726	67,042	200	89	242	133
Blanco.....	4,703	4,649	2	2	43	43	Dawson.....	37	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Borden.....	776	222	(²)	(²)	(⁶)	(⁶)	De Witt.....	21,311	14,307	22	(⁶)	103	(⁶)
Bosque.....	17,390	14,224	11	5	63	35	Deaf Smith.....	843	179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowie.....	26,676	20,267	38	(⁶)	142	(⁶)	Delta.....	15,249	9,117	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Brazoria.....	14,861	11,506	9	8	61	70	Denton.....	28,318	21,289	29	11	102	52
Brazos.....	18,859	16,650	38	(⁶)	201	(⁶)	Dickens.....	1,151	295	1	.....	87	.....
Brewster ¹¹	2,356	11,033	1	.....	42	.....	Dimmit.....	1,106	1,049	(²)	1	(²)	95
Briscoe.....	1,253	(¹²)	(²)	(²)	(⁶)	(⁶)	Donley.....	2,756	1,056	3	1	109	95
Brown.....	16,019	11,421	14	6	87	53	Duval.....	8,483	7,598	2	(²)	24	(²)
Burleson.....	18,367	13,061	34	25	185	192	Eastland.....	17,971	10,373	8	(⁶)	45	(⁶)
Burnet.....	10,528	10,747	7	4	86	37	Ector.....	381	224	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Caldwell.....	21,765	15,769	23	10	106	63	Edwards.....	3,108	1,970	1	(⁶)	32	(⁶)
Calhoun.....	2,395	815	2	(²)	84	(²)	El Paso.....	24,886	15,678	58	15	233	96
Callahan.....	8,768	5,457	3	2	34	37	Ellis.....	50,059	31,774	61	18	122	57
Cameron.....	16,095	14,424	3	3	19	21	Erath.....	29,966	21,594	26	14	87	65
Camp.....	9,146	6,624	22	10	241	161	Falls.....	33,342	20,706	68	31	204	15
Carson.....	469	356	1	(²)	213	(²)	Fannin.....	51,793	38,709	76	36	147	93
Cass.....	22,841	22,554	12	7	53	31	Fayette.....	36,542	31,481	35	19	96	60
Castro.....	400	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fisher.....	3,708	2,996	2	1	54	33
Chambers.....	3,046	2,241	5	2	164	89	Floyd.....	2,020	529	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Cherokee.....	25,154	22,975	29	8	115	35	Foard ¹⁴	1,568	.....	1	.....	64	.....
Childress.....	2,138	1,175	2	1	94	85	Fort Bend.....	16,538	10,586	17	15	103	142
Clay.....	9,231	7,503	7	4	76	53	Franklin.....	8,674	6,481	8	4	92	62
Coke ¹³	3,430	2,059	1	.....	29	.....	Freestone.....	18,910	15,987	26	14	137	88
Coleman.....	10,077	6,112	8	2	79	33							

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Less than 1.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁴ Trousdale formed from parts of Macon, Smith, Sumner, and Wilson in 1870; 1 divorce granted in 1871; part of Sumner annexed to Macon in 1873.⁵ Houston formed from parts of Dickson, Humphreys, Montgomery, and Stewart in 1871.⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁷ Unicoi formed from parts of Carter and Washington in 1875.⁸ Parts of Claiborne and Grainger annexed to Union in 1873; Hamblen formed from parts of Grainger, Hawkins, and Jefferson in 1870; 1 divorce granted in 1870, 8 in 1871, and 6 in 1872; part of Hancock annexed to Hawkins in 1870.⁹ Parts of Hickman and Wayne annexed to Lewis in 1897.¹⁰ Chester formed from parts of Hardeman, Henderson, McNairy, and Madison in 1882; 2 divorces granted in 1882; parts of Henderson and McNairy annexed to Chester in 1886 and 1887, respectively; Crockett formed from parts of Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, and Madison in 1872; Lake formed from parts of Dyer and Obion in 1870, divorces granted by circuit court not reported for Lake; part of Weakley annexed to Obion in 1870.¹¹ Population for 1890 includes Buchel and Foley, which were annexed to Brewster in 1897.¹² No returns.¹³ Formed from part of Tom Green in 1889.¹⁴ Foard formed from parts of Hardeman and Knox in 1891.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

TEXAS—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹				COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹			
	1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.			1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890				1900	1890	1900	1890
Frio	4,200	3,112	1	1	24	32	Marion	10,754	10,862	19	8	177	74
Galveston	44,116	31,476	126	78	286	248	Martin	332	264				
Gillespie	8,229	7,056	1	3	12	43	Mason	5,573	5,180	3	2	54	39
Goliad	8,310	5,910	1	4	96	68	Matagorda	6,097	3,985	5	3	82	75
Gonzales	28,882	18,016	25	9	87	50	Maverick	4,066	3,698	1	1	25	27
Gray ²	480	203	(³)		(³)		Medina	7,783	5,730	2	1	26	17
Grayson	63,661	53,211	103	64	162	120	Menard	2,011	1,215	1	1	50	82
Gregg	12,343	9,402	19	6	154	64	Midland	1,741	1,033	1	1	57	97
Grimes	26,106	21,312	27	(³)	103	(³)	Milam	39,666	24,773	55	23	139	93
Guadalupe	21,385	15,217	19	8	89	53	Mills	7,851	5,493	6	2	76	36
Hale	1,680	721	1	(⁴)	60	(⁵)	Mitchell	2,855	2,059	3	1	105	49
Hall	1,670	703	1	(⁴)	60	(⁵)	Montague	24,800	18,863	27	12	109	64
Hamilton	13,520	9,313	7	3	52	32	Montgomery	17,067	11,765	37	20	217	170
Hansford	167	133					Morris	8,220	6,580	11	7	134	106
Hardeman ⁶	3,634	3,904	2	2	55	51	Motley	1,257	139	1	(⁴)	80	(⁵)
Hardin	5,049	3,956	11	9	218	228	Nacogdoches	24,663	15,984	37	6	150	38
Harris	63,786	37,249	195	79	306	212	Navarro	43,374	26,373	60	28	138	106
Harrison	31,878	26,721	31	14	97	52	Newton	7,282	4,650	8	2	110	43
Hartley	377	252	1	(⁴)	265	(⁵)	Nolan	2,611	1,573	1	1	38	64
Haskell	2,037	1,665	1		38		Nueces	10,439	8,093	7	5	67	62
Hays	14,142	11,352	15	8	106	70	Ochiltree	267	198	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Hemphill	1,815	519	1	1	123	193	Oldham	349	270		1		370
Henderson	19,970	12,285	31	6	155	49	Orange	5,905	4,770	13	8	220	168
Hidalgo	6,837	6,534	2	(⁴)	29	(⁴)	Palo Pinto	12,291	8,320	10	5	81	60
Hill	41,355	27,583	42	14	102	51	Panola	21,404	14,328	24	9	112	63
Hood	9,146	7,614	6	4	66	53	Parker	25,823	21,682	24	11	93	51
Hopkins	27,950	20,572	23	12	82	58	Pecos	2,360	1,326	1		42	
Houston	25,452	19,360	45	16	177	83	Polk	14,447	10,332	25	13	173	126
Howard	2,528	1,210	1	3	40	248	Potter	1,820	849	2	1	110	118
Hunt	47,295	31,885	44	21	93	66	Presidio	3,673	1,698	2	1	54	59
Hutchinson	303	58	(⁴)		(⁵)		Rains	6,127	3,909	9	4	147	102
Irion ⁷	848	870					Randall	963	187	(⁴)		(⁵)	
Jack	10,224	9,740	4	4	39	41	Red River	29,893	21,452	86	39	288	182
Jackson	6,094	3,281	9	4	148	122	Reeves	1,847	1,247	3	1	162	80
Jasper	7,138	5,592	6	2	84	36	Refugio	1,641	1,239	1	(⁴)	61	(⁵)
Jeff Davis	1,150	1,394	1	1	87	72	Roberts	620	326	1		161	
Jefferson	14,239	5,857	44	12	309	205	Robertson	31,480	26,506	63	28	200	106
Johnson	33,819	22,313	33	11	98	49	Rockwall	8,531	5,972	9	4	105	67
Jones	7,053	3,797	2	(⁴)	28	(⁴)	Runnels	5,379	3,193	3	2	56	63
Karnes	8,681	5,637	4	2	46	55	Rusk	26,099	18,559	19	11	73	59
Kaufman	33,376	21,598	62	13	186	60	Sabine	6,394	4,969	1		16	
Kendall	4,103	3,826	1	1	24	26	San Augustine	8,434	6,688	6	(⁴)	71	(⁵)
Kent	899	324					San Jacinto	10,277	7,360	16	6	156	82
Kerr	4,980	4,462	4	1	80	22	San Patricio	2,372	1,312	1		42	
Kimble	2,503	2,243	1	1	40	45	San Saba	7,569	6,641	4	2	53	30
King	490	173	1		204		Schleicher	515	155				
Kinney	2,447	3,781	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Scurry	4,158	1,415	2	(⁴)	48	(⁵)
Knox ⁸	2,322	1,134	1		43		Shackelford	2,461	2,012	2	(⁴)	81	(⁵)
La Salle	2,303	2,139	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Shelby	20,452	14,365	19	6	93	42
Lamar	48,627	37,302	118	43	243	115	Sherman	104	34				
Lampasas	8,625	7,584	6	4	70	53	Smith	37,370	28,324	48	23	128	81
Lavaca	28,121	21,887	24	8	85	37	Somervell	3,498	3,419	3	(⁵)	86	(⁵)
Lee	14,595	11,952	20	12	137	100	Starr	11,469	10,749	2	1	17	9
Leon	18,072	13,841	31	11	172	79	Stephens	6,466	4,926	2	1	31	20
Liberty	8,102	4,230	17	9	210	213	Sterling ⁹	1,127		(⁴)		(⁵)	
Limestone	32,573	21,678	27	9	83	42	Stonewall	2,183	1,024	2	(⁴)	92	(⁵)
Lipscomb	790	632	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Sutton	1,727	658	1		58	
Live Oak	2,268	2,055	1	1	44	49	Swisher	1,227	100	(⁴)	1	(⁵)	1,000
Llano	7,301	6,772	4	3	55	44	Tarrant	52,376	41,142	106	45	202	109
Lubbock	293	33	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Taylor	10,499	6,957	10	2	95	29
Lynn	17	24					Terry	48	21				
McCulloch	3,960	3,217	2	(⁴)	51	(⁵)	Throckmorton	1,750	902	(⁴)	1	(⁵)	111
McLennan	59,772	39,204	135	58	226	148	Titus	12,292	8,190	14	(⁵)	114	(⁵)
McMullen	1,024	1,038	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Tom Green ^{9, 10}	6,804	5,152	5	3	73	58
Madison	10,432	8,512	11	7	105	82	Travis	47,386	36,322	95	45	200	124

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Organized for judicial purposes in 1902; only 1 divorce since organization; no other information furnished.

³ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

⁴ Less than 1.

⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.

⁶ Board formed from parts of Hardeman and Knox in 1891.

⁷ Formed from part of Tom Green in 1889.

⁸ Per 100,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

⁹ Sterling organized from part of Tom Green in 1891.

¹⁰ Coke and Irion organized from parts of Tom Green in 1889.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

TEXAS—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹				COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹			
	1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.			1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890				1900	1890	1900	1890
Trinity	10,976	7,648	25	12	228	157	Wharton	16,942	7,584	18	12	106	158
Tyler	11,899	10,877	12	10	101	92	Wheeler	636	778	(⁴)	1	(⁵)	129
Upshur	16,266	12,695	17	10	105	79	Wichita	5,806	4,831	6	3	103	62
Uvalde	4,647	3,804	4	4	86	105	Willbarger	5,759	7,092	4	5	69	71
Val Verde	5,263	2,874	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	Williamson	38,072	25,909	29	11	76	42
Van Zandt	25,481	16,225	20	10	78	62	Wilson	13,961	10,655	10	5	72	47
Victoria	13,678	8,737	11	1	80	11	Wise	27,116	24,134	21	(⁵)	77	(⁵)
Walker	15,813	12,874	22	11	139	85	Wood	21,048	13,932	20	9	95	65
Waller	14,246	10,888	26	12	183	110	Young	6,540	5,049	2	1	31	20
Ward	1,451	77	1	.....	69	.....	Zapata	4,760	3,562	(⁴)	.....	(⁵)	.....
Washington	32,931	29,161	58	40	176	137	Zavalla	792	1,097	(⁴)	1	(⁵)	91
Webb ²	21,851	³ 17,586	8	4	37	² 23	Other counties ⁷	1,178	432	.....	.....	.....	.....

UTAH.

Beaver.....	3,613	3,340	2	(⁵)	55	(⁵)	Salt Lake.....	77,725	58,457	121	67	156	115
Boxelder.....	10,009	7,642	9	.....	90	.....	San Juan.....	1,023	365	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Cache.....	18,139	15,509	10	.....	55	.....	Sanpete ¹²	16,313	13,146	8	5	49	38
Carbon ⁸	5,004	.....	5	(⁹)	100	(⁹)	Sevier.....	8,451	6,199	7	2	83	32
Davis.....	7,996	6,751	4	3	50	44	Summit.....	9,439	7,733	6	4	64	52
Emery ^{3, 10}	4,657	5,076	2	⁹ 2	43	⁹ 36	Tooele.....	7,361	3,700	4	1	54	27
Garfield ¹¹	3,400	2,457	(⁴)	1	(⁵)	41	Uinta.....	6,458	2,762	4	(⁴)	62	(⁵)
Grand ¹⁰	1,149	541	1	(⁹)	87	(⁹)	Utah ¹²	32,456	23,768	28	17	86	72
Iron.....	3,546	2,683	(⁴)	1	(⁵)	37	Wasatch.....	4,736	3,595	2	1	42	28
Juab.....	10,082	5,882	.....	3	.....	54	Washington.....	4,612	4,009	(⁴)	2	(⁵)	50
Kane ¹¹	1,811	1,685	1	.....	55	.....	Wayne ¹²	1,907	.....	1	.....	52	.....
Millard.....	5,678	4,033	3	2	53	50	Weber.....	25,239	22,723	35	42	139	185
Morgan.....	2,045	1,780	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Piute ¹²	1,954	2,842	1	1	51	35							
Rich.....	1,946	1,527	1	.....	51	.....						

VERMONT.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Addison.....	21,912	22,277	24,173	23,484	12	11	13	12	55	49	54	51
Bennington.....	21,705	20,448	21,950	21,325	16	8	10	12	74	39	46	56
Caledonia ¹⁴	24,381	23,436	23,607	22,235	20	14	12	9	82	60	51	40
Chittenden.....	39,600	35,389	32,792	36,480	22	12	10	11	56	34	30	30
Essex.....	8,056	9,511	7,931	6,811	5	2	3	2	62	21	38	29
Franklin.....	30,198	29,755	30,225	30,291	25	17	11	12	83	57	36	40
Grand Isle.....	4,462	3,843	4,124	4,082	1	1	1	2	22	26	24	49
Lamoille.....	12,289	12,831	12,684	12,448	9	9	8	7	73	70	63	56
Orange.....	19,313	19,575	23,525	23,090	17	9	16	13	88	46	68	56
Orleans.....	22,024	22,101	22,083	21,035	18	11	12	9	82	50	54	43
Rutland.....	44,209	45,397	41,829	40,651	24	20	22	20	54	44	53	49
Washington ¹⁴	36,607	29,606	25,404	26,520	34	20	14	16	93	68	55	60
Windham.....	26,660	26,547	26,763	26,036	27	15	11	15	101	57	41	58
Windsor.....	32,225	31,706	35,196	36,063	30	13	14	25	93	41	40	69

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² No report.³ Population of Webb for 1890 includes Enclinal, which was annexed to Webb in 1899.⁴ Less than 1.⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁷ Includes Andrews, Bailey, Cochran, Crane, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Hockley, Lamb, Loving, Moore, Farmer, Upton, Winkler, and Yoakum, for which there is no record of divorce.⁸ Carbon formed from part of Emery in 1894; 1 divorce reported for 1890.⁹ Averages and rates for Carbon and Grand reported with Emery.¹⁰ Grand formed from part of Emery in 1890; 1 divorce reported for 1891 and 1 for 1892.¹¹ Parts of Kane annexed to Garfield between 1890 and 1900.¹² Parts of Piute taken to form Wayne in 1892.¹³ Parts of Sanpete annexed to Utah county between 1890 and 1900.¹⁴ Part of Washington annexed to Caledonia between 1890 and 1900.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

VIRGINIA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Accomac.....	32,570	27,277	24,408	20,409	7	3	2	1	21	11	8	5
Albemarle.....	28,473	32,379	32,618	27,544	9	5	2	1	32	15	6	4
Charlottesville city ²	6,449				62							
Alexandria.....	6,430				31							
Alexandria city ²	14,528	18,597	17,546	16,755	2	4	4	2	41	22	23	12
Alleghany.....	16,330	9,283	5,586	3,674	5	3	1	(³)	31	32	18	(⁴)
Amelia.....	9,037	9,068	10,377	9,878	1	1	1	(³)	11	11	10	(⁴)
Amherst.....	17,864	17,551	18,709	14,900	5	1	(³)	(³)	28	6	(⁴)	(⁴)
Appomattox.....	9,662	9,589	10,080	8,950	3	(³)	1	1	31	(³)	10	11
Augusta.....	32,370	37,005	35,710	28,763	12	8	4	(³)	37	22	11	(⁴)
Staunton city ²	7,289				6				82			
Bath.....	5,595	4,587	4,482	3,795	3	1	-----		54	22	-----	
Bedford.....	30,356	31,213	31,205	25,327	8	4	2	1	26	13	6	4
Bland.....	5,497	5,129	5,004	4,000	2	(³)	1	(³)	36	(³)	20	(⁴)
Botetourt.....	17,161	14,854	14,809	11,329	4	1	2	1	23	7	14	9
Brunswick.....	18,217	17,245	16,707	13,427	2	2	2	1	11	12	12	7
Buchanan ⁶	9,692	5,867	5,694	3,777	14	(³)	(³)	(³)	144	(³)	(³)	(³)
Buckingham.....	15,266	14,383	15,540	13,371	5	3	2	(³)	33	21	13	(³)
Campbell.....	23,256	41,087	36,250	28,384	3	16	6	1	13	39	17	4
Lynchburg city ²	18,891				18				95			
Caroline.....	16,709	16,681	17,243	15,128	4	1	(³)	(³)	24	6	(⁴)	(⁴)
Carroll.....	19,303	15,497	13,323	9,147	5	4	2	3	26	26	15	33
Charles City.....	5,040	5,066	5,512	4,975	2	-----		-----		-----		
Charlotte.....	15,343	15,077	16,653	14,513	5	2	1	1	33	13	6	7
Chesterfield ²	18,804	26,211	25,085	18,470	4	4	3	1	21	15	12	5
Manchester city ²	9,715				4				41			
Clarke.....	7,927	8,071	7,682	6,670	(³)	(³)	1	(³)	(³)	(³)	13	(³)
Craig.....	4,293	3,835	3,794	2,942	2	1	1	(³)	47	26	26	(³)
Culpeper.....	14,123	13,233	13,408	12,227	2	1	1	1	14	8	7	8
Cumberland.....	8,996	9,482	10,540	8,142	5	2	2	(³)	56	21	19	(³)
Dickenson ⁶	7,747	5,077	-----		8	2	(³)	-----		103	39	(³)
Dinwiddie ²	15,374	13,515	32,870	30,702	2	1	7	1	13	7	21	3
Elizabeth City.....	19,460	16,168	10,689	8,303	14	3	1	(³)	72	19	9	(³)
Essex.....	9,701	10,047	11,032	9,927	2	1	1	(³)	21	10	-----	
Fairfax.....	18,580	16,655	16,025	12,952	5	2	1	(³)	27	12	6	(³)
Fauquier.....	23,374	22,590	22,993	19,690	4	3	1	(³)	17	13	4	(³)
Floyd.....	15,388	14,405	13,255	9,824	5	3	2	1	32	21	15	10
Fluvanna.....	9,050	9,508	10,802	9,875	4	1	1	(³)	44	11	9	(³)
Franklin.....	25,953	24,985	25,084	18,264	3	3	3	1	12	12	12	5
Frederick.....	13,239	17,880	17,553	16,596	7	3	1	-----	53	17	6	-----
Winchester city ²	5,161				5							
Giles.....	10,793	9,090	8,794	5,875	3	3	2	2	28	33	23	34
Gloucester.....	12,832	11,653	11,876	10,211	2	1	(³)	-----		16	9	(³)
Goochland.....	9,519	9,958	10,292	10,313	1	(³)	-----		11	(³)	-----	
Grayson.....	16,853	14,394	13,068	9,587	8	6	9	3	47	42	60	31
Greene.....	6,214	5,622	5,830	4,634	2	(³)	(³)	(³)	32	(³)	(³)	(³)
Greensville.....	9,758	8,230	8,407	6,362	2	1	1	(³)	20	12	12	(³)
Halifax.....	37,197	34,424	33,588	27,828	10	8	3	1	27	23	9	4
Hanover.....	17,618	17,402	18,588	16,455	3	2	1	(³)	17	11	5	(³)
Henrico.....	30,062	103,394	82,703	66,179	13	40	16	9	43	39	19	14
Richmond city ²	85,050				62				73			
Henry.....	19,265	18,208	16,009	12,303	8	4	3	1	42	22	19	8
Highland.....	5,647	5,352	5,164	4,151	1	1	-----		18	19	-----	
Isle of Wight.....	13,102	11,313	10,572	8,320	3	2	(³)	-----		23	18	(³)
James City.....	5,732	5,643	5,422	4,425	73	(³)	1	(³)	52	(³)	18	(³)
Williamsburg city ²												
King and Queen.....	9,265	9,669	10,502	9,709	1	1	(³)	(³)	11	10	(³)	(³)
King George.....	6,918	6,641	6,397	5,742	2	1	(³)	(³)	29	15	(³)	(³)
King William.....	8,380	9,605	8,751	7,515	1	3	(³)	(³)	12	31	(³)	(³)
Lancaster.....	8,949	7,191	6,160	5,355	3	1	1	(³)	34	14	16	(³)
Lee.....	19,856	18,216	15,116	13,268	7	3	3	2	35	16	20	15
Loudoun.....	21,948	23,274	23,634	20,929	3	3	(³)	(³)	14	13	(³)	(³)
Louisa.....	16,517	16,997	18,942	16,332	5	1	2	1	30	6	5	6
Lunenburg.....	11,705	11,372	11,535	10,403	4	1	2	(³)	34	9	17	(³)
Madison.....	10,216	10,225	10,562	8,670	3	2	1	(³)	29	20	9	(³)
Mathews.....	8,239	7,584	7,501	6,200	1	(³)	1	(³)	12	(³)	13	(³)
Mecklenburg.....	26,551	25,359	24,610	21,318	9	6	2	(³)	34	24	8	(³)
Middlesex.....	8,220	7,458	6,252	4,981	5	2	(³)	(³)	61	27	(³)	(³)
Montgomery.....	15,852	17,742	16,693	12,556	6	5	2	1	38	28	12	8
Radford city ²	3,344				3				90			
Nansemond.....	23,078	19,692	15,903	11,576	4	1	-----		17	5	-----	

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² The cities, made independent between 1890 and 1900, follow the counties in which located, with the exception of Petersburg, situated in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, and Prince George counties, and made independent between 1880 and 1890.

³ Less than 1.

⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.

⁵ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

⁶ Dickenson organized from parts of Buchanan, Russell, and Wise in 1880; 3 divorces reported for Dickenson in 1881 and 1882.

⁷ Divorces for James City county and Williamsburg city not reported separately.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Nelson.....	16,075	15,336	16,536	13,898	3	2	1	.....	19	13	6	.....
New Kent.....	4,865	5,511	5,515	4,381	1	(²)	1	.....	21	(³)	18	.....
Norfolk.....	50,780				13				26			
Norfolk city ⁴	46,624	77,038	58,657	46,702	33	17	8	3	71	22	14	6
Portsmouth city ^{4, 5}	17,427				7				40			
Northampton.....	13,770	10,313	9,152	8,046	3	1	.....	.....	22	10	.....	.....
Northumberland.....	9,846	7,885	7,929	6,863	3	2	.....	(²)	30	25	.....	(²)
Nottoway.....	12,966	11,582	11,156	9,291	3	2	(²)	.....	24	17	(²)	.....
Orange.....	12,571	12,814	13,052	10,396	5	1	1	.....	40	8	8	.....
Page.....	13,794	13,082	9,965	8,462	3	6	1	(²)	22	46	10	(²)
Patrick.....	15,403	14,147	12,833	10,161	3	2	(²)	1	19	14	(²)	10
Petersburg city ⁶	21,810	22,680	(⁵)	(⁵)	7	8	(⁵)	(⁵)	32	35	(⁵)	(⁵)
Pittsylvania ⁶	46,894	59,941	52,589	31,343	14	22	2	1	30	37	4	3
Danville city ^{5, 6}	16,520				18				109			
Powhatan.....	6,824	6,791	7,817	7,667	2	2	1	.....	29	29	13	.....
Prince Edward.....	15,045	14,694	14,668	12,004	3	1	1	(²)	20	7	7	(²)
Prince George ⁶	7,752	7,872	10,054	7,870	1	1	(²)	.....	13	13	(²)	.....
Prince William.....	11,112	9,805	9,180	7,504	3	2	1	(²)	27	20	11	(²)
Princess Anne.....	11,192	9,510	9,394	8,273	1	1	(²)	.....	9	11	(²)	.....
Pulaski.....	14,609	12,790	8,755	6,538	6	6	2	.....	41	47	23	.....
Rappahannock.....	8,843	8,678	9,291	8,261	(²)	2	.....	.....	(⁵)	23	.....	.....
Richmond.....	7,088	7,146	7,195	6,503	1	1	1	.....	14	14	14	.....
Roanoke ⁷	15,837				4				25			
Roanoke city ^{4, 7}	21,495	30,101	13,105	9,350	18	11	2	1	84	37	15	11
Rockbridge.....	21,799	23,062	20,003	16,058	6	3	1	(²)	28	13	5	(²)
Buena Vista city ⁴	2,388				2				84			
Rockingham.....	33,527	31,299	29,567	23,668	9	9	4	2	27	29	14	8
Russell ⁸	18,031	16,126	13,906	11,103	12	10	4	(²)	67	62	29	(²)
Scott.....	22,694	21,694	17,233	13,036	10	11	5	5	44	51	29	38
Shenandoah.....	20,253	19,671	18,204	14,936	6	4	1	1	30	20	5	7
Smyth.....	17,121	13,360	12,160	8,898	5	3	2	2	29	22	16	22
Southampton.....	22,848	20,078	18,012	12,285	3	1	1	(²)	13	5	6	(²)
Spotsylvania.....	9,239	14,233	14,828	11,728	5	2	1	1	54	14	7	9
Fredericksburg city ⁴	5,068				3				59			
Stafford.....	8,097	7,362	7,211	6,420	1	1	(²)	.....	12	14	(²)	.....
Surry.....	8,469	8,256	7,391	5,585	2	1	(²)	(²)	24	12	(²)	(²)
Sussex.....	12,082	11,100	10,062	7,885	4	1	.....	(²)	33	9	.....	(²)
Tazewell.....	23,384	19,899	12,861	10,791	12	10	3	3	51	50	23	28
Warren.....	8,837	8,280	7,399	5,716	2	1	(²)	(²)	23	12	(²)	(²)
Warwick.....	4,888				1				20			
Newport News city ⁴	19,635	6,650	2,258	1,672	18	2	.....	.....	92	30	.....	.....
Washington.....	28,995				13				45			
Bristol city ⁴	4,579	29,020	25,203	16,816	7	12	4	1	153	41	16	6
Westmoreland.....	9,243	8,399	8,846	7,682	3	1	1	.....	32	12	11	.....
Wise ⁹	19,653	9,345	7,772	4,785	22	7	4	1	112	75	51	21
Wythe.....	20,437	18,019	14,318	11,611	11	10	4	2	54	55	28	17
York.....	7,482	7,596	7,349	7,198	2	(²)	.....	(²)	27	(²)	.....	(²)

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Less than 1.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁴ Part of Norfolk county annexed to Portsmouth city between 1890 and 1900.⁵ The cities, made independent between 1890 and 1900, follow the counties in which located, with the exception of Petersburg, situated in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, and Prince George counties, and made independent between 1880 and 1890.⁶ Part of Pittsylvania county annexed to Danville city between 1890 and 1900.⁷ Part of Roanoke county annexed to Roanoke city between 1890 and 1900.⁸ Dickenson organized from parts of Buchanan, Russell, and Wise in 1880; 3 divorces reported for Dickenson in 1881 and 1882.⁹ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

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TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹				COUNTY.	POPULATION.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹			
	1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.			1900	1890	Total.		Per 100,000 population.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890				1900	1890	1900	1890
Adams.....	4,840	2,098	4	1	83	48	Mason.....	3,810	2,826	4	1	105	35
Asotin.....	3,366	1,580	2	2	59	127	Okanogan ²	4,689	1,467	6	1	128	68
Chehalis.....	15,124	9,249	17	7	112	76	Pacific.....	5,983	4,358	9	5	150	115
Chelan ²	3,931		(³)		(³)		Pierce.....	55,515	50,940	105	75	189	147
Clallam.....	5,603	2,771	11	5	196	180	San Juan.....	2,928	2,072	2	1	68	48
Clarke.....	13,419	11,709	28	(⁴)	209	(⁴)	Skagit.....	14,272	8,747	19	8	133	91
Columbia.....	7,128	6,709	11	7	154	104	Skamania.....	1,688	774	2	(⁵)	118	(⁵)
Cowlitz.....	7,877	5,917	11	5	140	85	Snohomish.....	23,950	8,514	54	11	225	129
Douglas.....	4,926	3,161	5	2	102	63	Spokane.....	57,542	37,487	142	36	247	96
Ferry ⁴	4,562		(⁴)		(⁴)		Stevens ⁴	10,543	4,341	16	3	152	69
Franklin.....	486	696	1	1	206	144	Thurston.....	9,927	9,675	17	9	171	93
Garfield.....	3,918	3,897	5	4	128	103	Wahkiakum.....	2,819	2,526	2	1	71	40
Island.....	1,870	1,787	1	(⁵)	53	(⁵)	Walla Walla.....	18,680	12,224	33	16	177	131
Jefferson.....	5,712	8,368	6	11	105	131	Whatcom.....	24,116	18,591	35	19	145	102
King.....	110,053	63,989	293	90	266	141	Whitman.....	25,360	19,109	26	16	103	84
Kitsap.....	6,767	4,624	5	1	74	22	Yakima.....	13,462	4,429	19	3	141	68
Kittitas ²	9,704	8,777	11	13	113	148							
Klickitat.....	6,407	5,167	5	3	78	58							
Lewis.....	15,157	11,499	16	12	106	104							
Lincoln.....	11,969	9,312	21	8	175	86							

WEST VIRGINIA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Barbour.....	14,198	12,702	11,870	10,312	4	3	2	1	28	24	17	10
Berkeley.....	19,469	18,702	17,380	14,900	8	3	2	1	41	16	12	7
Boone.....	8,194	6,885	5,824	4,553	8	5	2	4	98	73	34	88
Braxton.....	18,904	13,928	9,787	6,480	11	4	2	1	58	29	20	15
Brooke.....	7,219	6,660	6,013	5,464	3	3	1	1	42	45	17	18
Cabell.....	29,252	23,595	13,744	6,429	38	26	5	2	130	110	36	31
Calhoun.....	10,266	8,155	6,072	2,939	10	3	3	1	97	37	49	34
Clay.....	8,248	4,659	3,460	2,196	8	3	1	1	97	64	29	46
Doddridge.....	13,689	12,183	10,552	7,076	4	3	2	1	29	25	19	14
Fayette ⁷	31,987	20,542	11,560	6,647	42	11	3	1	131	54	26	15
Gilmer.....	11,762	9,746	7,108	4,338	5	6	1	1	43	62	14	23
Grant.....	7,275	6,802	5,542	4,467	1	(⁶)			14	(⁶)		
Greenbrier ⁷	20,683	18,034	15,060	11,417	9	6	4	3	44	33	27	26
Hampshire ⁸	11,806	11,419	10,366	7,643	1	1	(⁶)		8	9	(⁶)	
Hancock.....	6,693	6,414	4,882	4,363	4	1	2	1	60	16	41	23
Hardy.....	8,449	7,567	6,794	5,518	1	1		(⁶)	12	13		(⁶)
Harrison.....	27,690	21,919	20,181	16,714	12	7	3	2	43	32	15	12
Jackson.....	22,987	19,021	16,312	10,300	14	9	5	2	61	47	31	19
Jefferson.....	15,935	15,553	15,005	13,219	2	3	(⁶)	(⁶)	13	19	(⁶)	(⁶)
Kanawha.....	54,696	42,756	32,466	22,349	64	27	11	5	117	63	34	22
Lewis.....	16,980	15,895	13,269	10,175	5	4	3	(⁶)	29	25	23	(⁶)
Lincoln.....	15,434	11,246	8,739	5,053	15	9	3	2	97	80	34	40
Logan ⁹	6,955	11,101	7,329	5,124	7	10	7	3	101	90	96	59
McDowell.....	18,747	7,300	3,074	1,952	18	6	3	3	96	82	98	154
Marion.....	32,430	20,721	17,198	12,107	21	5	2	2	65	24	12	17
Marshall.....	26,444	20,735	18,840	14,941	10	4	2	2	38	19	11	13
Mason.....	24,142	22,863	22,293	15,978	19	14	10	3	79	61	45	19
Mercer ⁷	23,023	16,002	7,467	7,064	12	5	1	(⁶)	52	31	13	(⁶)
Mineral ⁸	12,883	12,085	8,630	6,332	4	2	(⁶)	1	31	17	(⁶)	16
Mingo ⁹	11,359				19				167			
Monongalia.....	19,049	15,705	14,985	13,547	8	2	3	2	42	13	20	15
Monroe ⁷	13,130	12,429	11,501	11,124	3	3	1	1	23	24	9	9
Morgan.....	7,294	6,744	5,777	4,315	2	1	1	(⁶)	27	15	17	(⁶)
Nicholas.....	11,403	9,309	7,223	4,458	6	3	2	1	53	32	28	22
Ohio.....	48,024	41,557	37,457	28,831	24	19	12	7	50	46	32	24

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.

² Chelan formed from parts of Kittitas and Okanogan in 1899; 2 divorces reported in 1900, 1 in 1901, and 16 in 1902.

³ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.

⁴ Ferry formed from part of Stevens in 1899; 3 divorces reported in 1899, 10 in 1900, 8 in 1901, and 10 in 1902.

⁵ Less than 1.

⁶ Less than 1 in 100,000.

⁷ Summers organized from parts of Fayette, Greenbrier, Mercer, and Monroe in 1871.

⁸ Part of Mineral annexed to Hampshire in 1872.

⁹ Mingo organized from part of Logan in 1895.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Pendleton.....	9,167	8,711	8,022	6,455	1	1	(²)	(³)	11	11	(⁴)	(⁵)
Pleasants.....	9,345	7,539	6,256	3,012	5	3	2	(⁶)	54	40	32	(⁷)
Pocahontas.....	8,572	6,814	5,591	4,069	5	3			58	44		
Preston.....	22,727	20,355	19,091	14,555	9	4	4	4	40	20	21	27
Putnam.....	17,330	14,342	11,375	7,794	6	4	2	1	35	28	18	13
Raleigh ⁴	12,436	9,597	7,367	3,673	10	6	3	1	80	63	41	27
Randolph.....	17,670	11,633	8,102	5,563	10	2	1	(⁸)	57	17	12	(⁹)
Ritchie.....	18,901	16,621	13,474	9,055	7	7	5	2	37	42	37	22
Roane.....	19,852	15,303	12,184	7,232	12	5	4	2	60	33	33	28
Summers ⁵	16,265	13,117	9,033		15	10	2		92	76	22	
Taylor.....	14,978	12,147	11,455	9,367	4	3	2	2	27	25	17	21
Tucker.....	13,433	6,459	3,151	1,907	9	2	(¹⁰)	1	67	31	(¹¹)	52
Tyler.....	18,252	11,962	7,832	7,832	10	3	1	1	55	25	9	13
Upshur.....	14,696	12,714	10,249	8,023	9	4	2	(¹²)	61	31	20	(¹³)
Wayne.....	23,619	18,652	14,739	7,852	25	13	12	5	106	70	81	64
Webster.....	8,862	4,783	3,207	1,730	8	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)	(¹⁶)	90	(¹⁷)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁹)
Wetzel.....	22,880	16,841	13,896	8,595	12	6	2	2	52	36	14	23
Wirt.....	10,284	9,411	7,104	4,804	4	3	3	1	39	32	42	21
Wood.....	34,452	28,612	25,006	19,000	22	13	5	2	64	45	20	11
Wyoming ⁴	8,380	6,247	4,322	3,171	9	5	2	2	107	80	46	63

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Adams.....	9,141	6,889	6,741	6,601	7	3	2	3	77	44	30	45
Ashland ⁷	20,176	20,063	1,559	221	22	9	1		109	45	64	
Barron ⁸	23,677	15,416	7,024	538	14	9	6	(⁹)	59	58	85	(¹⁰)
Bayfield ⁷	14,392	7,390	564	344	8	4			56	54		
Brown.....	46,359	39,164	34,078	25,168	33	10	7	6	71	26	21	24
Buffalo.....	16,765	15,997	15,528	11,123	4	5	3		24	31	19	
Burnett ⁹	7,478	4,393	3,140	706	2	(¹¹)	1		27	(¹²)	32	
Calumet.....	17,078	16,639	16,632	12,335	4	5	4	1	23	30	24	8
Chippewa ⁷	33,037	25,143	15,491	8,311	19	12			21	43		
Clark ¹¹	25,848	17,708	10,715	3,450	19	8	3	2	74	45	28	58
Columbia.....	31,121	23,350	23,065	23,802	15	12	12	11	48	42	43	38
Crawford.....	17,286	15,987	15,644	13,075	14	6	4	9	81	38	26	69
Dane.....	69,435	59,578	53,233	53,096	37	22	18	14	53	37	34	26
Dodge.....	46,631	44,984	45,931	47,035	16	11	16	14	34	24	35	30
Door.....	17,583	15,882	11,645	4,919	6	3	3	3	34	19	26	61
Douglas.....	36,335	13,468	655	1,122	37	9	(¹³)	1	102	67	(¹⁴)	89
Dunn ⁸	25,043	22,664	16,817	9,488	10	16	15	¹⁵ 5	40	71	89	¹⁶ 50
Eau Claire.....	31,692	30,673	19,993	10,769	48	29	14	7	151	95	70	65
Florence ¹¹	3,197	2,604			6	(¹⁷)	(¹⁸)		188	(¹⁹)	(²⁰)	
Fond du Lac.....	47,589	44,088	46,859	46,273	23	23	20	21	48	52	43	45
Forest ¹³	1,396	1,012			2	1			143	99		
Grant.....	38,881	36,651	37,852	37,979	22	17	15	20	57	46	40	53
Green.....	22,719	22,732	21,729	23,611	17	12	6	8	75	53	28	34
Green Lake.....	15,797	15,163	14,483	13,195	6	7	8	3	38	46	55	23
Iowa.....	23,114	22,117	23,628	24,544	6	6	2	5	26	27	8	20
Iron ¹⁴	6,616				3				45			
Jackson.....	17,466	15,797	13,285	7,687	14	8	9	2	80	51	68	26
Jefferson.....	34,789	33,530	32,156	34,040	15		6	15	43		19	44
Juneau.....	20,629	17,121	15,582	12,372	15	9	7	8	73	53	45	65
Kenosha.....	21,707	15,581	13,550	13,147	12	7	4	7	55	45	30	53
Kewaunee.....	17,212	16,153	15,807	10,128	4	5	4	1	23	31	25	10
La Crosse.....	42,997	38,801	27,073	20,297	46	32	17	13	107	82	63	64
Lafayette.....	20,959	20,265	21,279	22,659	3	5	5	6	14	25	23	26
Langlade ¹²	12,553	9,465	685		10	5	(¹⁸)		80	53	(¹⁹)	
Lincoln ¹⁶	16,269	12,008	2,011		12	6	2		74	50	99	
Manitowoc.....	42,261	37,831	37,505	33,364	8	9	11	9	19	24	29	27
Marathon ¹⁶	43,256	30,369	17,121	5,885	23	14	6	2	53	46	35	34
Marinette ¹³	30,822	20,304	8,929		25	10	(²¹)		81	49	(²²)	
Marquette.....	10,509	9,676	8,908	8,056	4	3	4	3	38	31	45	37
Milwaukee.....	330,017	236,101	138,537	89,930	280	159	103	51	85	67	74	57

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Less than 1.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁴ Part of Wyoming annexed to Raleigh in 1872.⁵ Summers organized from parts of Fayette, Greenbrier, Mercer, and Monroe in 1871.⁶ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁷ Sawyer formed from parts of Ashland and Chippewa in 1883. Part of Ashland taken to form part of Iron in 1893, and part annexed to Bayfield between 1860 and 1870. Parts of Chippewa taken to form part of Taylor in 1875, part of Price in 1879, and Gates in 1901.⁸ Name changed from Dallas in 1869. Prior to 1875 Barron was attached to Dunn for judicial purposes.⁹ Washburn formed from part of Burnett in 1883.¹⁰ Includes 3 divorces granted in 1902 in Gates county, formed from Chippewa in 1901.¹¹ Taylor formed from parts of Chippewa, Clark, Lincoln, and Marathon in 1875. Price formed from parts of Chippewa and Lincoln in 1879.¹² Marinette formed from part of Oconto in 1879; 1 divorce granted in 1879, 4 in 1880, 3 in 1881, and 3 in 1882. Florence formed from parts of Marinette and Oconto in 1882; 1 divorce granted in 1882.¹³ Forest formed from parts of Langlade and Oconto in 1885; part of Forest annexed to Oneida between 1890 and 1900. Langlade formed, as New, from part of Oconto in 1879; name changed in 1880; part of Lincoln annexed to Langlade between 1880 and 1890.¹⁴ Iron formed from parts of Ashland and Oneida in 1893.¹⁵ Langlade attached to Shawano for judicial purposes prior to 1882; 1 divorce granted in Langlade in 1882 included with Shawano.¹⁶ Lincoln formed from part of Marathon in 1874; parts taken to form part of Taylor in 1875, part of Price in 1879, and Oneida in 1885; part annexed to Langlade between 1880 and 1890. Part of Marathon taken to form part of Taylor in 1875.

TABLE 53.—POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, FOR COUNTIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES. ¹							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	Total.				Per 100,000 population.			
					1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870
Monroe.....	28,103	23,211	21,607	16,550	21	14	9	4	75	60	42	24
Oconto ²	20,874	15,009	9,848	8,321	9	5	4	4	43	33	41	48
Oneida.....	8,875	5,010	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	68	80	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	46,247	38,690	28,716	18,430	29	17	7	5	63	44	24	27
Ozaukee.....	16,363	14,943	15,461	15,564	2	1	2	1	12	7	13	6
Pepin.....	7,905	6,932	6,226	4,659	3	8	3	2	38	115	48	43
Pierce.....	23,943	20,385	17,744	9,958	8	10	8	3	33	49	45	30
Polk.....	17,801	12,968	10,018	3,422	5	5	3	1	28	39	30	29
Portage.....	29,483	24,798	17,731	10,634	16	11	10	3	54	44	56	28
Price ⁴	9,106	5,258	785	.....	7	3	.....	.....	77	57	.....	.....
Racine.....	45,644	36,268	30,922	26,740	39	23	16	11	85	63	52	41
Richland.....	19,483	19,121	18,174	15,731	18	17	9	4	92	89	50	25
Rock.....	51,203	43,220	38,823	39,030	60	31	14	17	98	72	36	44
St. Croix.....	26,830	23,139	18,956	11,035	9	11	11	4	34	48	58	36
Sauk.....	33,006	30,575	28,729	23,860	21	19	14	17	64	62	49	71
Sawyer ⁵	3,593	1,977	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	83	51	.....	.....
Shawano ²	27,475	19,236	10,371	3,166	14	8	2	1	51	42	18	32
Sheboygan.....	50,345	42,489	34,206	31,749	18	16	9	6	36	38	26	19
Taylor ⁴	11,262	6,731	2,311	.....	7	3	1	.....	62	45	43	.....
Trempealeau.....	23,114	18,920	17,189	10,732	5	5	4	4	22	26	23	37
Vernon.....	28,351	25,111	23,235	18,645	19	10	9	5	67	40	39	27
Vilas ²	4,929	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	29,259	27,860	26,249	25,972	20	21	11	15	68	75	42	58
Washburn ⁷	5,521	2,926	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	109	68	.....	.....
Washington.....	23,589	22,751	23,442	23,919	3	4	3	3	13	18	13	13
Waukesha.....	35,229	33,270	28,957	28,274	27	26	11	8	77	78	38	28
Waupaca.....	31,615	26,794	20,955	15,539	23	17	10	9	73	63	48	58
Waushara.....	15,972	13,507	12,687	11,279	12	9	5	8	75	67	39	71
Winnebago.....	58,225	50,097	42,740	37,279	61	44	24	20	105	88	56	54
Wood.....	25,865	18,127	8,981	3,912	17	6	5	(⁶)	66	33	56	(⁶)

WYOMING.

Albany ⁹	13,084	8,865	4,626	2,021	10	9	"	10	2	76	102	216	99
Bighorn ¹⁰	4,328				6					139			
Carbon ¹¹	9,589	6,857	3,438	1,368	13	4	4		1	136	58	116	73
Converse ⁹	3,337	2,738			3	3				90	110		
Crook ¹²	3,137	2,338	239		3	4				96	171		
Fremont ^{10, 13}	5,357	2,463			7	3				131	122		
Johnson ^{10, 14}	2,361	2,357	637		5	3				212	127		
Laramie ⁹	20,181	16,777	6,409	2,957	23	12		8	5	114	72	125	169
Natrona ¹¹	1,785	1,094			(⁸)					(⁸)			
Sheridan ¹⁴	5,122	1,972			11	3				215	152		
Sweetwater ¹³	8,455	4,941	2,561	1,916	(⁸)	(⁸)		1	1	(⁸)	(⁸)	39	52
Uinta.....	12,223	7,414	2,879	856	10	7		2	(¹⁵)	82	94	69	(¹⁶)
Weston ¹²	3,203	2,422			4	(¹²)				125	(¹²)		
Yellowstone National Park.....	369	467											

¹ For the 5-year period of which the year stated is the median year.² Part of Shawano annexed to Oconto in 1879; parts of Oconto taken to form Marinette and Langlade in 1879, part of Florence in 1882, and part of Forest in 1885.³ Oneida formed from part of Lincoln in 1885; parts of Oneida taken to form Vilas and part of Iron in 1893; part of Forest annexed to Oneida between 1890 and 1900.⁴ Taylor formed from parts of Chippewa, Clark, Lincoln, and Marathon in 1875. Price formed from parts of Chippewa and Lincoln in 1879.⁵ Sawyer formed from parts of Ashland and Chippewa in 1883. Part of Ashland taken to form part of Iron in 1893, and part annexed to Bayfield between 1880 and 1870. Parts of Chippewa taken to form part of Taylor in 1875, part of Price in 1879, and Gates in 1901.⁶ Langlade attached to Shawano for judicial purposes prior to 1882; 1 divorce granted in Langlade in 1882 included with Shawano.⁷ Washburn formed from part of Burnett in 1883.⁸ Data lacking or incomplete for one or more of the five years on which the average is based.⁹ Parts of Albany and Laramie taken to form Converse in 1887.¹⁰ Bighorn formed from parts of Fremont and Johnson in 1897.¹¹ Part of Carbon taken to form Natrona in 1890.¹² Part of Crook taken to form Weston in 1890; 1 divorce reported for Weston in 1890, 4 in 1891, and 8 in 1892.¹³ Fremont formed from part of Sweetwater in 1884.¹⁴ Part of Johnson taken to form Sheridan in 1887.¹⁵ Less than 1.¹⁶ Less than 1 in 100,000.

CHAPTER II.

STATUTORY REGULATIONS GOVERNING MARRIAGE IN THE UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906.

This chapter contains a comprehensive digest of the marriage statutes of the different states and territories for the period covered by this investigation, namely, January 1, 1887, to December 31, 1906. In order to facilitate comparisons between the statutory regulations of the respective states, a uniform set of headings has been adopted, which is followed in presenting the digest for each state or territory. These headings are as follows:

Authorities.	Record of license.
Definition.	Who may solemnize marriage.
Age at which minors are capable of marrying.	Character and form of solemnization.
Age below which parental consent is required.	Minister to file his license.
Character of consent.	Marriage certificate.
Bond required.	Record by person solemnizing.
Prohibited degrees.	Return of marriage.
Prohibited marriages.	Record of return.
Void marriages.	State registration.
Voidable marriages.	Fees.
Criminal marriages.	Penalties.
Common law or contract marriages.	Remarriage during life of former spouse.
What marriages may be annulled.	Subsequent marriage after divorce.
License.	Encouragement and restraint of marriage.
By whom issued.	Marriage out of state valid.

All of these headings do not necessarily appear in the digest for any given state. The omission of any heading indicates that no express provision relating to the subject which it covers has been found in the statutes of that particular state.

In the treatment of each topic, the law is first given as it existed in 1887 at the beginning of the period covered by this investigation. If any changes have been made during the 20-year period, such changes are given under the topic affected, so that the digest shows the development of the law during the twenty years and its status on December 31, 1906. In the digest for New York, the marriage law which became effective on January 1, 1908, is included, as this law brings that state into line with the others in the re-

quirement of a marriage license as a prerequisite to marriage.

The authorities cited under each state are those upon which the digest is based. Many other authorities were consulted, but, in general, reference is made only to those containing statutory provisions concerning marriage that were in force at some time during the period covered by this investigation. In classifying the various statutory provisions under the selected headings, it has been necessary in many instances to obtain a construction of particular provisions. In such cases a construction by the courts of the state under consideration was first sought. Failing in this, the provision was classified with reference to the general principles of statutory construction and to the law of marriage as found in the standard works upon the subject.

PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMON LAW.

In view of the fact that marriage law is far from being entirely statutory, it is deemed advisable to state, with reference to some of the subjects, those fundamental principles which generally control in the absence of statute and which make particular statutory provisions intelligible in the light of the historical development of this branch of the law.

Definition.—Marriage is either a contract or a status and relation growing out of that contract. As the former it is defined, under the modern doctrine, as a civil contract to which is essential the consent of parties capable of contracting, given according to the forms prescribed by law, if any are required. As the latter, it is the civil status or personal relation of one man and one woman, united by contract and mutual consent for their joint lives, to discharge toward each other and the community the duties imposed by law on the relation of husband and wife.

The element of contract is important at the inception of marriage in establishing the relation. When once established, however, this relation is a matter of public concern and the parties can not terminate, dissolve, or modify their contract by any subsequent

agreement. The rights and obligations arising out of the relation are fixed by law.¹

Age at which minors are capable of marrying.—The age at which minors were capable of marrying, known as the age of consent, was fixed by the common law at 14 years for males and 12 years for females. Marriage below the age of 7 years for both males and females was void at common law. Between that age and the age of consent the parties could contract an imperfect or inchoate marriage, voidable or void according to the construction which may be placed upon those words.

Age below which parental consent is required.—At common law minors who had arrived at the age of consent could marry without the consent of their parents. While the solemnization of such marriages might be illegal, their validity was not affected. Minority ended at the age of 21 years for both sexes.

In England the Marriage Act of 1753 provided that the marriages of minors without the consent of the parent or guardian were void, but this enactment has not been received as common law in this country.

Prohibited degrees.—The statute of Henry VIII, 32 Hen. 8, c. 38, declared lawful the marriages of all persons "not prohibited by God's law to marry," and provided that "no reservation or prohibition, God's law except, shall trouble or impeach any marriage without the Levitical degrees." According to the interpretation given to this language by a canon of the church of 1603, by the ecclesiastical courts, and by the common law and equity courts, all marriages between relatives

¹ As examples of formal legal definitions of marriage, the following may be given:

"Marriage is a contract, made in due form of law, by which a man and woman reciprocally engage to live with each other during their joint lives and to discharge toward each other the duties imposed by law on the relation of husband and wife."—*Bouvier's Law Dictionary*.

"Marriage, as distinguished from the agreement to marry and from the act of becoming married, is the civil status of one man and one woman legally united for life, with the rights and duties which for the establishment of families and the multiplication and education of the species, are, or from time to time may thereafter be, assigned by law to matrimony."—*Bishop on Marriage, Divorce, and Separation*.

"Marriage is a contract *sui generis*, and differing in some respects from all other contracts, so that the rules of law which are applicable in expounding and enforcing other contracts may not apply to this. The contract of marriage is the most important of all human transactions. It is the very basis of the whole fabric of civilized society. The status of marriage is *juris gentium*, and the foundation of it, like that of all other contracts, rests on the consent of parties; but it differs from other contracts in this, that the rights, obligations, or duties arising from it are not left entirely to be regulated by the agreements of parties, but are, to a certain extent, matters of municipal regulation over which the parties have no control by any declaration of their will; it confers the status of legitimacy on children born in wedlock, with all the consequential rights, duties, and privileges thence arising; gives rise to the relations of consanguinity and affinity; in short, it pervades the whole system of civil society. Unlike other contracts it can not in general, amongst civilized nations, be dissolved by mutual consent, and it subsists in full force, even although one of the parties should be forever rendered incapable, as in the case of incurable insanity, or the like, from performing his part of the mutual contract. No wonder that the rights, duties, and obligations arising from so important a contract should not be left to the discretion or caprice of the contracting parties, but should be regulated in many important particulars by the laws of every civilized country."—*Lord Robertson*.

in the direct line, and in the collateral line to the third degree, reckoned by the rules of the civil law, came to be prohibited. The prohibition applied to all persons who were related within the degrees indicated, whether the relationship was by the whole or the half blood, or by marriage, or through legitimate or illegitimate birth. Marriages within the prohibited degrees were incestuous, and voidable in the ecclesiastical courts. From this statute, so interpreted, we receive our common law on the subject.

It has been held by the courts of this country, however, that, in the absence of statute, marriages are unlawful only in the direct ascending and descending line of consanguinity and between brothers and sisters. A statute prohibiting marriages within certain degrees has been held to render such marriages voidable, and one declaring them to be felonies has been held to render them void. We have no purely canonical disabilities, and relationship by affinity ends with the marriage upon which it depends.

Prohibited marriages.—Under this heading are classified only those statutory provisions which in terms prohibit marriages of a certain kind or between certain persons. The common law, which imposed disabilities upon certain persons or rendered certain marriages criminal or void, may be said to have prohibited such marriages, but the principles which controlled fall more properly under the headings of criminal marriages and penalties given below.

Void and voidable marriages.—Unfortunately the two words "void" and "voidable" do not have definite meanings. As applied to this subject the legislatures have often used them loosely and the courts have not been uniform in their application of the terms. For the purposes of this discussion and the classification of the various statutory provisions the following definitions from Bishop on Marriage, Divorce, and Separation, sections 258 and 259, are used:

A marriage is termed void when it is good for no legal purpose, and its invalidity may be maintained in any proceeding, in any court, between any parties, whether in the lifetime or after the death of the supposed husband and wife, and whether the question arises directly or collaterally.

A marriage is voidable when in its constitution there is an imperfection which can be inquired into only, during the lives of both of the parties, in a proceeding to obtain a sentence declaring it null. Until set aside, it is practically valid; when set aside, it is rendered void from the beginning.

This important but difficult distinction had its rise in a question of jurisdiction. Marriage, being a matter of church concern, was governed by the rules of the canon law as expounded by the ecclesiastical courts. The jurisdiction of these courts was practically exclusive, and from an early date they declared marriages null when shown to be contrary to the canonical impediments. But the temporal courts, by the writ of prohibition, prevented a decree of nullity subsequent to the death of one of the parties to a marriage, and, after the statute of Henry VIII, used the same writ

whenever the spiritual courts were proceeding against a marriage not within the Levitical degrees. Thus marriages contrary to the canonical impediments were not void and of no effect in all courts for all purposes, but were voidable by proper proceedings taken during the joint life of the parties. From this grew the rule of law that the canonical impediments of consanguinity, affinity, and impotence or physical incapacity render a marriage voidable, while the civil impediments, such as a prior marriage undissolved, insanity, idiocy, and nonage, generally render it void. This distinction was received as part of the common law of this country.

By the definitions and the distinction between canonical and civil impediments the following marriages, are, on principle, void in the absence of statute:

Marriages to which consent is obtained by fraud, error, or duress. But if the injured party subsequently freely consents to the marriage a second formal marriage is not necessary.

Marriages under the age of 7 years for both sexes.

Marriages of parties one of whom is an insane person or idiot. Such a marriage can be affirmed, however, after the restoration to reason of the party who was under the disability.

Marriages while a prior marriage of either party remains undissolved.

The following are voidable:

Marriages prohibited for consanguinity or affinity.

Marriages of parties one of whom is physically incapable.

Marriages of parties one of whom is above the age of 7 years but under the age of consent. Such marriages have been classed as imperfect or inchoate marriages.

The statutes of the various states have brought about many changes in the law on this subject. Often they merely prohibit certain marriages or make them criminal. It has been held that a statutory prohibition renders a marriage voidable, and that a felonious marriage is void. One common statutory provision is difficult of construction. In its typical form it declares that marriages to which the parties are incapable of assenting for want of age or understanding are *void* from the time their *nullity* is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction. At the same time another provision may expressly declare that marriages are contracts to which the consent of the parties is essential. Mr. Bishop is strongly of the opinion that such statutes can not make a marriage voidable which, on principle, is absolutely void.¹ Since Mr. Bishop's definitions of void and voidable marriages are used in classifying the statutes, his reasoning on this point is followed, except where some further provision makes the legislative intent clear or where the statute has received judicial construction. The courts, when this particular provision has come before them, have not

been inclined to follow Mr. Bishop's view, but, with considerable uniformity, have held that enactments of this character make an otherwise void marriage valid up to the time of a decree of nullity or up to a time set by the decree.

Criminal marriages.—Under this heading are classified those marriages which subject one or both of the parties to punishment. This is entirely a matter of statutory provision, except in the case of incestuous marriages, which were always punishable by the ecclesiastical courts. A criminal marriage is not necessarily invalid.

Common law or contract marriages.—All that is necessary for a valid "common law marriage" is that marriageable parties take each other as husband and wife, their intent and consent being declared by words or even by letter. But only words in the present tense have this effect. A present intention to be husband and wife at some future time is ineffective, however expressed. The consent can only be *per verba de presenti*. The rule that consent given *per verba de futuro cum copula* constitutes marriage does not affect the principle, for it is a rule of evidence by which parties are presumed by copula to have converted their future promises into an actual marriage. Present consent as shown by circumstances is also a matter of evidence. These principles control unless the statutes of a particular state expressly or by judicial construction make formal solemnization essential to the validity of marriage. Quaker marriages are not, properly speaking, common law marriages, but present a peculiar form of solemnization.

Formal solemnization is necessary in California, since the Civil Code of 1895; in Illinois, since the act of May 13, 1905; in Kentucky, under the Revised Statutes; in Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina; in Oklahoma, since the act of February 26, 1897; in Tennessee; in Utah, since the Tucker act of March 3, 1887; and in Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

A marriage contracted without conforming to the statutory regulations is valid in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin. New Hampshire and New York should also be included, although it is not known what effect the Public Statutes of 1901 may have in the former state or the marriage law in effect January 1, 1908, in the latter.

Those statutes in force in many states which provide that irregularities do not invalidate an otherwise lawful marriage are not considered to include common law marriages. On the other hand, those statutes which prescribe certain formalities but provide for no penalty for disobedience are directory not mandatory, and do not invalidate a marriage.

¹ "Marriage, Divorce, and Separation," sections 633, et seq.

What marriages may be annulled.—This heading covers all statutory provisions which empower certain courts to grant a degree of nullity or provide under what circumstances a marriage may be annulled. The dissolution of a marriage by divorce and the annulment of a marriage differ in this, that the former in theory presupposes a valid, subsisting contract, while the latter proceeds on the theory that the contract was void at its inception or is voidable for some defect existing at that time. Divorce is statutory, however, and the statutes frequently grant this relief on grounds that would render a marriage void or voidable.

The ecclesiastical courts had jurisdiction to annul marriages in England and a like jurisdiction was conferred by statute upon the divorce court. Consequently the equity courts would not entertain a suit of nullity. But in this country, in the absence of statute, a court of equity will annul a marriage for mistake or error, fraud, duress, or lunacy, since these are matters peculiar to equity jurisdiction. This jurisdiction appears to have been denied in South Carolina and Delaware.

License.—The requirement of a license and everything relating to it is a matter of statutory provision. In England it was not required until Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act in 1753, which has not been received as common law in this country.

Solemnization.—The canon law required no formal solemnization or religious sacrament prior to the Council of Trent in 1563, which declared marriages void unless solemnized before a priest and witnesses. The authority of the council was never recognized in England, but the entire question nevertheless fell into much confusion. In this country the informal marriage is valid in the absence of statute or local custom.

If a marriage was to be formally solemnized in England it required the presence of a magistrate or some one episcopally ordained.

Penalties.—Under this heading are included those statutory provisions which impose penalties upon persons other than the parties for their connection with an unlawful marriage or their failure to observe the requirements of the statutes regulating marriage.

In the absence of express provisions to that effect such statutes do not render a marriage invalid.

Remarriage during life of former spouse.—Under this heading are considered those statutory provisions which relate to such marriages, with the exception of those provisions which have to do with marriage after divorce.

The first English statute against polygamy, in 1604, excepted from its operation persons whose former husband or wife had continually remained beyond sea for seven years, or for a like period within the king's dominions without being known to the other party to be living, or persons whose former marriage had been annulled or was contracted under the age of consent.

This statute served as a model for legislation in this country.

Subsequent marriage after divorce.—No statute is necessary to permit marriage after divorce. The parties stand before the law as if never married. This statement should, however, be qualified where a conflict of laws is involved, as where the court granting the divorce has no jurisdiction over the defendant. On the other hand, legislation is necessary to limit the right to marry after divorce, and statutes to that effect have been passed in many states.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage.—Under this heading are classified those statutory provisions which tend to encourage marriage, some which validate irregular marriages, and those which give statutory expression to the common law rules that contracts in restraint of marriage and conditions in general restraint of marriage are void.

At common law the subsequent marriage of the parents did not legitimize illegitimate children, but the statutes in most of the states follow the more liberal rule of the civil law.

At common law the right of civil action for seduction was lost if the woman married her seducer. Statutes may make such a marriage a bar to a criminal prosecution and it has been held, in the absence of statutory provision, that such a marriage bars a prosecution for seduction under promise to marry.

Marriage out of state valid.—The rule of international law is that a marriage, valid where celebrated, is valid everywhere. The exceptions to this are marriages contrary to the law of nations, or contrary to the laws or policy of a particular state, and marriages in evasion of or fraud upon the laws of the domicile of the parties. A marriage invalid where celebrated is generally invalid everywhere, with the exception of a marriage in a place where the local law provides no way in which the parties can validly marry.

SYNOPSIS OF LEADING FEATURES.

For convenience of reference the following synopsis is presented of the statutory provisions of the different states upon the more important subjects involved in the regulation of marriage.

Marriage licenses and returns.—The table on pages 186 and 187 summarizes the provisions of the different states in reference to the issuing and recording of marriage licenses and the return and recording of marriages, as the law stood on December 31, 1906.

On December 31, 1906, a marriage license was a prerequisite to marriage in all the states and territories except New Jersey, New York, and South Carolina. In New Jersey a license was required preliminary to the marriage of persons both of whom were nonresidents of the state. A marriage license law has since been enacted in New York, going into effect on January 1, 1908, and the features of this law are set forth in the Digest of Marriage Statutes for that state.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO THE ISSUING AND RECORDING OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND THE RETURN AND RECORD- STATES AND

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	LICENSES.			
		Issued by—	Fees.	Record- ed when issued.	Penalty for nonrecord.
	North Atlantic division:				
1	Maine.....	Town clerk ¹	\$1.00	Yes.....	None.....
2	New Hampshire.....	Town clerk ²	1.00	(?).....	None.....
3	Vermont.....	Town clerk ⁴	0.50	Yes.....	None.....
4	Massachusetts.....	Town clerk or registrar ⁵	0.50	No.....	None.....
5	Rhode Island.....	Town or city clerk ⁶	1.20	Yes.....	None.....
6	Connecticut.....	Town clerk ⁷	0.70	No.....	None.....
7	New York.....				
8	New Jersey.....	County clerk ⁸	0.50	No.....	None.....
9	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk of orphans' court ¹¹	0.50	Yes.....	None.....
	South Atlantic division:				
10	Delaware.....	Clerk or justice of the peace.....	2.00	No.....	None.....
11	Maryland.....	Clerk of circuit court ¹²	1.00	Yes.....	None.....
12	District of Columbia.....	Clerk of supreme court.....	1.00	Yes.....	\$25 to \$500
13	Virginia.....	Clerk of circuit court or of corporation or hustings court ¹³	1.00	Yes.....	\$10.....
14	West Virginia.....	County clerk ¹⁴	1.00	Yes.....	None.....
15	North Carolina.....	County register of deeds or his deputy ¹¹	1.00	Yes.....	\$200.....
16	South Carolina ¹⁵				
17	Georgia.....	County ordinary or clerk to ordinary.....	1.50	No.....	None.....
18	Florida.....	County judge ¹⁴	2.00	Yes.....	None.....
	North Central division:				
19	Ohio.....	Probate judge ¹⁴	0.75	No.....	None.....
20	Indiana.....	Clerk of circuit court.....	2.00	Yes.....	None.....
21	Illinois.....	County clerk.....	No.....	No.....	None.....
22	Michigan.....	County clerk ¹⁸	1.00 to 1.50	No.....	None.....
23	Wisconsin.....	County clerk ¹⁹	0.50	Yes.....	\$25 to \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days.
24	Minnesota.....	Clerk of district court ¹⁹	2.25	Yes.....	None.....
25	Iowa.....	Clerk of district court ¹¹	1.00	Yes.....	None.....
26	Missouri.....	County recorder ²¹	1.00	Yes.....	\$5 to \$100
27	North Dakota.....	County judge ²²	1.00	Yes.....	\$50 to \$500
28	South Dakota.....	Clerk of circuit court ²³	1.00	Yes.....	None.....
29	Nebraska.....	Probate or county judge ¹¹	1.50	Yes.....	None.....
30	Kansas.....	Probate judge ²⁴	2.00	Yes.....	Not exceeding \$1,000.....
	South Central division:				
31	Kentucky.....	County clerk ²⁵	1.50	No.....	None.....
32	Tennessee.....	County clerk ²⁶	0.50	Yes.....	None.....
33	Alabama.....	Probate judge ¹⁴	1.50	Yes.....	None.....
34	Mississippi.....	Clerk of circuit court ¹⁴	3.00	Yes.....	None.....
35	Louisiana.....	Clerk of district court ²⁷	2.00	No.....	None.....
36	Arkansas.....	County clerk ²⁸	2.00	No.....	None.....
37	Indian Territory.....	Clerk or deputy clerk of United States court.....	1.25	Yes.....	None.....
38	Oklahoma.....	Probate judge.....	2.00	No.....	None.....
39	Texas.....	County clerk.....	1.50	Yes.....	None.....
	Western division:				
40	Montana.....	Clerk of district court ¹¹	2.00	Yes.....	None.....
41	Idaho.....	County recorder ²⁹	1.00	No.....	None.....
42	Wyoming.....	County clerk ¹¹	2.00	Yes.....	None.....
43	Colorado.....	County clerk.....	1.00	No.....	None.....
44	New Mexico.....	Clerk of probate court ^{11, 30}	1.00	Yes.....	\$50 to \$100 or imprisonment 10 to 60 days.
45	Arizona.....	Clerk of probate court.....	2.00	Yes.....	None.....
46	Utah.....	County clerk ³¹	2.50	No.....	None.....
47	Nevada.....	County clerk ³²	2.00	No.....	None.....
48	Washington.....	County auditor.....	3.00	Yes.....	None.....
49	Oregon.....	County clerk ¹⁴	3.00	Yes.....	None.....
50	California.....	County clerk ¹¹	2.00	No.....	None.....

¹ Of the town in which each of the parties resides, or if only one of the parties is a resident of the state, of the town in which he or she resides.

² Of the town in which one or both of the parties reside. If they are nonresidents, then of the town in which the marriage is to be celebrated.

³ Notice of intention must be filed.

⁴ Of the town where the groom resides. If he is a nonresident, then of the town where the bride resides. If both are nonresidents, then of the town in which the marriage is to be celebrated.

⁵ In the city or town in which the parties respectively dwell, or if they are nonresidents of the commonwealth, then in the city or town in which the marriage is to be celebrated.

⁶ In the city or town in which the parties respectively dwell, or if they are nonresidents of the state, then in the city or town in which the marriage is to be celebrated. In Providence, by the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages.

⁷ Of the town in which the marriage is to be celebrated. The town clerks are ex officio registrars of births, marriages, and deaths, in their respective towns, except in towns where such registrars are elected under special laws.

⁸ Where marriage is by contract, the contract must be filed within six months in the office of the clerk of the town or city where the marriage was solemnized.

⁹ License required only since the law of May 18, 1897, and only when both parties are not residents of the state.

¹⁰ In cities, boroughs, towns, or other local municipal governments, to the registrar of vital statistics, if such an officer exists; otherwise to the clerk; in townships, to the township assessor, or if there is no assessor in office, to the township clerk.

¹¹ Of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated.

¹² Of the county in which the woman resides; in Baltimore by the clerk of the court of common pleas.

¹³ Of the county, city, or corporation in which the female usually resides. If a nonresident, then of the county, city, or corporation in which the marriage is to be celebrated.

¹⁴ Of the county in which the woman resides.

¹⁵ No marriage license required, and no provision for the return or record of marriages solemnized.

ING OF MARRIAGES, WITH PENALTIES FOR NONRETURN OR NONRECORD, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1906, BY TERRITORIES.

MARRIAGES.					
To whom reported.	When returned.	Penalty for nonreturn.	Recorded.	Penalty for nonrecord.	
Town clerk.....	Within 6 days.....	Not exceeding \$100.....	Yes.....	Not exceeding \$100.....	1
Town clerk.....	Within 6 days.....	Not exceeding \$100.....	Yes.....	Not exceeding \$100.....	2
Town clerk.....	Within 10 days.....	Not less than \$20.....	Yes.....	None.....	3
Town clerk or registrar.....	By 10th of each month.....	\$20 to \$100.....	Yes.....	\$20 to \$100.....	4
Town or city clerk.....	On or before second Monday of each month.....	Not to exceed \$100.....	Yes.....	Not exceeding \$20.....	5
Registrar of births, marriages, and deaths.....	First week of each month.....	\$2 to \$10.....	Yes.....	\$7 to \$25.....	6
Local board of health.....	Within 30 days ⁸	None.....	Yes.....	None.....	7
Local registrar of vital statistics, or the town clerk, or the township assessor, or the township clerk. ¹⁰	Within 30 days.....	\$20.....	Yes.....	None.....	8
Clerk of orphans' court.....	Within 30 days.....	\$50.....	Yes.....	\$50.....	9
County recorder of deeds.....	Annually in March.....	\$20.....	Yes.....	None.....	10
Clerk of circuit court.....	Within 30 days.....	\$10.....	Yes.....	None.....	11
Clerk of supreme court.....	Within 10 days.....	\$50.....	Yes.....	\$25 to \$500.....	12
Clerk who issued license.....	Within 2 months.....	\$5 to \$10 and forfeiture of bond.....	Yes.....	\$10.....	13
County clerk.....	Within 60 days.....	Forfeiture of bond.....	Yes.....	\$10.....	14
County register of deeds.....	Within 2 months.....	\$200.....	Yes.....	\$200.....	15
County ordinary.....	No time limit.....	None.....	Yes.....	None.....	16
County judge.....	Within 10 days.....	None.....	Yes.....	None.....	17
Probate judge.....	Within 30 days.....	\$50.....	Yes.....	None.....	18
Clerk of circuit court.....	Within 3 months ¹⁶	\$5 to \$100.....	Yes.....	None.....	19
County clerk.....	Within 30 days.....	\$100.....	Yes.....	\$100.....	20
County clerk.....	Within 10 days.....	Not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment 90 days, or both.....	Yes.....	\$25 to \$100.....	21
County register of deeds.....	Within 30 days.....	\$25 to \$100.....	Yes.....	None.....	22
Clerk of district court.....	Within 1 month.....	\$100.....	Yes.....	\$100.....	23
Clerk of circuit court.....	No time limit.....	None.....	Yes.....	None.....	24
County recorder.....	Within 90 days.....	\$5 to \$100.....	Yes.....	\$5 to \$100.....	25
County judge.....	Within 30 days.....	\$50 to \$500.....	Yes.....	\$50 to \$500.....	26
Clerk of circuit court.....	Within 30 days.....	\$50.....	Yes.....	None.....	27
Probate judge.....	Within 3 months.....	Not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.....	Yes.....	Not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.....	28
Probate judge.....	Within 30 days.....	None.....	Yes.....	Not exceeding \$1,000.....	29
County clerk.....	Within 3 months.....	\$50.....	Yes.....	None.....	30
County clerk.....	Within 6 months.....	None.....	Yes.....	None.....	31
Probate judge.....	Within 1 month.....	Not exceeding \$500 and, in discretion of court, imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.....	Yes.....	Guilt of misdemeanor.....	32
Clerk of circuit court.....	Within 3 months.....	\$50.....	Yes.....	None.....	33
Person who issued license.....	Within 30 days.....	Not exceeding \$1,000.....	Yes.....	Not exceeding \$1,000.....	34
County clerk.....	Within 60 days.....	None.....	Yes.....	None.....	35
Clerk of United States court.....	Within 60 days.....	None.....	Yes.....	None.....	36
Probate judge.....	Within 30 days.....	\$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.....	Yes.....	\$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.....	37
County clerk.....	Within 60 days.....	None.....	Yes.....	None.....	38
Clerk of district court.....	Within 30 days.....	\$10 to \$50.....	Yes.....	\$10 to \$50.....	39
County recorder.....	Within 30 days.....	\$20 to \$50.....	Yes.....	\$100.....	40
County clerk.....	Within 3 months.....	Not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.....	Yes.....	Not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.....	41
County clerk.....	Within 30 days.....	\$20 to \$50.....	Yes.....	\$100.....	42
Clerk of probate court.....	Within 90 days.....	\$50 to \$100 or imprisonment 10 to 60 days.....	Yes.....	\$50 to \$100 or imprisonment 10 to 60 days.....	43
Clerk of probate court.....	Within 20 days.....	\$10 to \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or both.....	Yes.....	\$50 to \$300 or imprisonment 1 to 6 months, or both.....	44
County clerk.....	Within 30 days.....	Not exceeding \$300 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both.....	Yes.....	None.....	45
Recorder of deeds.....	Within 30 days.....	\$20 to \$500 or imprisonment 10 to 50 days.....	Yes.....	\$100 to \$500 or imprisonment 50 days to 6 months.....	46
County clerk.....	Within 3 months.....	\$25 to \$300.....	Yes.....	None.....	47
County clerk.....	Within 1 month.....	\$10 to \$50 ²¹	Yes.....	None.....	48
County recorder.....	Within 3 days.....	\$100 to \$1,000 or imprisonment 3 months to 1 year.....	Yes.....	None.....	49
					50

¹⁶ Under an act approved March 9, 1907, returns must now be made within three days.

¹⁷ In counties of the first and second class, \$1; in counties of the third class, \$1.50.

¹⁸ Of the county in which either party resides. No license required prior to September 28, 1887.

¹⁹ Of the county in which the female resides, or if not a resident of the state, then of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated. In Wisconsin no license required prior to August 29, 1899.

²⁰ Act of May 18 1903, provides a fee of \$2 for an order by a county judge or county court authorizing a marriage without a license.

²¹ In St. Louis by the city recorder.

²² Of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated. No license required prior to March 20, 1890.

²³ Of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated. No license required prior to February 10, 1890.

²⁴ Of the proper county.

²⁵ Of the county in which the woman resides, except that when she is of full age or a widow, and it is issued upon her application, it may be issued by any county clerk in the absence of the clerk, or during a vacancy in the office, the license may be issued by the county judge.

²⁶ Of the county where the female resides or where the marriage is to be celebrated.

²⁷ Of the parish in which one of the parties resides; in Orleans parish by the board of health and judges of the city courts.

²⁸ In counties having two judicial districts, by clerks of probate courts.

²⁹ No license required prior to March 11, 1895.

³⁰ No license required prior to March 14, 1905.

³¹ Of the county in which the woman resides, except that when she is of full age or a widow, and it is issued upon her application, the license may be issued by any county clerk. No license required prior to March 8, 1888.

³² Of the county in which one or both parties reside. If they are nonresidents, then of any county in the state.

³³ For every five days of neglect or refusal to make return.

In Maine, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas, a license is not required for the marriage of members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, and Ohio the parties, instead of securing a license, may have recourse to the publication of banns. There are also other minor exceptions or limitations in certain states.

The fees shown in the table represent the total cost involved in complying with the legal requirements concerning marriage, although the services which the fee is specified as covering vary in the different states. The fee for each specific service covered is given separately in only 8 states—Arkansas, Connecticut, Minnesota, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, and Utah—although the statutes of Washington specify that the fee indicated includes the fee of \$1 for recording the marriage.

All the states, with the exception of South Carolina, require every marriage solemnized to be reported to some official specified by law.

Age of parties.—The following statement shows the age at which a valid marriage could be contracted and the age below which parental consent was required in the different states and territories on December 31, 1906, so far as can be ascertained from the statutes in force at that time.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AGE AT WHICH A VALID MARRIAGE COULD BE CON- TRACTED BY A—		AGE BELOW WHICH PARENTAL CON- SENT WAS RE- QUIRED FOR THE MARRIAGE OF A—	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alabama.....	17	14	21	18
Arizona.....	18	16	21	18
Arkansas.....	17	14	21	18
California.....	18	15	21	18
Colorado.....	.....	.....	21	18
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	21	21
Delaware.....	18	16	21	18
District of Columbia.....	16	14	21	18
Florida.....	.....	.....	21	21
Georgia.....	17	14	.....	18
Idaho.....	18	18	18	18
Illinois.....	18	16	21	18
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	18	16	21	18
Iowa.....	16	14	21	18
Kansas.....	15	12	21	18
Kentucky.....	14	12	21	21
Louisiana.....	14	12	21	21
Maine.....	.....	.....	21	18
Maryland.....	.....	.....	21	16
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	21	18
Michigan.....	18	16	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	18	15	21	18
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	21	18
Missouri.....	15	12	21	18
Montana.....	18	16	21	18
Nebraska.....	18	16	21	18
Nevada.....	18	16	21	18
New Hampshire.....	14	13	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	21	18
New Mexico.....	18	15	21	18
New York.....	18	18	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	16	14	18	18
North Dakota.....	18	15	21	18
Ohio.....	18	16	21	18
Oklahoma.....	18	15	21	18
Oregon.....	18	15	21	18
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	21	21
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	21	21
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	18	15	21	18
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	16	16
Texas.....	16	14	21	18
Utah.....	16	14	21	18
Vermont.....	.....	.....	21	18
Virginia.....	14	12	21	21
Washington.....	.....	.....	21	18
West Virginia.....	18	16	21	21
Wisconsin.....	18	15	21	18
Wyoming.....	18	16	21	21

In those states for which no minimum marriageable age is shown the provisions of the common law probably apply. In nearly all states the consent required must be given to the officer who issues the marriage license. For particulars as to the character of consent and the changes which have occurred in the laws of the different states and territories during the 20-year period, reference should be made to the Digest of Marriage Statutes.

Remarriage after disappearance of former spouse.—In nearly all states and territories the statutes provide that a person may contract marriage after the disappearance of a former husband or wife (the former marriage not having been dissolved by divorce or annulled) if the latter has been continuously absent for a specified number of years and has not been known to be living during this period. The following tabular statement shows, for the different states and territories having such provisions, the length of time that such absence must continue.

For any peculiar conditions pertaining to this provision in any of the states or territories, reference should be made to the Digest of Marriage Statutes, under the heading "remarriage during life of former spouse."

STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH A NEW MARRIAGE MAY BE CONTRACTED
AFTER THE ABSENCE WITHOUT NEWS OF A FORMER SPOUSE FOR—

Seven years.	Five years.	Three years.
Maine. Maryland. Massachusetts. Mississippi. Missouri. North Carolina. Oregon. Rhode Island. South Carolina. Vermont. Virginia. West Virginia. Wisconsin.	Alabama. Arizona. Arkansas. California. Colorado. Delaware. District of Columbia. Georgia. Idaho. Illinois. Indian Territory. Indiana. Kansas. Kentucky. Louisiana. Michigan. Minnesota. Montana. Nebraska. Nevada. New Jersey. New Mexico. New York. North Dakota. Ohio. Oklahoma. South Dakota. Tennessee. Texas. Utah. Washington. Wyoming.	Florida. Iowa. New Hampshire.

In addition to the states included in the above statement, the Pennsylvania law provides that the statute for bigamy does not extend to any person who marries again upon any false rumor, in appearance well founded, of the death of the former husband or wife when such husband or wife has been absent for two whole years.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage.—Various states give positive and substantial encouragement to marriage by providing that marriage between the parents of illegitimate children shall legitimize such children, or by the suspension of prosecution or penalty in cases of seduction upon the marriage of the parties.

The following tabular statement shows the states and territories in which such encouragement is given:

STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH—		
Illegitimate children are legitimized—		Penalty or prosecution for seduction is suspended by marriage.
By marriage of parents.	By marriage of parents and acknowledgment of father.	
Arizona. California. Connecticut. Florida. Idaho. Iowa. Maine. Minnesota. Montana. Nevada. New Mexico. New York. North Dakota. Oklahoma. Oregon. Pennsylvania. South Dakota. Washington.	Alabama. Arkansas. ¹ Colorado. Georgia. Illinois. Indian Territory. ¹ Indiana. Kentucky. Louisiana. ² Maryland. Massachusetts. Michigan. Mississippi. Missouri. Nebraska. New Hampshire. ² New Jersey. ² Ohio. Texas. Vermont. Virginia. West Virginia. Wisconsin. Wyoming.	Arizona. Arkansas. California. Colorado. Georgia. Iowa. Kentucky. Minnesota. Missouri. New Jersey. New Mexico. North Dakota. Oklahoma. Oregon. South Carolina. South Dakota. Texas. Virginia. Washington. Wisconsin.

¹ When marriage follows seduction.

² Acknowledgment by both parents is required.

In addition to the states shown above, in Illinois prosecution for fornication is suspended by marriage and prosecution for carnal knowledge of a female under 16 years, which is rape under the statute approved April 7, 1905, is abated by the lawful marriage of the parties.

In 25 states—Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—and in Indian Territory and the District of Columbia, the statutes provide that under certain circumstances various specified irregularities do not invalidate a marriage.

Marriages out of the state.—In a number of states the statutes contain provisions affecting the doctrine that a marriage valid where celebrated is valid everywhere, or imposing penalties upon the parties to a marriage contracted outside the state for the purpose of evading the laws of the state.

In Arizona provision is made that parties residing in the territory can not evade any of the provisions of its laws as to marriage by going into another state or territory for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony.

In Arkansas the condition is imposed that the parties must have been actual residents of the state or country in which the marriage was consummated.

In Colorado it is declared that the statutory provision embodying the above doctrine shall not be so construed as to permit bigamy or polygamy in the state.

In Delaware, if the parties to any marriage prohibited because of consanguinity, affinity, or difference in

race, although the same shall have been solemnized in another state, shall cohabit as husband and wife in this state, they shall each be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined \$100.

In the District of Columbia there is no statute relating to marriages in the states of the Union, but any marriage contrary to the laws of the District is illegal and punishable in the District although celebrated elsewhere.

In Georgia all marriages solemnized in another state by parties intending at the time to reside in Georgia shall have the same legal consequence and effect as if solemnized in that state, but parties residing in the state can not evade any of the provisions of its laws as to marriage by going into another state for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony.

In Louisiana the act of July 5, 1904, provides that marriages heretofore contracted between persons related within the prohibited degrees, either or both of whom were then and afterwards domiciled in the state and were prohibited from marrying there, shall nevertheless be deemed valid in that state, where such marriages were celebrated in other states or countries under the laws of which they were not prohibited; and that marriages hereafter contracted between persons, either or both of whom are domiciled in the state and are forbidden to intermarry, shall not be deemed valid in that state, because contracted in another state or country where such marriages are not prohibited, if the parties after such marriage return to reside permanently in the state.

In Maine marriages are void, in Massachusetts they are "deemed void," and in West Virginia they are voidable when residents of those states, intending to return, go into another state and have their marriage solemnized with intent to evade the prohibition against incestuous or bigamous marriages, or against marriage with an insane person or idiot, and afterwards return and reside in the home state.

In Mississippi marriages prohibited because of difference in race are void if contracted out of the state to evade the prohibition and the parties return to the state.

In Virginia the validity of an incestuous or bigamous marriage or of a marriage prohibited because of difference in race, solemnized outside the state for the purpose of evading the prohibition, the parties returning to and residing in the state, is governed by the same law, in all respects, as if the marriage were solemnized in the state.

STATE REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

There were on December 31, 1906, 25 states in which there was provision of law for the state registration of marriages, as compared with 21 at the time the previous report was issued. These states included

all of the 9 states in the North Atlantic division, 3 states in the South Atlantic, 7 in the North Central, 2 in the South Central, and 4 in the Western division. During the 20-year period from 1887 to 1906, 4 states—Colorado, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington—incorporated in their statutes provisions for state registration, while California, Maine, and Pennsylvania, although making previous provision for registration, for the first time installed an effective system.

The following statement shows the states which made statutory provision for state registration of marriages, and the authority under which the records were collected and preserved on December 31, 1906:

<i>State.</i>	<i>Authority.</i>
Arkansas.....	State board of health.
California.....	State registrar of vital statistics. ¹
Colorado.....	State board of health.
Connecticut.....	State board of health.
Delaware.....	State board of health.
Illinois.....	State board of health.
Indiana.....	State board of health.
Iowa.....	State board of health.
Kansas.....	State board of health.
Kentucky.....	Auditor of public accounts.
Maine.....	State registrar of vital statistics. ¹
Massachusetts.....	Secretary of the commonwealth.
Michigan.....	Secretary of state.
New Hampshire.....	State registrar of vital statistics. ¹
New Jersey.....	State bureau of vital statistics. ²
New York.....	State bureau of vital statistics. ³
Oregon.....	State board of health.
Pennsylvania.....	State commissioner of health.
Rhode Island.....	Secretary of state board of health.
South Dakota.....	State superintendent of census and vital statistics. ⁴
Vermont.....	Secretary of state board of health.
Virginia.....	Auditor of public accounts.
Washington.....	State board of health.
West Virginia.....	State registrar of vital statistics. ¹
Wisconsin.....	State board of health.

In addition to the states shown in the above statement, Florida, Minnesota, and Ohio regularly published statistics of marriage in official reports, although there is no provision of law by which state registration is required, while Montana reports the number of licenses issued. Nebraska and North Dakota have also at various times published statistics of marriages. Prior to 1902 full statistics were published for the District of Columbia by the board of health; since that time no statistics have been published, but a complete record of marriages is kept by the clerk of the supreme court.

In spite of the large number of states that now make provision for state registration, however, comparatively few as yet have an effective system in operation. In only 8 states, including all the New England states

(with the exception of Maine), New Jersey, Michigan, and Iowa, does there, according to the statement of the registration authorities of the respective states, appear to have been an approximately complete return of marriages for the entire period, although for part of the period at least the returns in Wisconsin seem to have been fairly satisfactory. In Maine a new law passed in 1891 resulted in an effective system of registration, while California and South Dakota in 1905 and Pennsylvania in 1906 established systems which promise good results. Of the states that have no provision for state registration but publish official statistics of marriages Florida and Ohio secure returns that are considered reasonably accurate by the state authorities. In all the other states attempting state registration or publishing statistics the results are more or less unsatisfactory. Four states—Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, and Kentucky—either make no attempt to enforce the statutory provisions relative to state registration of marriages or else do not publish the results of the returns sent in to the authorities in charge of this registration.

Since the expiration of the 20-year period covered by the statistics contained in the present report, Alabama, Idaho, New York, and Wisconsin have made new provisions regarding state registration which promise to result in securing accurate returns in the future.

A separate statement is presented for each of the states having statutory provisions for the registration of marriages, giving a synopsis of the law governing state registration together with a statement as to the way in which it works. Statements are also presented for the District of Columbia and for such other states as have published statistics of marriages.

Alabama.—Since the expiration of the period covered by the statistics contained in the present report, Alabama has made provision for state registration of marriages. Under the statute approved August 15, 1907, amending the law concerning the state board of health, it is now the duty of the judge of probate of each county within the first five days of each calendar month to forward to the state board of health at Montgomery, on blank forms to be supplied by the board, reports of all marriages that have occurred in the county during the preceding month, furnishing such information in regard to each marriage as is on record in his office.

Arkansas.—By the statute of March 23, 1881, the state board of health was given general supervision of the state system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and was required to prepare the necessary methods and forms for obtaining and preserving such records and for insuring the faithful registration of the same in the several counties.

There is, apparently, no state collection and publication of the statistics of marriages under the terms of this provision of law.

¹ The secretary of the state board of health is the state registrar of vital statistics.

² The state board of health constitutes a state bureau of vital statistics.

³ Under the general charge and supervision of the commissioner of health.

⁴ The secretary of the State Historical Society is ex officio superintendent of census and vital statistics.

California.—By the Political Code of 1872 the county recorder was required to transmit every three months to the secretary of the state board of health a certified abstract of the registers of births, deaths, and marriages. This law was not observed, however, and many county recorders neglected to make the quarterly reports called for by it. The code was amended in 1905 by a statute approved March 18 of that year, which provides that the state board of health shall maintain a bureau of vital statistics for the complete and proper registration of births, marriages, and deaths under the supervision of the secretary of the board, who shall be ex officio registrar of vital statistics. Under this law the county recorders are required to transmit to the state registrar on or before the fifth day of each month the original certificates of all marriages during the preceding month. This law promises to be effective in securing satisfactory statistics. In addition to the above law, a law approved March 18, 1905, requires the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics to include statistics of marriages in his biennial reports, and provides that all officials whose duty it is to keep a record of marriages must send him any necessary data he may request.

The Twelfth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1905-6, shows, by counties, the number of marriages for the year ending June 30, 1906, but makes no comment as to the completeness of the marriage record.

Colorado.—Section 49 of the act approved April 17, 1893, required all boards of health to make an annual report to the state board of health on or before December 31 of each year, containing all marriages and all births and deaths occurring in their respective districts. A law approved April 10, 1905, amended this provision by requiring that the reports should be made on the fifth day of each month.

In response to an inquiry from the Census Office, the governor of Colorado stated, in a letter dated May 26, 1906, that the state board of health had been unable to make any compilation of the data thus received, as the office was practically without clerical help.

Connecticut.—Connecticut has had state registration since 1848. Since 1878 the supervision of the state system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths has been in charge of the state board of health, whose duty it is to "prepare the necessary methods and forms for obtaining and preserving such records, and insure the faithful registration of the same in the several counties and in the central bureau of vital statistics." The secretary of the board is the state superintendent of vital statistics. Under an act passed in 1884 it was the duty of the registrars of births, marriages, and deaths in the various towns (the town clerks ex officio in all towns except those electing such registrars under special laws) to send to the superintendent of vital statistics annually, on or before the 25th day of January, an attested abstract of the marriage records for

the preceding calendar year, made in such form as the superintendent might prescribe. Chapter 143 of the acts of 1897 amended this provision by requiring the registrars to transmit to the superintendent of vital statistics, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, an attested copy of every certificate of marriage received for the month next preceding.

The statistics of marriage have been published in the annual reports of the state board of health since 1881, the first presentation in the Fourth Annual Report containing a summary of the vital statistics of the state from 1848 (date of first registration report) to date of issue. The requirements with respect to the registration of vital statistics and report thereon to the state authorities are now "rigidly enforced," as indicated by the secretary of the state board of health in June, 1906, in response to an inquiry from the Census Office.

Delaware.—The statute establishing a state board of health, approved March 13, 1879, made it the duty of this board to have the supervision of the state system of registration of marriages, births, and deaths, and provided that the secretary of the board should also be the superintendent of registration of vital statistics.

By a statute approved April 7, 1881, the county recorder of deeds is required at the end of every three months to furnish a copy of the records of births, marriages, and deaths for the preceding three months to the secretary of the state board of health.

In a letter received by the Census Office from the secretary of state in response to an inquiry under date of July 26, 1906, it was stated that there was no state registration of marriages and that perhaps one-third of the marriages were not recorded in the office of the county recorders of deeds.

The statistics of marriages for the years ending June 30, 1902, 1903, and 1904, were published, by counties, in the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health.

District of Columbia.—The statistics of marriages for the District of Columbia, taken from the records in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, were published in the annual reports of the board of health until 1902. Much difficulty was experienced, however, in obtaining complete returns. In 1898, according to the report of the health officer, "the number of marriages from which no returns were received, as determined by the difference between the number of licenses issued by the court and the reports received at the health department, was 1,049, or approximately 40 per cent of the entire number." The regulation requiring marriages to be reported to the health department was repealed by an order of the Commissioners on January 8, 1902.

There has been no statement of marriages published annually since 1902, but the marriages are recorded in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and access may be had to the records at any time. It is believed that under the law in force at the present time practically complete returns are secured.

There was a full report of marriages for the period covered by the earlier investigation (1867 to 1886), but the figures given in the report of the Commissioner of Labor in 1889 cover, undoubtedly, *licenses issued*, this substitution having been made, probably, on account of the great deficiency in the number of marriages reported, as shown by the records. This condition continued until provision was made, in 1896 (act of June 13), for a more complete record, after which year the number of marriages reported more nearly accorded with the number of licenses issued.

Florida.—There is no specific provision for state registration of marriages, but chapter 4694 of the acts of 1899 made it the duty of the state board of health to compile accurate statistics of marriages, as well as of births and deaths, and created the state bureau of vital statistics, under the supervision of the state health officer as registrar. The registrar of vital statistics is required to formulate, print, and furnish suitable blanks for collecting and compiling such statistics, and to tabulate and publish statistics as often as once a month. Under the authority given by this law the state board of health has drawn up rules and regulations providing that all marriages performed should be reported to it by the officials having charge of the marriage records in the various counties. Prior to 1899 the state board of health had since its organization in 1889 attempted to secure marriage statistics upon its own initiative without specific statutory provision—until 1893 through the county boards of health, and after that year from the county judges, who are the official recorders of marriages.

Statistics of marriages are published in the annual reports of the state board of health. These statistics are considered by the board to be fairly accurate, although there has been some difficulty hitherto in securing absolutely complete returns.

Idaho.—There was no state registration of marriages in Idaho during the 20-year period covered by the present investigation, but it is now required under the provisions of the act creating a state board of health, approved March 12, 1907. By this law the secretary of the state board of health is made state registrar of vital statistics, and is required, under the direction of the board, to prepare the necessary methods, books, and forms for accurate registration of marriages, births, and deaths, and to forward them to the persons required to keep the registers. The county recorder must, every three months, transmit to the secretary of the state board of health a certified abstract of the registers of marriages, births, and deaths, prepared in the manner prescribed in the instructions of the secretary and upon the blanks furnished for that purpose.

Illinois.—By the statute of May 28, 1877, county clerks are required to render a full and complete report of all births, marriages, and deaths to the secretary of the state board of health annually, and at such other times as the board may direct.

The statistics of marriages, as thus returned by the county clerks, are not published in any state report.

Indiana.—By the statute of March 29, 1879, a state bureau of statistics was established, which is required among other things to collect, systematize, tabulate, and present in its annual reports statistical information and details relating to marriages. Under the act establishing the state board of health in 1881 the supervision of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages was placed in charge of the board, and the secretary of the board was made superintendent of such registration. The county boards of health were required to keep a complete record of all births, marriages, and deaths, and to report at least once in each year, and as often as might be deemed necessary by the state board of health, such facts and statistics as might be required under instructions from, and according to blanks and forms furnished by, that board. The clerk of the circuit court of each county was required to report to the health officer of the county on or before the fifth day of each month the number of certificates of marriage that were recorded during the preceding month. These provisions were slightly modified by an act which went into effect February 19, 1891. Under this law the clerk of the circuit court of each county was required to report to the secretary of the county board of health on or before the fifth day of each month the number of marriages for the preceding month, while the county boards are required to make quarterly reports to the state board. Under an act approved March 9, 1907, the clerk is now required to make his reports on or before the fourth day of each month, while it is made the specific duty of the state board of health to make an annual report of all vital statistics for the calendar year.

The statistics of marriages are published in the annual reports of the state board of health (bureau of vital and sanitary statistics). According to these reports the law in its present form is insufficient to secure satisfactory reports.

Iowa.—The act passed in 1880 providing for the organization of the state board of health included among the duties of this board the supervision of a state registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and required the clerks of the district and circuit courts of the several counties to render a full and complete report of all births, marriages, and deaths annually to the secretary of the board on the 1st day of October, and at such other times as the board might direct. So far as marriages are concerned there has been no change in this feature of the law, except that the clerks are now required to make their reports on or before the 1st day of June for the year ending December 31 next preceding.

The statistics of marriages are published in the biennial reports of the state board of health. According to the reports, these statistics are approximately correct.

Kansas.—Under the law creating the state board of health, approved March 7, 1885, the board is placed in charge of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and the secretary of the board is to superintend the registration. The assessors of personal property in the several townships and wards of cities throughout the state are required annually to collect such information as to marriages, births, and deaths as may be required by the state board of health, and report the same to the local boards of health, who in turn are required to report to the state board of health. The state board of health is required to include in its annual report to the governor of the state a report upon the vital statistics of the state.

The statistics of marriages are published in the annual reports of the state board of health. According to the statements contained in these reports, the statistics obtained are more or less unsatisfactory.

Kentucky.—By a law approved January 1, 1874, it was made the duty of the county assessors, while making their lists of taxable property, to ascertain and record in a list all the births, marriages, and deaths which have occurred within their respective counties in the twelve months ending on the 31st day of December last preceding the time of assessment. These lists are to be returned to the clerks of the county courts at the same time as the lists of taxable property, and copies thereof transmitted by the clerks to the auditor of public accounts with the taxable property lists. The auditor is required to compile from the lists of births, marriages, and deaths thus transmitted to him tabular statements in condensed form, and to cause 500 copies of the statements to be printed in pamphlet form on or before the 1st day of January in every year.

A statute approved March 16, 1878, establishing a state board of health, made the secretary of the state board of health superintendent of vital statistics, and provided that under the general direction of the auditor he should collect these statistics and prepare and publish the report required by law relating to births, deaths, and marriages. This provision was, however, omitted in the law as reenacted in 1893 after the revision of the statutes provided for by the constitution of 1891, although it is made part of the duties of the secretary of the state board of health to collect information concerning vital statistics.

No statistics are published, apparently, in spite of the above provisions of law.

Maine.—Under a law passed in 1864 the town clerks were required to record in a suitable book the births, marriages, and deaths which occurred in their respective towns, and by the second Monday in May, annually, to make certified returns of all births, marriages, and deaths for the year ending March 31 to the secretary of state, to be received and filed by him in his office. This requirement was, however, repealed by a law approved March 15, 1887.

By the statute of February 27, 1885, creating a state board of health, the secretary of the state board of health was made superintendent of vital statistics, and was required, under the general direction of the secretary of state, to collect the statistics and to prepare and publish the report required by law relating to births, marriages, and deaths. The repeal of the law requiring returns by the town clerks made this provision ineffective, however, and there was no systematic registration of marriages until the beginning of the year 1892, following the passage in 1891 of a new law for the registration of vital statistics (Laws of 1891, chapter 118). By the terms of this law the secretary of the state board of health was made the registrar of vital statistics for the state, and the clerk of every town was required annually, in the month of June, to transmit to him a copy of the record of all births, marriages, and deaths occurring during the year ending December 31 next preceding. By the statutes of 1903 (chapter 180) these provisions were modified so that the town clerk is now required to transmit the copy of the record annually between the 15th and 20th of January. The state registrar is required to publish annually a general abstract of the returns of the preceding year.

In accordance with the above law, statistics of marriages have been published in the reports of the department of vital statistics every year beginning with 1892. In the opinion of the registrar, expressed in a letter to the governor of Maine, and by him transmitted to the Census Office under date of July 11, 1906, the requirements concerning the record of marriages "are strictly enforced, and cases are very infrequent indeed in which the compliance with the requirements of the law is not full and complete."

Massachusetts.—Massachusetts passed a law providing for state registration of marriages as early as 1842. Under the regulations in force since 1875 the town or city clerks are required annually, on or before the 1st day of March, to transmit to the secretary of the commonwealth certified copies of the records of the births, marriages, and deaths recorded in each town or city during the preceding calendar year. A law passed in 1897 modified this requirement so that the city clerk in cities containing over 30,000 inhabitants, with the exception of Boston, was required to make return on or before April 1, and in Boston on or before May 1. A statute approved March 20, 1901, changed this provision so that in cities of from 30,000 to 100,000 inhabitants the return is to be made on or before April 1, and in cities of over 100,000 on or before May 1. The secretary of the commonwealth is required to cause the returns received by him for each year to be bound together, with suitable indexes, and to tabulate the subject-matter and make an annual report to the general court.

The statistics of marriages have been published since 1843 in the annual registration reports. The

law appears to have worked in a satisfactory manner during the whole of the period covered by the present investigation.

Michigan.—Under a law that has been in force since 1867, county clerks are required annually, on or before the 1st day of September, to make and transmit to the secretary of state a certified copy of the records of all the births, marriages, and deaths reported in the respective counties for the year ending December 31 next preceding. The secretary of state is required to prepare such tabular statements, results, and deductions from the returns as will render them of practical utility, and to make an annual report to the governor of the state, which may be published and distributed in such manner as the legislature may from time to time direct.

In accordance with the above law, marriage statistics are published in the registration reports which have been issued every year since the law went into effect. The law works satisfactorily at the present time and the returns are considered accurate.

Minnesota.—There is no special provision of law in Minnesota for state registration of marriage. Marriage statistics are collected and the reports are published by the assistant secretary of state, probably under the statute which makes him *ex officio* commissioner of statistics and provides that he shall annually collect and compile statistics of the state pertaining to agriculture, manufactures, and population, and all useful facts which he may be able to gather bearing upon the material and social interests of the state.

The statistics of marriages are published in the annual reports of the commissioner of statistics, but there are no comments of significance concerning the return of marriages, which are evidently voluntarily returned and not as a matter of state requirement.

Montana.—There is no provision for state registration of marriages, but the number of licenses issued, by counties, are published in connection with divorce statistics in the biennial reports of the bureau of agriculture, labor, and industry.

Nebraska.—There is no provision for state registration, but statistics of marriage and divorce were published in the seventh and eighth biennial reports of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics.

New Hampshire.—New Hampshire has had state registration of marriages since 1858. Chapter 70 of the laws of 1883, which was the law in force at the beginning of the period covered by the present investigation, made the secretary of the state board of health the state registrar of vital statistics, and required the town clerks to transmit to the state registrar annually, in the month of January, a copy of the record of all births, marriages, and deaths in their respective towns for the year ending December 31 next preceding. A statute approved February 28, 1899, changed this law so that the town clerk is now required, between the sixth

and twelfth days of each month, to transmit a copy of the record for the preceding month. The state registrar is required annually to make and publish a general abstract and report of the returns in such form as will render them of practical utility.

The statistics of marriages since 1880 have been published in the annual and biennial reports of the state board of health, and, in the opinion of the state registrar, as expressed in a letter to the Census Office dated May 28, 1906, "the law relating to the registration of marriages in this state is enforced to the letter."

New Jersey.—An act approved March 3, 1848, provided for state registration of marriage, and other enactments have been made from time to time since then: By an act approved June 1, 1878, the various officials receiving marriage returns were required, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, to transmit to the secretary of state all certificates of marriages received during the preceding month. A statute approved February 15, 1888, changed these requirements so that the returns are now made to the state bureau of vital statistics.

The act approved April 27, 1886, revising, consolidating, and amending the various statutes relating to the state board of health, provided that the secretary of the board should be medical superintendent of vital statistics, and superintend the registration of marriages, births, and deaths. This act was supplanted the following year by a new statute approved March 31, 1887, which provides that the state board of health shall constitute a state bureau of vital statistics, which shall cause to be made such tabular classification, and such index and transcription of the vital facts shown by the certificates of marriages, births, and deaths as may be useful to it in preparing for distribution among the people of the state such facts as may bear upon public health. This statute also makes the secretary of the board medical superintendent of vital statistics.

The present system of registration was inaugurated in 1878. Since 1887 the statistics of marriages by counties have been published in the annual reports of the board of health. It would appear that there is an approximately complete return of marriages under the present law.

New York.—New York has had state registration of marriages since 1847. By chapter 322 of the laws of 1880 the state board of health was given general supervision of the state system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and the secretary of the board was made the superintendent of registration of vital statistics of the state. The board was required, on or before the first Monday of December in each year, to make a report in writing to the governor of the state upon the vital statistics, etc., of the state. By chapter 270 of the laws of 1885 it was made the duty of the local boards of health in every city, village, and town of the state, with the exception of the cities of New

York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, and Yonkers, to see that the certificates of births, marriages, and deaths were promptly forwarded to the state bureau of vital statistics after local registration. The public health law of 1893 made no essential change in these provisions.

Chapter 29 of the laws of 1901, which amended the public health law by abolishing the state board of health and creating in its place the department of health, headed by the commissioner of health, provided that in the department of health there should be a bureau of vital statistics, which should be under the general charge and supervision of the commissioner of health. Otherwise no essential change was made in the law regarding the registration of marriages.

Since the expiration of the period covered by the statistics contained in the present report, the above provisions of law have been radically changed. Under the marriage license law passed in 1907 the county clerk of each county is required, during the first twenty days of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, to transmit to the state department of health a copy of all affidavits, statements, consents, and licenses, with the certificates attached showing the performance of the marriage ceremony, which have been filed in his office during the three months next preceding, together with copies of all contracts of marriage that have been filed during the same period. In consequence of the new system of registration of marriages thus established, the requirement that the local boards of health should make returns of marriages was repealed by chapter 14 of the laws of 1908.

The statistics of marriages were published in detail, by counties, for the first time apparently, in the twenty-sixth annual report, covering the year 1905, but reports have been received from the local boards of health and registration has been made by the state bureau of vital statistics for a considerable period of years. It is from these records that the statistics of marriage for the present 20-year period were compiled by a special agent of the Census Office, except that for the cities of Albany, Buffalo, and Yonkers, and for the counties comprising New York city, it was necessary to resort to the local records.

The commissioner of health, in a communication under date of May 28, 1906, in response to an inquiry from the Census Office, said:

The state department of health tries to enforce the law, but as local boards of health are charged with the duty of making the registration complete in the territory under their jurisdiction, it is a very hard matter to "force" the local boards to carry out the provisions of the public health law in this respect. Many Catholic priests refuse to report marriages performed by them, and the local boards do not try to make them comply with the law. If the "Cobb marriage license bill" had passed the last legislature and become a law, our statistics would be complete.

North Dakota.—There is no provision for state registration, but statistics of marriages were published in

the first and second biennial reports of the commissioner of agriculture and labor.

Ohio.—There is no special provision of law in Ohio for state registration of marriages. Marriage statistics are collected and the reports are published by the secretary of state, probably under the statute which provides that he shall annually prepare, from the official reports and from other reliable sources, as full, accurate, and intelligible tables of the statistics of Ohio as may be in his power, and report the result of his labors to the general assembly.

The statistics of marriages were published from 1857 to 1871 in the annual reports of the commissioner of statistics and thereafter in the annual reports of the secretary of state. According to the statements made in these reports, approximately correct statistics are secured at the present time.

Oregon.—State registration of marriages has been in force in Oregon since 1905. Under the provisions of the law establishing county and municipal boards of health, approved February 21 of that year, it is the duty of the secretary of each county board of health to report to the state board of health such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions from and in accordance with blanks furnished by the state board. The county boards are required to keep complete records, according to forms prescribed by the state board, of all births, marriages, and deaths reported to them under the provisions of the act. The state board is required to prescribe forms for the records of marriages, births, and deaths, and to prescribe and furnish forms for the gathering and reporting of vital and sanitary statistics as called for by the law. It is the duty of the county clerk of each county, on or before the fifth day of each month, to report to the secretary of the county board of health the number of marriages for the preceding month, with such facts relating thereto as may be called for by blanks furnished by the secretary of the county board.

The first report issued by the state board of health after the passage of the above law, covering the years 1905 and 1906, contained no statistics of marriages, but at the present time statistics of marriages, by counties, are published in the bimonthly bulletin of the board.

Pennsylvania.—The law passed in 1885 establishing a state board of health and vital statistics made it the duty of this board to have the general supervision of the state system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and to insure their faithful registration in the several counties and in the central bureau of vital statistics at the capital of the state, the secretary of the board being made the superintendent of registration of vital statistics. No statutory provision was made, however, for the return of marriages to the board, and the law was not effective in producing a state system of registration and report of marriages.

A law passed by the legislature at the session of 1905 abolished the state board of health, and created in its stead the department of health, headed by the commissioner of health, with duties corresponding to those formerly possessed by the board of health. As in the case of the previous law, no specific provision was made for the report of marriages to the department, but beginning with 1906 the bureau of vital statistics has attempted to secure marriage statistics by obtaining transcripts of the marriage records kept by the clerks of the orphans' courts of the various counties.

The first annual report of the commissioner of health presented statistics of marriages for the year 1906. According to a statement made in this report a comparison of the number of licenses issued with the number of marriages recorded shows that there is more or less carelessness in the observance of the law requiring those performing the marriage ceremony to make a return to the clerk of the orphan's court, and the statistics are therefore somewhat defective. In Philadelphia county, according to the report, 14,020 marriage licenses were issued in 1906, but returns were received for only 12,706 ceremonies.

Rhode Island.—Rhode Island has had state registration of marriages since 1850. Under the present law, which dates from 1878, the town clerks of the several towns, or any person whom the board of aldermen of any city, or the town council, may appoint for that purpose, are required annually, on or before the first Monday in March, to make to the secretary of the state board of health duly certified returns of births, marriages, and deaths for the year ending on December 31 next preceding; and the secretary of the state board of health is required to make annually a general abstract and report of these returns and publish not exceeding 1,000 copies.

The statistics of marriages since 1853 have been published in the annual reports of the state board of health (registration reports). The secretary of the board, in response to an inquiry by the Census Office in 1906, stated that he believes the law to be thoroughly enforced.

South Dakota.—The state registration of vital statistics was provided for by section 22 of chapter 63 of the Laws of 1905. Under this law the secretary of the State Historical Society is ex officio superintendent of census and vital statistics, and is required to provide suitable books and blank forms in which to make and keep the records of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and naturalizations occurring in the state, which he is to furnish to the several officers and persons required to make reports and keep the records. The clerk of court of each county is required to transmit to the superintendent of census and vital statistics, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, a record of the marriages performed in his county during the next previous calendar month. This law made it the duty

of the superintendent to enter a full and accurate abstract of these records in permanent and substantial books of record, to be kept in his office at the capital, and at the close of each fiscal year to report to the governor a complete summary, properly tabulated, of the information received. A law passed in 1907, however, provided that the next report of the superintendent of vital statistics should cover the period from July 1, 1906, to December 31, 1907, and that thereafter the reports should cover the calendar year.

In accordance with this law the First Annual Report of the Superintendent of Census and Vital Statistics gave the statistics of marriages for the year ending June 30, 1906, stating that so far the methods adopted had proved reasonably effective.

Vermont.—Vermont has had state registration of marriages since 1856. Prior to 1898 town clerks were, under a law in force since November 15, 1866, required annually, in the month of March, to transmit to the secretary of state a certified copy of the returns of births, marriages, and deaths for the preceding calendar year. The secretary of state was required to prepare from these returns such tabular statements as would render them of practical utility, and to make a biennial report to the general assembly. These requirements were changed by a law passed in 1896 which provided that the returns should be made to the secretary of the state board of health biennially, in January, beginning with January, 1898, for the two years last preceding the 1st day of January in which the returns were made, while the secretary of the state board of health was required to prepare the tables and cause them to be published in a registration report, during the month of February, every second year, beginning with February, 1898. This law was amended by an act passed in 1898 providing that the town clerks should make their returns annually, in March, and that the registration reports should be issued biennially, in April. A new enactment in 1904 provided that the clerks should make their returns semiannually, in February and August, for the six months preceding the 1st days of January and July, respectively, but made no change as to the time of the registration reports.

The statistics of marriages have been published since 1857 in the annual registration reports. According to the statements made in these reports there has been a constant increase in the fullness and accuracy of the report on marriages, beginning with 1867, when for the first time returns were received from every town in the state.

Virginia.—Under a law in force since 1871 the clerk of the county or corporation court is required, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, to transmit to the auditor of public accounts a copy of his register of marriages for the preceding calendar year, together with so much of his marriage license record as is not

contained in the register of marriages, distinguishing the licenses where the minister's certificate of marriage has been returned from those which do not contain this certificate. The auditor is required annually to prepare therefrom an abstract of marriages and to make a report to the general assembly at each regular session.

The statistics of marriages are published in the annual reports of the auditor of public accounts, but there is no comment as to the completeness of the returns as transmitted by the clerks of courts. In a letter dated June 26, 1906, in response to an inquiry from the Census Office, the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics says that "it was impossible to get full records of marriages from the auditor's reports," and that "the penalty has never been enforced against the clerks for failure to make proper returns, as it has never occurred, prior to your letter, that it would be a subject of general concern;" and in a letter to the governor of the state he further states that from "an examination of the annual reports made to the auditor of public accounts it is found that in some of the years as many as one-third of the clerks of the counties failed to report this item, hence a summary would be of no use."

Washington.—By a law passed in 1891 the county auditor is required to render a full and complete report of all marriage statistics to the secretary of the state board of health, quarterly, and at such other times as the secretary of the board may direct.

The statistics of marriages are published in the annual and biennial reports of the state board of health, but according to the statements made in these reports the returns have so far been incomplete.

West Virginia.—State registration of marriages was introduced in West Virginia by an act approved December 15, 1873, which provided that the clerk of every county court should transmit to the state auditor, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, a copy of his register of marriages for the preceding calendar year, and so much of his record of licenses as was not contained in the register of marriages, distinguishing the licenses on which the minister's certificate of marriages had not been returned from those containing such a certificate. The auditor was required annually to prepare an abstract of the marriages in each county and to make a biennial report to the legislature. By an act amending the chapter of the code concerning the public health, effective June 2, 1887, the state board of health was given supervision over the state system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The secretary of the board was made registrar of vital statistics, and the clerks of the county courts were required to send him annually, on the 1st day of July, and oftener if required, a full and complete report of all marriages, births, and deaths. The registrar was to publish a report of the vital statis-

tics of the state in connection with his report as secretary of the state board of health. The law providing for returns to the auditor was left unchanged, however, so that two sets of returns were required.

By a law effective November 9, 1904, the law providing for returns to the auditor was changed so that the returns were in the future to be made to the registrar of vital statistics. The provisions of the law of 1887 were not changed, however, so that theoretically two sets of returns are now required, both to be made to the registrar of vital statistics, but at different dates and covering different periods of time.

The statistics of marriages are published in the biennial reports of the state auditor.

Wisconsin.—State registration of marriages has been in force in Wisconsin since 1852. Under chapter 34 of the laws of 1869, the county register of deeds was required to return to the secretary of state annually in the month of January a copy of the record of marriages of the preceding year, duly certified by him. By chapter 366 of the laws of 1876, the secretary of the state board of health was made superintendent of vital statistics, and was charged, under the general direction of the secretary of state, with the collection of these statistics and with the preparation and publication of the report relating to births, marriages, and deaths. By chapter 416 of the laws of 1905 these provisions were changed so that the county register of deeds was required to transmit a copy of his record of marriages to the state board of health quarterly in the months of January, April, July, and October in each year, while the secretary of the board was required to collect these statistics, under the direction of the board, and to prepare and publish biennially such a report as might be determined by said board to be important or useful.

The statistics of marriages are published in the reports of the state board of health. During the latter part of the period fairly satisfactory returns appear to have been obtained.

Since the expiration of the period covered by the statistics contained in the present report the provisions relating to the state registration of marriages have been radically changed. The legislature of 1907 passed a law establishing the state bureau of vital statistics under the immediate supervision of the state board of health, the secretary of the board being made state registrar of vital statistics. Each city, incorporated village, and township constitutes a primary registration district, with the health officer of the board of health in cities and the clerk in townships or incorporated villages as the local registrar. All certificates of marriage must be returned to the local registrar, who must on or before the seventh day of each month transmit the original certificates to the state registrar, except that in cities of the first class duplicates may be forwarded.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

The information contained in the table on page 186 affords a very good idea of the conditions surrounding the return and record of marriages at the county seats and indicates very clearly the necessity of some general scheme for the collection of data relating to marriages, if it is desired ultimately to obtain a substantially complete report of all the marriages in the several states and territories.

Conditions at end of former period.—The former Report on Marriage and Divorce, issued by the Commissioner of Labor in 1889, contains the following statement:

It is to be regretted that while this report is practically complete as regards divorces, it is thoroughly incomplete and unsatisfactory so far as marriages are concerned. Very few states have any registration system by which marriages are recorded. For states having a registration system the statistics given herein are fairly complete, although in some the work of compilation at the central office is so carelessly and inaccurately done as to detract greatly from their value. Licenses are granted on various bases and under various conditions, and there is little compulsory law relative to the returns of marriages celebrated. In some states the number of licenses issued greatly exceeds the number of marriages celebrated. In some other quarters the number of marriages celebrated greatly exceeds the number of licenses issued. This may occur on account of conditions of law; as, for instance, in some counties in Maryland, marriages celebrated exceed the licenses issued, and in others the reverse is true. The reason of this is that marriage may take place either under license or publication of banns; so if those under licenses were well reported, or those under banns were many, they might together exceed the number of licenses; and if poorly reported, or but few occurred under banns, they might be considerably less than the licenses. It will be readily understood that no records, under such a condition, can be very valuable.

On the whole, however, licenses would, if they should be properly recorded, indicate the true number of marriages more fairly than marriage returns, unless stricter laws than hitherto, with more severe penalties, should compel the officer officiating at the marriage to make a return at once.

Some states have no records of marriage. The * * * table, therefore, giving the marriages and divorces by states, is very deficient in marriages; in those counties and states where they are not given, it is because it was impossible to obtain the necessary data.

Twenty-one states * * * provide for returns to some state officer of marriages celebrated. These returns, as a rule, however, give but few facts relative to the persons married, and the facts that are given are not identical, and, as has been mentioned, are compiled so carelessly as to be nearly worthless. This report shows conclusively the necessity of complete records of marriages celebrated. These records should be the subject of state regulation, and the laws providing for them should specify the facts to be recorded. In addition to the ordinary points covered by registration in the licenses and certificates of marriages, relating to age, parentage, birthplace, nationality, race, and whether a first or subsequent marriage, there should be added questions as to whether the parties had been divorced or not, and certainly the occupation of the parties, and if such laws could compel registration, a great point in statistical science would be gained, and not only a point in this science gained, but a matter of the very greatest value to the welfare of all parties concerned. Of course it should also be required that local officers report marriages yearly or oftener to a central office in the state for compilation and publication; and that the state provide for an

accurate and speedy publication of them. In order that the latter work may be well done, a clerk, or clerks, should be specially provided. If legislation simply throws this extra work on state officials, already overburdened, it will result only in increasing the number of states that are putting forth carelessly compiled and wholly inaccurate statistics of marriage.

Only a very few states make marriage registration compulsory. In some of the older states, where the law has for years provided for state registration, I am informed authoritatively that the number of marriages returned will fall short at least 10 per cent of the number of marriages celebrated. Such a variation vitiates the statistical value of the marriage returns, and such variation can be corrected only by the strictest compulsory laws requiring registration.

Betterment of marriage laws during present period.—The evolution and advancement of marriage laws in the different states and territories, during and since the period covered by the present investigation, have been gradual but constant. On January 1, 1887, a marriage license was a prerequisite to marriage in 38 states and territories. Between that time and December 31, 1906, similar requirements were put in force in 10 additional states and territories. At the annual session of the New York legislature in 1907 a marriage license law was enacted, effective January 1, 1908, making 49 states and territories which at the present time have such statutes, South Carolina being the only state in which there is no license requirement whatever. In nearly all the states and territories which had marriage license laws at the beginning of the period there have been amendments and new enactments at various times, in some instances practically creating a new statute on this subject, in others merely making minor changes, but almost invariably tending toward the betterment of the law.

Variations in marriage license laws of different states.—In many states, however, there still exist grave defects in the laws which must be remedied before it will be possible to obtain complete and accurate records on the subject of marriage or to safeguard properly the institution itself. Most of these defects have been clearly indicated by the table on page 186, but some of the most striking differences in the laws of the several states may here be summarized.

In South Carolina there is a total lack of record. A marriage license is not necessary, nor is there any requirement for a return of marriage to any officer by the person performing the ceremony or for any record of marriages performed.

In New Jersey the marriage license law only applies to cases in which both parties are nonresidents of the state.

In about one-half of the states, while the officer to whom the return is made is required to record the same, there is no penalty for noncompliance with this requirement. In the states which do impose such penalties the penalty varies from \$5 to not exceeding \$1,000, and in some cases there is also a penalty of imprisonment.

In all states except South Carolina the law requires a return of marriages solemnized to be made to some designated officer. In Arkansas this return, after being signed and executed by the person solemnizing, must be made by the person who obtained the license. In the other states and territories the return must be made by the person solemnizing the marriage. There are 2 states in which no time is stated within which such return must be made. In the other states the period varies from that in California, where the return must be made within three days, to that in Delaware, where the return must be made annually.

There are 9 states in which no penalty is imposed for neglect or failure to make proper return of marriages solemnized. In the other states this penalty varies from \$2 to not exceeding \$1,000, and in several states the penalty of imprisonment is also within the discretion of the court.

In a considerable number of states the officer issuing marriage licenses is not required to make any record of the same when issued. In the states requiring such record only a small number impose any penalty whatever for neglect or failure to comply with the statutes.

In other respects the laws regarding marriage licenses and the return and record of marriages run along decidedly similar lines.

Marriage license law of the District of Columbia.—The marriage license law of the District of Columbia, however, contains certain features which, for the purpose of safeguarding the institution of marriage and providing for the perfection of marriage records, are far in advance of the requirements of any other jurisdiction. These provisions are of such importance that the sections of the Code of 1905 containing them are here inserted:

SEC. 1288. *By whom marriage ceremony performed.*—For the purpose of preserving the evidence of marriages in the District, every minister of the gospel appointed or ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of his church, whether his residence be in the District or elsewhere in the United States or the Territories, may be authorized by any justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to celebrate marriages in the District. And marriages may be celebrated in the District by any justice of the peace or by any judge or justice of any court of record: *Provided, however, That marriages of members of any church or religious society which does not by its custom require the intervention of a minister for the celebration of marriages may be solemnized in the manner prescribed and practiced in any such society, the license in such case to be issued to, and returns to be made by, a person appointed by such church or religious society for that purpose.*—Act of April 23, 1904.

SEC. 1289. *Unauthorized marriage.*—If anyone except a minister or other person authorized by the foregoing section shall hereafter celebrate the rites of marriage in said District, he shall be subject to the penalty prescribed in the following section.

SEC. 1290. *License.*—No person authorized hereby to celebrate the rites of marriage shall do so in any case without first having delivered to him a license therefor addressed to him, issued from the clerk's office of said supreme court, under a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court, to be recovered upon information in the police court of the District.

* * * * *

SEC. 1293. *Form of license.*—Licenses to perform the marriage ceremony shall be addressed to some particular minister, magistrate, or other person authorized by section twelve hundred and eighty-eight hereof to perform or witness the marriage ceremony, and shall be in the following form:

Number ____.
To _____, authorized to celebrate (or witness) marriages in District of Columbia, greeting:

You are hereby authorized to celebrate (or witness) the rites of marriage between _____, of _____, and _____, of _____, and having done so, you are commanded to make return of the same to the clerk's office of the supreme court of said District within ten days, under a penalty of fifty dollars for default therein.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this ____ day of _____, anno Domini ____.

_____, Clerk.
By _____, Assistant Clerk.

Said return shall be made in person or by mail on a coupon issued with said license and bearing a corresponding number therewith within ten days from the time of said marriage, and shall be in the following form:

Number ____.
I, _____, who have been duly authorized to celebrate (or witness) the rites of marriage in the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that, by authority of a license of corresponding number herewith, I solemnized (or witnessed) the marriage of _____ and _____, named therein, on the ____ day of _____, at _____, in said District.

A second coupon, of corresponding number with the license, shall be attached to and issued with, said license, to be given to the contracting parties by the minister or other person to whom such license was addressed, and shall be in the following form:

Number ____.
I hereby certify that on this ____ day of _____, at _____, _____ and _____ were by (or before) me united in marriage in accordance with the license issued by the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Name ____.
Residence ____.

Act approved April 23, 1904.

SEC. 1294. *Duty of minister or other person celebrating marriage.*—Any minister or other person, having solemnized or witnessed¹ the rites of marriage under the authority of a license issued as aforesaid, who shall fail to make return as therein required, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars upon conviction of said failure upon information in the police court of said District.

SEC. 1295. *Record.*—The clerk of the said court shall provide a record book in his office, consisting of applications and licenses in blank, to be filled up by him with names and residences of the parties for whose marriage any license may have been issued, said applications and licenses to be numbered consecutively from one upward; and also a record book in which shall be recorded, in the order of their numbers, the certificates of the minister or other persons authorized, upon their return to said office, corresponding to said record book of licenses issued, and a copy of any license and certificate of marriage so kept and recorded, certified by the clerk under his hand and seal, shall be competent evidence of the marriage.

The distinctive feature of this law is that the marriage license is addressed to some particular minister, magistrate, or other person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, and that no person authorized to celebrate the rites of marriage other than the one to whom the marriage license is addressed is permitted to perform the ceremony in any particular case, under

¹ Act of April 23, 1904.

a penalty of not more than \$500. In case the minister or magistrate whose name appears on the license is not able to perform the marriage ceremony, the license must be returned to the office of the clerk of the supreme court and the name of the person who is to perform the ceremony must be inserted in place of the one to whom the license was originally addressed before such ceremony can be performed.

Suggested modifications of above law.—The law requires that persons solemnizing marriage shall make a return thereof to the office of the clerk of the supreme court within ten days after the celebration of the marriage. Under the law there are but two reasons why a complete return of all marriage licenses should not be secured, namely, either that the marriage was not solemnized or that the person solemnizing the marriage failed to make the required return. The one defect in the law by which a complete marriage return is prevented is that no officer is charged with the duty of requiring a return to be made by each person to whom a marriage license is addressed. If the law contained an additional section making it the duty of the clerk of the supreme court to require a return from all persons to whom marriage licenses are addressed or a statement from such persons that the marriages have not been performed, and, in case of failure to obtain such return or statement, to enforce the penalty for neglect or failure to make proper return, the law would seem to be almost an ideal one in that the records of the clerk of the supreme court would show the disposition of every marriage license issued.

The law also requires the clerk of the supreme court to provide a record book for applications and licenses, which should be numbered consecutively from one upward, and also a record book for marriage returns corresponding to the record book of

applications and licenses. By a consolidation of these two books the facts of the application for a marriage license, the issuing of the license, and the record of the return thereof could be made to appear upon the same page, thus bringing the entire history of any particular case within the limit of a very few lines at most. In states in which the county system of marriage record is in effect this book could be provided with an additional coupon which, after being properly filled, could be removed and sent by the county official to the state officer having charge of the registration of marriages. In this manner a very simple but complete system of state registration of marriage could be had, and summaries of marriage statistics could be published annually.

State collection and publication of marriage statistics possible.—The law of the District of Columbia is representative of the possibilities of securing a full report of marriages in all respects, and, if enacted by the different states, with a little extension of the power conferred by it, would result in adequate provision for a complete record in the local offices and for state collection and publication of marriage statistics.

Thus it would be comparatively simple and inexpensive for the Census Office to compile the statistics annually for all states which shall conform to the requirements of such a system of registration. With the necessary authority given to the Census Office, it could act as the central bureau or office from which suggestions as to uniformity of methods of record and return could emanate, involving the preparation of "standard" forms if need be, and to which reports for the several states could be periodically forwarded by the state officer or department charged with their collection from the local offices of original record.

This would put the country in possession annually of the full record of marriages.

DIGEST OF MARRIAGE STATUTES.

ALABAMA.

Authorities:

Revised Code, 1886; Session Laws, 1892-1893; Civil Code, 1896; Criminal Code, 1896; and 55 Alabama Reports.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

When previously unmarried—males, 17 years; females, 14 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Parents or guardian must give consent personally or in writing to probate judge before license may be issued. If in writing, execution thereof must be proved.

Bond required:

In case of such previously unmarried male under 21 or female under 18, in addition to the consent of parents or guardian, the probate judge must require a bond to be executed in the penal sum of \$200, payable to the state of Alabama, with condition to be void if there is no legal cause why such marriage should not be celebrated.

Prohibited degrees:

The son must not marry his mother or stepmother, or the sister of his father or mother, or the widow of his uncle. The brother must not marry his sister or half-sister, or the daughter of his

brother or half-brother, or of his sister or half-sister. The father must not marry his daughter or granddaughter, or the widow of his son. No man shall marry the daughter of his wife, or the daughter of the son or daughter of his wife; and all such marriages are declared incestuous.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply to illegitimate as well as to legitimate children and other relations.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees. Marriage by a party in a suit for divorce during the sixty days allowed after a decree for an appeal or pending such appeal if taken. Solemnization of marriage without a license.

Voidable marriages:

Incestuous marriages. On conviction of incest for marrying within prohibited degrees, the court must declare such marriage null and void.

When either party is under the legal age. So held under Alabama decisions, although the statute provides that the party is incapable of contracting marriage.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; miscegenation—between blacks and whites; and marriage of a female compelled

by menace, force, or duress; abduction and marriage of any girl under 14 years of age.

What marriages may be annulled:

Incestuous marriages upon conviction of incest.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

Judge of probate of the county in which the woman resides.

Record of license:

Judge must register license in a book kept for that purpose.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any licensed minister of the gospel, in regular communion with the Christian church or society of which he is a member.

The pastor of any religious society, according to the rules or customs of the society.

Quakers, according to their forms, or any other Christian society having similar rules or regulations.

A judge of the supreme, circuit, or city court, or a chancellor within the state.

A judge of probate.

Any justice of the peace within his county.

By an amendment of February 21, 1893, it is provided that the clerk of a judge of probate may solemnize matrimony.

Character and form of solemnization:

A license is necessary to solemnization.

When solemnized by the pastor of any religious society, it must be according to the rules ordained or custom established by such society; when solemnized by Quakers or other Christian society, having similar rules or regulations, it must be according to their forms, by the consent of the parties, published and declared before the congregation assembled for public worship.

Marriage certificate:

The person or religious society solemnizing a marriage must make a certificate, setting forth the names of the parties and the time and place of the celebration thereof.

Record by person solemnizing:

Clerk or keeper of the minutes of certain religious societies must keep a register containing a particular account of all marriages celebrated by the society.

Return of marriage:

The person or religious society solemnizing a marriage must return the certificate to the probate judge within one month after the marriage.

Record of return:

Probate judge must record the certificate in the book containing the registry of license.

Fees:

Fee for issuing and recording the license, consent, and certificate, and for taking and recording bond, \$1.50.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1887; Acts of Legislative Assembly, 1889; Laws of 1891; Revised Statutes, 1901.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

By Revised Statutes, 1887:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

By Revised Statutes, 1887:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

By act of March 21, 1889, the above was repealed. By the same act and by act of March 19, 1891, and Revised Statutes, 1901, consent is required in the case of males under 21 and females under 18.

Character of consent:

No particular form of consent is required for a license, but it must be made manifest to the officer issuing the license.

By act of March 21, 1889, consent in writing was required before

Any judge, justice of the peace, or licensed minister of the gospel, celebrating the rites of matrimony, is entitled to \$2.

Penalties:

A judge of probate issuing a license for the marriage of a minor contrary to the provisions of the statute forfeits \$200 to the parent or to the guardian of such minor for the use of his ward. The above penalty is not recoverable if it be shown that the parent or guardian consented to the marriage, or that the probate judge issuing the license was misled, under certain circumstances, as to the age of the minor.

Any judge of probate who fails to record the consent necessary to a license, or a license, or the certificate, when they are returned, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any judge of probate who knowingly issues a license for a miscegenetic marriage is liable to a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, and imprisonment at hard labor for not more than six months.

Any person celebrating marriage, or the clerk of certain religious societies, who fails to return a certificate is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any judge, minister of the gospel, or justice of the peace, who joins persons in marriage without a proper license, or who goes out of the state and marries persons, one or both of whom reside in this state, without such license or a license from the state in which the marriage is celebrated, forfeits \$1,000.

Any person authorized to solemnize matrimony who knowingly performs a miscegenetic marriage ceremony is liable to the same punishment as the judge issuing the license.

Any person performing the ceremony with the knowledge that either party is under the age of legal consent, or within the prohibited degrees, is liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Remarriage permitted when the former husband or wife remained absent for the last five years preceding the second marriage, the party contracting the second marriage not knowing at the time that the former spouse was living.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

In making a decree of divorce the court shall direct whether the party against whom the decree is made be permitted to marry again, and where no such order is made the court may, upon petition and proper proof, allow or disallow the petitioner to marry again as justice may seem to require.

By act of February 13, 1903, it is unlawful for either party to marry pending an appeal from a decree of divorce, or within the sixty days allowed for the taking of such an appeal.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

The marriage of the mother and the reputed father of a bastard child renders it legitimate if recognized by the father as his child.

ARIZONA.

the marriage could be solemnized or the certificate required by that act issued.

Prohibited degrees:

All marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree; between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood; between uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews; and between first cousins are declared to be incestuous and void.

The preceding paragraph extends to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relations.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriage of persons under the legal age.

Void marriages:

Incestuous marriages. Marriage between whites and negroes or Mongolians.

By act of March 19, 1901, marriage between whites and Indians is included.

Voidable marriages:

By Revised Statutes, 1887:

When either party was naturally or incurably impotent at the time of marriage, or when there was any other impediment that rendered the contract void.

Revised Statutes, 1901, and the act of March 18, 1903, made impotency a cause of divorce.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages, incestuous marriages, marriages by false personation, and marriage of a woman by force or duress.

Common law or contract marriages:

Revised Statutes, 1887, provided that all persons who at any time theretofore had lived together as husband and wife, and who should continue to live together, for the period of one year from and after the time the act took effect or until one of the parties should die, if death should occur before the expiration of one year from the time the act took effect, should be considered as having been legally married.

An identical provision appeared in the act of March 19, 1891, and also in the Revised Statutes, 1901.

What marriages may be annulled:

Any marriage where there is an impediment which renders the contract void.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County recorder, under the Revised Statutes, 1887.

Act of March 21, 1889, repealed the sections relating to the issue of licenses by the county recorder.

Clerk of the probate court issues the license under act of March 19, 1891, and Revised Statutes, 1901.

Record of license:

Licenses must be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Who may solemnize marriage:

All regularly licensed or ordained clergymen.

Judges of courts of record.

Justices of the peace of the several counties.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form provided.

Marriage certificate:

Act of March 21, 1889, provided that every ceremony of marriage in the territory should be certified by a certificate stating the fact and nature of such ceremony, and full names of the parties concerned and the full names of all persons, by whatever style or designation called or known, in any way taking part in the performance of such ceremony, which certificate should be drawn up and signed by the parties to such ceremony and by every person taking part in the performance of the ceremony.

By act of March 19, 1891, and Revised Statutes, 1900, the license, properly indorsed, replaces the certificate.

Return of marriage:

Revised Statutes, 1887, required the person solemnizing marriage to return the license, properly indorsed, to the office of the county recorder within thirty days after solemnization.

Act of March 21, 1889, repealed the foregoing and provided that the person solemnizing the marriage should file a certificate of such marriage in the office of the clerk of the probate court within twenty days after solemnization.

Act of March 19, 1891, provided that the person solemnizing the marriage should make proper indorsement of such fact on the license, and the parties marrying on the license should return the same to the office of the clerk of the probate court within thirty days after solemnization.

Revised Statutes, 1901, provide that the person solemnizing the marriage shall indorse the same on the license and return it to the office of the clerk of the probate court within twenty days after solemnization.

Record of return:

Revised Statutes, 1887, provided that the county recorder should record all indorsed licenses upon their return to his office.

Act of March 21, 1889, provided that the clerk of the probate court should immediately record in a proper book all certificates of marriage filed in his office.

Act of March 19, 1891, provides for a record, by the clerk of the probate court, of all indorsed licenses returned to his office.

Fees:

Act of March 21, 1889, provided a fee of \$2 for making record of the required certificate of marriage, to be paid to the clerk of the probate court by the person presenting the return to be recorded.

Act of March 19, 1891, provided a fee of 50 cents, to be paid to the clerk of the probate court for each license issued by him.

Revised Statutes, 1901, provide a fee of \$2, to be paid the clerk of the court of probate, for issuing and recording each marriage license and return thereon.

Penalties:

By Revised Statutes, 1887, the penalty was \$100 for issuing license to any male under 18 years of age, or any female under 16 years, without the consent of the parent or guardian.

Revised Statutes, 1901, and act of March 19, 1891, make the penalty a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or both, for issuing license to male under 21 years, or female under 18 years, without consent of the parent or guardian.

By Revised Statutes, 1887, the penalty was \$100 for failure or neglect to make proper return of the license.

Act of March 21, 1889, made the penalty a fine of \$50 to \$300, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment, for failure to return the certificate required by that act.

Revised Statutes, 1901, and act of March 19, 1891, make the penalty a fine of \$10 to \$100, or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment, for failure to return the indorsed license required by the acts.

Act of March 21, 1889, made the penalty for failure to record the certificate, required by that act, when returned, a fine of \$50 to \$300, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Revised Statutes, 1901, provide that making a wilfully false return or a wilfully false record is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than six months, or both.

Act of March 21, 1889, reenacted March 19, 1891, and in the Revised Statutes, 1901, provides that any person authorized by law to solemnize marriages, who knowingly takes part in, sanctions by his presence, or issues a certificate for the marriage of a person under the age requiring consent of the parent or guardian, without such consent in writing, is liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

Revised Statutes, 1901, make every person authorized to solemnize marriage who wilfully and knowingly solemnizes any incestuous or other marriage forbidden by law punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than six months, or both.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

A person is not guilty of bigamy by reason of any former marriage where the husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years, and within that time is not known to such person to be living, nor where the former marriage has been lawfully dissolved, annulled, or pronounced void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

After a decree of absolute divorce, either party may marry again.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Revised Statutes, 1887, provided that when any unmarried persons who had lived together as husband and wife, and who had a child or children born out of wedlock, should have intermarried with each other, or should intermarry within twelve months from the time the act went into effect, such child or children so born out of wedlock should be legitimate and entitled to all the rights and privileges of children born in wedlock.

A similar section appears in the act of March 19, 1891, and in the Revised Statutes, 1901, but omits the provision as to future marriages within twelve months.

Prosecution for seduction shall be suspended if the accused person

shall, before trial, have married or, in good faith, offered to marry the female seduced, and such offer has been by her rejected.

Marriage out of territory valid:

All marriages valid by the laws of the place where contracted are valid within the territory.

Revised Statutes, 1901, add the following: "*Provided*, That all marriages solemnized in any other state or territory by parties intending at the time to reside in this territory shall have the same legal consequences and effect as if solemnized in this territory; parties residing in this territory can not evade any of the provisions of its laws as to marriage by going into another state or territory for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony."

ARKANSAS.

Authorities:

Digest of the Statutes, 1884; Acts of Arkansas, 1885; Laws of 1891; Sandels & Hill's Digest, 1894; Laws of 1899; Laws of 1901; Kirby's Digest of the Statutes, 1904.

Definition:

Marriage is considered in law a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties, capable in law of contracting, is necessary.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 17 years; females, 14 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Parental consent is required if either or both of the parties are not of "lawful age." Minority ends at 21 years for males, 18 for females.

Character of consent:

Clerk who issues license must, if either party is under lawful age, require the party applying to produce satisfactory evidence of the consent and willingness of the parent or guardian, which consent shall be either verbal or written; and if the clerk doubt the evidence of such consent, or is in doubt as to the true age or ages of the party or parties making application, he may require the parties to make affidavit to the genuineness of the consent or the correctness of the ages given, and such affidavit shall be filed in his office for public inspection.

Bond required:

Any person applying for a license is required to enter into bond to the state of Arkansas in the penal sum of \$100, for the use and benefit of the common school fund of such county, conditioned that the parties applying therefor have a lawful right to the same, and that they will faithfully carry into effect and comply with the provisions thereof. Said bond shall be signed by at least one other person besides the applicant, and shall be void when the license is returned to the office of the county clerk, duly executed and officially signed by some one authorized by law to solemnize the rites of matrimony.

Prohibited degrees:

All marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree; between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood; between uncles and nieces; between aunts and nephews; and between first cousins are declared to be incestuous and absolutely void. This section extends to illegitimate children and relations.

Prohibited marriages:

A second marriage during the life of a former spouse, unless the former marriage has been lawfully dissolved or a divorce granted.

Void marriages:

Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes; marriages under the age of consent, 17 for males and 14 for females; marriages when at the time either party is incapable of consenting from want of age or understanding.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages where either party is physically incapable; or where consent is obtained by force or fraud.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; and marriage of a woman compelled by force, duress, or menace.

What marriages may be annulled:

All marriages where either party is, from want of age or understanding, incapable of consent, or is physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, or where the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk.

By act of April 24, 1901, the clerks of probate courts issue marriage licenses in counties having two judicial districts.

Record of license:

No provision for record of license by county clerk, nor for entering the return.

Act of April 24, 1901, provides that clerks of the probate courts shall record marriage licenses at the county seat of each district.

Who may solemnize marriage:

The governor of the state.

Any of the judges of courts of record within the state.

Any justice of the peace of the county where the marriage is solemnized.

Any regularly ordained minister or priest of any religious sect or denomination.

Religious societies which reject formal ceremonies and to which the parties belong.

Act of March 18, 1899, also included in the Digest of the Statutes, 1904, provides that "all marriages solemnized by mayors of cities and incorporated towns within the limits of their respective counties are declared to be legal and binding, and children born of parents so married are declared legitimate."

Character and form of solemnization:

When solemnized by a minister of the gospel or priest, the ceremony shall be according to the forms and customs of the church or society to which he belongs; when solemnized by a civil officer, such form shall be observed as the officer shall deem most appropriate; when by religious societies who reject formal ceremonies, it shall be according to the forms, customs, or rites of such society.

Minister to file his license:

No minister or priest shall be authorized to solemnize marriage until he shall cause to be recorded, in the office of the county clerk of some county in the state, his license or credentials of his clerical character, and have obtained from such clerk a certificate of such record; and such minister or priest must add to any certificate of marriage issued by him a statement showing the county where and the time when his license or credentials were so recorded.

Marriage certificate:

After the return of the marriage license, officially signed as having been executed, and after the same has been recorded, the county clerk makes out a certificate of the record which he attaches to the license and returns to the party presenting it.

Return of marriage:

The person who obtained the license must return it, duly executed and signed by the officer of the religious society, or by the person solemnizing the marriage, to the office of the county clerk within sixty days from the date of the license.

Record of return:

Upon the return of a marriage license, officially signed as having been executed and the parties married, the county clerk records it fully in the marriage record.

State registration:

Provided for under the authority of the state board of health.

Fees:

Mansfield's Digest, 1884, section 3239, provided that the county clerk is entitled to the following fees: For filing and approving bond for marriage license, 25 cents; for issuing each marriage license, \$1.25; for filing, recording, and certifying copy of marriage license after its return, 50 cents. Section 4611 provided that the fee for all services required under the provisions of the act should be \$1.

Digests of 1894 and 1904 reenact section 4611.

Penalties:

Whoever shall contract an incestuous marriage, and whoever shall knowingly solemnize the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Minister or priest who solemnizes marriage without having his license or credentials properly recorded shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100. Clerk who fails to properly record the license or credentials of any minister or priest shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.

Person applying for and obtaining a license to marry another, without first obtaining the consent of such party, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

County clerk who issues license unlawfully is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Person solemnizing marriage unlawfully, or failing to officially sign and return license to the party at the time of marriage, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Person authorized to solemnize marriage who wilfully makes false return of any marriage or pretended marriage is guilty of misdemeanor and liable to fine in any sum not less than \$100.

Clerk who wilfully makes false record of any return of a marriage made to him is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine in any sum not less than \$100.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

No subsequent or second marriage can be contracted during the life of any former spouse unless the first marriage has been duly dissolved for some one of the causes for divorce. But where any husband abandons his wife, or wife her husband, and resides beyond the limits of the state for five successive years, without being known to such person to be living during that time, death is presumed, and any subsequent marriage entered

into after the end of the five years is as valid as if such husband or wife were dead.

Furthermore, a party is not guilty of bigamy because of a second marriage, where the spouse has been absent from the United States for five years, or where the former marriage has been annulled or declared a nullity.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

After a decree of absolute divorce either party may marry again.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Act of December 20, 1866, repeated in all the subsequent Digests, declared that the marriages of all persons of color, "now" living together as husband and wife, are legal and their children legitimate.

Act of March 23, 1881, declared that all marriages "heretofore" solemnized in the state, by any minister of the gospel or clergyman, duly accredited and acting as such, are legal and binding, and all children born of parents so married are legitimate. The same provision appears in the Digests of 1884, 1894, and 1904.

Act of March 31, 1885, declared that all marriages between persons authorized to contract marriage and "heretofore" solemnized by any justice of the peace or any other person authorized by law to solemnize the rites of matrimony of any county in any other county in the state, such persons afterwards living together as husband and wife, are legal and their children legitimate. Such marriages are made as binding in every respect as if solemnized by a justice of the peace of the county where such marriage took place. The same provision appears in the Digests of 1894 and 1904.

Act of March 10, 1891, declared that any marriages "heretofore" solemnized by any regularly ordained minister or priest of any religious sect or denomination in this state be, and the same are, legal and valid, whether such minister or priest shall have caused his license or credentials to be recorded or not. The same provision appears in the Digests of 1894 and 1904.

Subsequent marriage after seduction and recognition of the children by the father legitimates such children.

Act of February 28, 1899, still in force, provides that prosecution for seduction shall be suspended if the man being prosecuted shall marry the female alleged to have been seduced; but if at any time thereafter the accused shall wilfully, and without such cause as constitutes a legal cause for divorce, desert and abandon such female, then said prosecution shall proceed as though no marriage had taken place.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without this state which are valid by the laws of the state or country in which the same are consummated, and the parties actually resided, are valid in all the courts in this state.

CALIFORNIA.

Authorities:

Deering's Annotated Code and Statutes, 1885; Statutes and Amendments to the Code, 1895, 1897, 1901, 1903, 1905; Penal Code, 1903; Kerr's Cyclopedic Codes of California, 1905.

Definition:

By act of March 21, 1872, marriage is a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of making it is necessary. Consent alone will not constitute marriage; it must be followed by a solemnization, or by a mutual assumption of marital rights, duties, or obligations.

Act of March 26, 1895, amended the latter provision so that it reads, "it must be followed by a solemnization authorized by this Code."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 15 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years. Such consent is not required if the minor has been previously married.

Character of consent:

By Code and Statute of 1885, consent of a parent or guardian must be given to the county clerk before a license can issue, but no form of consent was then prescribed.

By the amendment of March 16, 1901, the clerk was required to examine the parties and witnesses under oath, reduce the examination to writing to be subscribed by the parties.

Amendment of March 18, 1905, requires the consent to be in writing, duly verified, and to be filed. Examination of the parties under oath, its reduction to writing, and subscription by them are again required.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews are incestuous and void, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages of white persons with negroes and mulattoes, amended

to include Mongolians by act of March 16, 1901, are declared illegal.

Subsequent marriage during the life of a former spouse is, with certain exceptions, declared illegal.

Incestuous marriages.

Void marriages:

Incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes, mulattoes, or, by the amendment of 1901, with Mongolians; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages when consent is obtained by fraud or force; when either party is under the age of legal consent and parental consent was not given; where either party is physically and incurably incapable of entering into the marriage state. These objections must exist at the time of the marriage.

An early act which rendered marriages voidable for various kinds of physical incompetence was repealed by act of March 16, 1901.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; and marriages under false personation; marriage of a woman by force, menace, or duress.

Common law or contract marriages:

Marriage without solemnization by one of the officers or persons authorized, by law, required a joint declaration of marriage substantially showing: The names, ages, and residence of the parties; the fact of marriage; the time of marriage; that the marriage had not been solemnized.

The foregoing provision was repealed March 26, 1895, and marriage now must conform to the strict statutory requirements.

What marriages may be annulled:

Marriages when, at the time of such marriage, either party is under age; either party is of unsound mind; the consent of either party is obtained by fraud or force; either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state, or a former spouse of either party is living and the former marriage remains in force. Incestuous or void marriages.

License:

License required. A marriage must be licensed, solemnized, authenticated, and recorded as provided by statute, but non-compliance with the statutes does not invalidate a marriage. Amendment of March 26, 1895, provides that the noncompliance can be only by a person not a party to the marriage. Section 79 of the Code of 1885 provides that when unmarried persons, not minors, have been living together as husband and wife, they may, without a license, be married by any clergyman.

Act of March 18, 1905, provides that no license shall be issued when either party is an imbecile or insane, or who at the time of making application for said license is under the influence of any intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug. This is by amendment to the former statute against the issue of a license authorizing the marriage of a white person with a negro, mulatto, or Mongolian, or to parties under age without the consent of the parent or guardian.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated.

Record of license:

No provision made for record of license issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any justice of the supreme court.

Any judge of the superior court.

Any justice of the peace.

A priest, or minister of the gospel of any denomination.

Section 21 of the Statutes and Amendments to the Codes, 1901, by amendment, authorizes solemnization of marriage by the judge of any police court.

Act of March 20, 1903, authorizes solemnization by a city recorder. Certain religious denominations, provided the parties make a

declaration of marriage and the husband files it for record with the county recorder within thirty days.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form of ceremony is required, but the parties must declare, in the presence of the person solemnizing the marriage, that they take each other as husband and wife. The person solemnizing the marriage must satisfy himself as to the correctness of the facts in the license, and may examine the parties under oath.

Act of March 27, 1897, provides that the requirements relating to solemnization are not applicable to the members of particular religious denominations having any peculiar mode of entering the marriage relation, but such marriage must be declared, acknowledged, and recorded in the same manner as is provided for unrecorded marriages.

By act of March 21, 1872, if no record of the solemnization of a marriage theretofore contracted is known to exist, the parties may make a declaration of the marriage, showing their names, ages, and residences, the fact of marriage, and that no record is known to exist. This must be signed, sealed in the presence of witnesses, acknowledged, and recorded, as in grants of real property.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing a marriage must make, sign, and indorse upon, or attach to, the license, a certificate, showing the fact, time, and place of solemnization, and the names and places of residence of one or more witnesses to the ceremony. A certified copy of this certificate must be made at the request of either party to the marriage.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing a marriage must return the original license, with the proper certificate indorsed or attached, to the county recorder within thirty days after the marriage.

Act of March 18, 1905, provides that any person performing the marriage ceremony shall, within three days after the ceremony, file with the county recorder a certificate of registry of the marriage, containing certain required information.

Record of return:

The original license and the certificate indorsed thereon or attached thereto are filed with the county recorder.

Declarations of marriage must be recorded.

State registration:

Provided for under the direction of the state board of health.

All persons performing the marriage ceremony must within three days file a certificate of registry of the marriage in the form prescribed by the state registrar.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, \$2, one-half of which is to be paid to the county recorder.

Penalties:

Penalty of a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or both, for wilfully and knowingly solemnizing an incestuous or other marriage which is forbidden by law.

Same penalty for solemnizing a marriage without being presented with the marriage license.

Same penalty for wilfully making a false return of a marriage, or for failure to make return of a marriage within thirty days.

Same penalty for wilfully making false record of a marriage return.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Permitted when the former husband or wife has been absent, and not known to the person to be alive at any time during the five years immediately preceding the subsequent marriage, or is generally reputed and believed by the person to be dead at the time the subsequent marriage is contracted.

Permitted when the former marriage has been annulled or dissolved.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

After a decree of absolute divorce, either party is permitted to marry again.

The amendment of February 25, 1897, forbade the second marriage unless the decree of divorce had been rendered at least one year prior.

Amendment of March 16, 1903, declares the marriage invalid if contracted within one year of an interlocutory decree in the divorce proceedings.

Authorities:

General Statutes, 1883; Mills' Annotated Statutes, 1891; Mills' Annotated Statutes, Sup., 1905; Laws of Colorado, 1861, 1885.

Definition:

Marriage is considered in law a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties is essential.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

The statute does not specify whether consent shall be verbal or written, but states that no person shall join in marriage anyone under the age above specified unless the consent of the parent or guardian be obtained. The statute provides, however, that if such parties have no parents or guardians in the state, then the person chosen to solemnize the marriage shall exercise his own judgment in uniting them in marriage.

The county clerk can issue a license only to parties entitled under the law to contract matrimony, and he must have knowledge, either personally or by affidavit, that parties applying are competent.

Prohibited degrees:

All marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren, of every degree; between brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood; and between uncles and nieces and aunts and nephews are declared to be incestuous and void. This provision applies to illegitimate as well as to legitimate children.

The statute contains a provision that persons living in that portion of the state acquired from Mexico are permitted to marry according to the custom of that country.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within one year after divorce.

Solemnization of marriage between persons under age without the consent of parents or guardians.

Void marriages:

Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes.

Section 1093, General Statutes, Colorado, 1883, as amended by chapter 32, acts of 1885, while granting divorce from a bigamous marriage, provides that no divorce shall affect the legitimacy of the children of a marriage "except in case where the marriage shall be declared void on the ground of a prior marriage."

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattoes.

Forcible or fraudulent detention of a woman with the intention of marrying her or causing her to be married is criminal.

The marriage by any unmarried person of the wife or husband of another.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk. He must have personal knowledge of the competency of the parties, or must take the affidavit of the person or persons applying for license, and of such other persons as he

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

A child born before wedlock becomes legitimate by the subsequent marriage of its parents.

If a person accused of seduction marries the person seduced subsequent to the seduction, and prior to indictment or the filing of an information, it is a bar to prosecution.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without this state, valid by the laws of the country in which the same are contracted, are valid in this state.

COLORADO.

may deem proper, as to the competency of the parties. He can administer the oath provided for in the act.

Record of license:

No provision is made for record of licenses when issued. When the license is returned to the county clerk, after the marriage is performed, and with the certificate annexed, he must keep the license on file.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any clergyman or licensed preacher of the gospel.

Any judge.

Any justice of the peace.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form prescribed.

Marriage certificate:

The blank form of the marriage certificate is annexed to the license and is filled in by the person celebrating the marriage under the authority of the license.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must keep a record of all marriages solemnized.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license and annexed certificate, duly executed, to the office of the county clerk who issued the same, within thirty days from the date of the marriage.

Every person having authority to join others in marriage shall keep a record of all marriages solemnized by him, and within three months transmit a certificate of every marriage, containing both Christian and surname, to the clerk of the county in which such marriage took place.

Record of return:

County clerk must record all returns of marriages, in a book to be kept for that purpose, within one month after receiving same.

State registration:

The state board of health has general control of the editorial and statistical plans of the system of vital statistics.

By act of 1893 all boards of health in the state make an annual report to the state board of health, including all the marriages within their respective districts.

Fees:

For issuing license and recording return of marriage, \$1.

Penalties:

Penalty of a fine of \$100 for issuing a license to parties who are not competent to marry, without taking testimony by affidavit showing the competency of the parties.

Swearing falsely in or to this affidavit is punishable as perjury.

Penalty of a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for solemnizing a marriage without being presented with a license, or with knowledge that either party is legally incompetent to contract matrimony.

Penalty of a fine not exceeding \$500 for knowingly joining in marriage persons under the lawful age, without the consent of the parent or guardian, if such parties have parents or guardians in the state.

Penalty for solemnizing an incestuous marriage, or a marriage between a white person and a negro or mulatto, is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than two years, or both.

Penalty of a fine from \$20 to \$50 for neglect to return the license and certificate to the county clerk issuing it, within the required thirty days.

Penalty of a fine of \$100 for refusal or neglect to transmit certificates of marriage within the required three months to the clerk of the county in which the marriage is performed. This penalty is recoverable by the recorder.

Penalty of a fine of \$100 for neglect or refusal of clerk to properly record any return of marriage within the time required. This penalty is recoverable by anyone who will prosecute.

Penalty of a fine of not less than \$100 and imprisonment for not less than three months for making a false return of a marriage, or a false record of a return when made.

Remarriage during the life of former spouse:

Is not bigamous when the former husband or wife has been absent for five successive years prior to the second marriage and was not known to the party contracting it to be living during that period.

Similarly, remarriage after a prior marriage has been declared void is not bigamous.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Subsequent marriage after divorce by lawful authority is not bigamous.

Act of April 3, 1893, provides that during the period of one year allowed for appeal or writ of error after the granting of a decree of divorce neither party shall be permitted to remarry any other person.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Illegitimate children inherit the same as those born in wedlock, if the parents subsequently intermarry, and such children be recognized after such intermarriage by the father to be his. In case of seduction, the subsequent marriage of the parties prior to judgment upon the indictment, or information, is a bar to the further prosecution of the offense.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without this state, valid by the laws of the country in which the same are contracted, are valid in all courts within this state: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed so as to allow bigamy or polygamy in this state.

CONNECTICUT.

Authorities:

General Statutes of Connecticut, 1888, 1902; Acts of 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

The statute provides that no license to marry shall be issued without the consent of the parent or guardian, if either party is a minor.

Character of consent:

Parent or guardian must give consent in writing to the registrar before license may be issued.

Amendment of April 11, 1895, provides for the case of a female having no parent or guardian who is a resident of the United States, by making the consent of the first selectman of the town where she has last resided for the period of six months sufficient.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, daughter, granddaughter, sister, aunt, niece, stepmother, or stepdaughter; no woman shall marry her father, grandfather, son, grandson, brother, uncle, nephew, stepfather, or stepson. All such marriages are declared to be incestuous.

Prohibited marriages:

Incestuous marriages; marriage of persons without a license.

Void marriages:

Incestuous marriages; marriages celebrated otherwise than by an authorized person or the forms of a religious denomination.

Criminal marriages:

Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages. By act of July 4, 1895, marriages of epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded persons.

What marriages may be annulled:

Whenever, from any cause, any marriage is void, the superior court has jurisdiction, upon complaint, to pass a decree declaring it so.

License:

License required, which authorizes the marriage only in the town in which it is issued.

By whom issued:

Town clerk, who is ex officio registrar of births, marriages, and deaths of his town.

Record of license:

No provision for record of licenses issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any ordained or licensed clergyman of this or another state, so long as he continues in the work of the ministry.

Any judge.

Any justice of the peace.

Marriages may also be solemnized according to the forms and usages of "any religious denomination."

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must certify, upon the license, the fact, time, and place of such marriage.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license, properly certified, to the town registrar, before or during the first week of the month next succeeding such marriage.

Record of return:

Town registrar must record, in a book kept for that purpose, all returns of marriages made to him, and must keep an index of all returns.

Act of June 6, 1893, amended, 1895, provided that town registrars should complete their records of marriages by adding thereto a record of all marriages that had occurred in the respective towns since 1850, of which no return had been made to their offices.

Act of April 29, 1897, amended the foregoing by providing that the record of each town should be completed by the addition of marriage records since the date of incorporation.

State registration:

Provided for under the direction of the state board of health, through the bureau of vital statistics and monthly reports by the registrars to the superintendent of vital statistics. Prior to the amendment of May 6, 1897, reports were annual.

Fees:

To the town registrar, for issuing license, 50 cents; for recording marriage, 10 cents; for indexing name of each person whose marriage is recorded, 5 cents; for a copy of any certificate, 25 cents.

Penalties:

Penalty of a fine of \$100 for issuing license to a minor without the consent prescribed.

Penalty of a fine of \$100 for solemnizing marriage without having received the license.

Penalty of a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not

more than one year, or both, for knowingly attempting to solemnize marriage without authority to do so.

Penalty of a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, for causing, aiding, or procuring the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded person. Act of July 4, 1895.

Penalty of a fine of \$10 for failure to make proper return of any marriage solemnized. Until the amendment of 1899 the registrar sued for this penalty.

Amendment of March 23, 1899, changed the above penalty to "not more than \$10 nor less than \$2."

A general penalty of a fine of not more than \$25 or less than \$10 for violating any of the statutory provisions regarding registrar and his duties. Amendment of April 19, 1905, makes the minimum fine \$7.

Under the law of June 6, 1893, amended, 1895 and 1897, providing for a record of prior unrecorded marriages, a penalty is prescribed, in general terms, of a fine of not more than \$50, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, for making a false entry or record.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

After the granting of a decree of divorce the parties may marry again.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Children born before marriage whose parents afterwards intermarry are deemed legitimate and inherit equally with other children.

Marriage out of state valid:

Cohabitation in this state after a marriage in another state in violation of the laws there is bigamous in this state.

DELAWARE.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1874; Laws of 1897, 1901, 1903; Revised Code, 1893.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute, but in the case of marriage under the age of 18 years for males and 16 years for females, a divorce can be obtained for fraud for want of age, in the absence of voluntary ratification after reaching that age.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

No particular form required. The statute simply requires the consent of the father, or if there be none, of the mother or guardian, to the solemnization of such marriage.

Bond required:

Until repealed April 7, 1903, statute required a bond to the state in the sum of \$200 from all persons applying for a marriage license, conditioned upon a lawful marriage of the parties.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his grandmother, grandfather's wife, wife's grandmother, father's sister, mother's sister, son's wife, sister's son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's wife, daughter's son's wife, mother, stepmother, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, wife's son's daughter, wife's daughter's daughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter. No woman shall marry her relative or connection corresponding with either of the foregoing prohibitions.

The act of May 28, 1897, entitled "An act to punish incest," contains the following table of degrees of consanguinity and affinity, within which marriage is forbidden: "Degrees of consanguinity: A man may not marry his mother, father's sister, mother's sister, sister, daughter or the daughter of his son or daughter. A woman may not marry her father, father's brother, mother's brother, brother, son, or the son of her son or daughter. Degrees of affinity: A man may not marry his father's wife, son's wife, son's daughter, wife's daughter, or the daughter of his wife's son or daughter. A woman may not marry her mother's husband, daughter's husband, husband's son, or the son of her husband's son or daughter." The act expressly repeals all inconsistent acts or parts of acts.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes; marriages of paupers, subject to the penalty of dismissal from the almshouse.

Void marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; between a white person and a negro or mulatto; bigamous marriages; marriage with a person insane at the time; marriage solemnized by any person not authorized by law, unless lawful in other respects and consummated with full belief of either of the parties in its validity.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes.

What marriages may be annulled:

The superior court has jurisdiction upon the petition of either party to affirm a marriage or to declare one null and void if it is prohibited for consanguinity, is between a white person and a negro or mulatto, is bigamous, or because of the insanity of either party at the time of marriage.

License:

License required, unless the banns of such marriage are published at some place of stated religious worship on two Sabbaths immediately after divine service. The obsolete statute providing for negro and slave marriages without license or publication of banns was repealed March 14, 1901.

By whom issued:

Clerk or justice of the peace.

Record of license:

No provision for record of license issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any preacher of the gospel, ordained or appointed according to the rules of the church to which he belongs.

The mayor of Wilmington.

Any religious society when either of the parties belongs thereto.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form prescribed, except that when solemnized by any religious society, it must be according to the forms and usages of such society.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person or society solemnizing a marriage must keep a record of such marriage and the date thereof.

Return of marriage:

Person or society solemnizing marriage must annually, in March, deliver to the county recorder of deeds a true extract from this record of all marriage entries for the preceding year.

Record of return:

County recorder must record all such marriage extracts delivered to him.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, \$2. For solemnizing marriage, \$1.50.

Penalties:

Fine of \$100 imposed upon any preacher who knowingly and wilfully solemnizes a prohibited marriage.

Fine of \$30 for solemnizing a marriage without a license regularly issued, or without publication of banns.

Fine of \$300 upon any unauthorized person who falsely solemnizes a marriage.

Penalty of removal from office imposed upon the overseer for consenting to the marriage of a pauper, and a fine of \$50 upon a minister who knowingly solemnizes such marriage.

Penalty of \$20 to the person bringing suit, for violating the provisions of the old act governing negro and slave marriages; repealed April 14, 1901.

Penalty of \$20 to the person bringing suit for failure to make the required return to the county recorder.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute provides that "no person shall be convicted of bigamy, if the husband or wife at the time of the second marriage shall have been absent for five years, and during that time the accused shall have received no intelligence of his or her being alive; or if there shall have been other good ground to believe the former husband or wife dead; * * *."

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The husband or wife, who has been guilty of adultery, can not marry the person with whom the crime was committed.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

A marriage, solemnized by an unauthorized person, is not invalid on account of such lack of authority if it be in other respects lawful and be consummated with the full belief of either of the parties in its validity.

Marriage out of state valid:

If the parties to any marriage prohibited because of consanguinity or affinity, or miscegenation, although the same has been solemnized in another state, cohabit as husband and wife in this state, they each are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof are fined \$100. Similarly, a marriage bigamous by the laws of this state, if contracted in another with intent to return and reside in this state, is punishable here.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Authorities:

Compiled Statutes of the District of Columbia, 1887; acts of the second session of the Fiftieth Congress, 1887 to 1889; act of June 13, 1896; Code of March 3, 1901; Code amendments of June 30, 1902, and April 23, 1904.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No provision until the Code amendment of June 30, 1902, which fixes the age of consent at 16 years for males and 14 years for females.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males 21 years; females 18 years, unless previously married. Until the adoption of the Code, March 3, 1901, the age was 16 years for females.

Character of consent:

By the act of June 13, 1896, consent must be given, either personally or by writing witnessed and proved, to the clerk of the supreme court, or his deputy, before license is issued.

Formerly the consent was given to the person solemnizing the marriage, either personally or by writing, signed, sealed, and witnessed.

Prohibited degrees:

A man shall not marry his grandmother, grandfather's wife, wife's grandmother, father's sister, mother's sister, mother, stepmother, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's wife, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's wife, daughter's son's wife, wife's son's daughter, wife's daughter's daughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter. A woman shall not marry her grandfather, grandmother's husband, husband's grandfather, father's brother, mother's brother, father, stepfather, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, son's son, daughter's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, husband's son's son, husband's daughter's son, brother's son, sister's son.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages, by the Code, 1901; marriage of the guilty party after a divorce for adultery, by the Code, 1901. Solemnization is prohibited without a license or by an unauthorized person.

Void marriages:

Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person adjudged a lunatic. Code, 1901, repeals the latter.

Voidable marriages:

No statutory provision prior to the Code.

Under the Code, 1901, the following marriages are voidable: Marriages by force or fraud; marriages in which either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state; marriage of an idiot or person adjudged a lunatic. By Code amendment of June 30, 1902, marriages when either party is under the age of consent.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

What marriages may be annulled:

Under the Code, 1901, the following marriages are subject to annulment: Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; the marriage of an idiot or of a person adjudged to be a lunatic; any marriage the consent to which of either party has been procured by force or fraud; any marriage either of the parties to which is incapable, from physical causes, of entering into the married state; marriage of a person under the age of legal consent.

Code amendment of June 30, 1902, fixes the age of legal consent at 16 years for males and 14 for females.

Prior to the Code, 1901, the statutes conferred jurisdiction upon the supreme court of the District of Columbia to inquire into the validity of any marriage, by indictment or petition of either party.

NOTE.—Divorce is granted upon many of the grounds for which a marriage might be annulled.

License:

License required. Prior to the act of May 13, 1896, license on the publication of banns was required.

By the Code, 1901, the clerk must examine an applicant under oath before issuing a license.

By whom issued:

Clerk of supreme court.

Record of license:

Clerk must record the license or the application therefor.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Under Compiled Statutes, D. C., 1887, marriage could be solemnized by: Ministers of the Church of England; ministers dissenting from that church; Romish priests. All of the above must have been appointed or ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of their respective churches. Also by the society of people called Quakers.

Act of June 13, 1896, provided for the solemnization of marriage by the judge of any court of record, by any justice of the peace, or by any minister or other person appointed or ordained according to the rites or ceremonies of his church who made proof of his appointment before the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and further provided that marriages between persons belonging to any religious society which had no ordained minister could be solemnized by the person appointed by such society.

The Code, 1901, substantially reenacts the provisions of the act of 1896, provides for the authorization of ministers by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but omits any provision relating to religious societies similar to the Quakers. This was remedied by the Code amendment of April 23, 1904, which provides that "marriages of members of any church or religious society which does not by its custom require the intervention of a minister for the celebration of marriages may be solemnized by the members of such society."

nized in the manner prescribed and practiced in any such society * * *."

Act of May 13, 1896, provides that ministers may be authorized to solemnize marriage by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, upon making proof of their appointment by their church.

Prior to that act statutes required that houses of public worship must be recorded in court before esteemed competent to publish marriage.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed, except that marriages performed by the Quakers or a similar religious society without a minister must be in the manner prescribed and practiced by such society.

Certificate of marriage:

Two certificates required, one for the clerk of the court and the other for the parties. Both are attached to the license in the form of blank coupons.

Prior to the act of June 13, 1896, the blank certificate was retained by the clerk when he issued the license.

Return of marriage:

Compiled Statutes, District of Columbia, 1887, provided that the person solemnizing marriages must appear in the office of the clerk of the supreme court and certify to the same.

Act of June 13, 1896, requires the person solemnizing a marriage to fill out the attached blank certificates and return the proper one either personally or by mail to the clerk of the supreme court within ten days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Clerk of supreme court must record the certificates of all marriages returned to him.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, \$1.

Act of June 13, 1896, provides that any person authorized to celebrate the rites of marriage shall be paid by the husband a fee of at least \$1 in each case.

Penalties.

The following penalties are in force under the act of May 13, 1896:

Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 for failure of the clerk to comply with the provisions of the statute relating to the issue and records of licenses and the record of return.

Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250 for failure of the person solemnizing to comply with the provisions relating to the certificates and return.

This last is repealed as to the return by the Code, 1901, and the Code amendment of April 23, 1904, which imposes a fine of \$50 for failure to make proper return.

The following penalties are in force under the Code, 1901, and its amendments:

A fine of not more than \$500 for solemnization by a person not authorized thereto.

A fine of not more than \$500 for solemnization without a license. Code amendment of June 30, 1902, imposes this fine upon any person who solemnizes marriage without a license expressly addressed to him.

The following penalties were in force prior to the act of May 13, 1896, by which they were expressly repealed:

Fine of £500 upon any unauthorized person who solemnized

marriage, or upon any authorized person who solemnized marriage without a license or publication of banns.

Fine of £500 for solemnizing a marriage between parties within the prohibited degrees or under age without parental consent.

Fine of £200 for failure to make proper return of marriage.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

The statutes against bigamy do not apply to persons who marry after a prior marriage has been annulled.

The Code, 1901, provides that the statutes against bigamy "shall not apply to any person whose husband or wife has been continually absent for five successive years next before such marriage without being known to such person to be living within that time * * *."

Prior to the Code an absence of seven years beyond the jurisdiction was required.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Permitted in all cases of absolute divorce until the Code, 1901, which provides that the innocent party only may marry after divorce for adultery, but nothing contained therein shall prevent the remarriage of the divorced parties to each other.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Both the statutes in force in 1887 and the Code of 1901 provide as follows: "All colored persons in the District who, previous to their emancipation, had undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation to each other of husband and wife and were cohabiting together as such, or in any way recognizing the relation as existing on the 25th day of July, 1866, whether the rites of marriage have been celebrated between them or not, are deemed husband and wife, and are entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to the duties and obligations of that relation in like manner as if they had been duly married according to law."

"All the children of such persons shall be deemed legitimate, whether born before or after the date mentioned in the preceding section. When such parties have ceased to cohabit before such date in consequence of the death of the woman or from any other cause, all the children of the woman recognized by the man to be his shall be deemed legitimate."

The act of June 13, 1896, provided as follows: "That no marriage heretofore solemnized shall be deemed or adjudged to be invalid, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of authority in any person solemnizing the same, if consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they were lawfully joined in marriage."

Marriage out of state valid:

By Revised Statutes, United States, "Marriages in presence of any consular officer of the United States in a foreign country, between persons who would be authorized to marry if residing in the District of Columbia, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, and shall have the same effect as if solemnized within the United States * * *." But a certificate must be made and forwarded to the Department of State.

There is no statute relating to marriages in the states of the Union, but any marriage contrary to the laws of the District of Columbia is illegal and punishable in the District although celebrated elsewhere.

FLORIDA.

Authorities:

McClellan's Digest, 1881; Laws of 1887, 1889, 1893, 1901, 1903; Revised Statutes, 1892; General Statutes, 1906; 17 Florida Reports.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 21 years.

Character of consent:

No particular form is required, but the clerk formerly, and the county judge now, must require "satisfactory evidence" of the consent of the parent or guardian.

Prohibited degrees:

The statutes of Florida do not seem to have specified the prohibited degrees prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes of 1892. Those statutes contain the following as the degrees within

which marriage is prohibited: "A man may not marry any woman to whom he is related by lineal consanguinity, nor his sister, nor his aunt, nor his niece. A woman may not marry any man to whom she is related by lineal consanguinity, nor her brother, nor her uncle, nor her nephew."

Prohibited marriages:

Incestuous marriages; marriages between white and colored persons, a mulatto having one-eighth negro blood being a colored person. Solemnization is prohibited without a license.

Void marriages:

Incestuous marriages; marriages between white and colored persons; bigamous marriages.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriage by any person of a person known to be married; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes; clandestine marriage of a female under 16 years of age without parental consent.

What marriages may be annulled:

No provision for annulment. But divorces are granted from incestuous or bigamous marriages and in cases of impotence or permanent insanity.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

By act of May 27, 1887, all marriage licenses are issued by the county judge of the county of the woman's residence.

Prior to that time they were issued by the clerk of the circuit court.

Record of license:

Acts of May 27, 1887, and June 3, 1889, require the county judge to keep a record, in a well-bound book, of all licenses issued, their dates, and the names of the parties.

Prior to that time a record was kept by the clerk of the circuit court.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any regularly ordained minister of the gospel in communion with some church.

Any judge of the circuit or county court.

Any justice of the peace.

Any notary public.

The Revised Statutes of 1892 employs the comprehensive term "all judicial officers."

Character and form of solemnization:

None prescribed.

Marriage certificate:

The person solemnizing marriage must make a certificate thereof within ten days.

Return of marriage:

By acts of May 27, 1887, and June 3, 1889, the certificate and license must be returned by the party solemnizing the marriage to the county judge within ten days.

Prior to that time return was made to the clerk of the circuit court.

Record of return:

By acts of May 27, 1887, and June 3, 1889, the county judge must record the return in the license record, showing by whom executed, the date thereof and of return. Revised Statutes, 1892, require the original license and certificate to be filed.

Formerly a record of the return was made by the clerk of the circuit court.

Fees:

Fee, \$2, to be paid to the county judge for issuing marriage license and recording the return.

Prior to May 27, 1887, the fee was paid to the clerk of the circuit court.

Penalties:

Penalty, \$1,000, to be recovered by the state in a civil action, for knowingly issuing license for a marriage of a white person with a colored person, or for solemnizing such a marriage.

By a provision in McClellan's Digest, 1881, a general penalty of a fine of not less than \$1,000 was imposed for any violation of any of the provisions relating to marriage. The section does not appear in Revised Statutes, 1892, nor in General Statutes, 1906.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

The penalty for bigamy shall not extend to any person whose husband or wife has been continually remaining beyond sea, or has voluntarily deserted the other and remained absent for the space of three years continually.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

After a decree of divorce either party is at liberty to marry again.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

If the mother of any bastard child and the reputed father shall at any time after its birth intermarry, the said child shall in all respects be deemed and held legitimate.

GEORGIA.

Authorities:

Code, 1882; Code, 1895.

Definition:

To constitute a valid marriage in this state, there must be: Parties able to contract; an actual contract; consummation according to law.

To be able to contract marriage, a person must be of sound mind, of legal age of consent, and laboring under neither of the following disabilities: (1) Previous marriage undissolved; (2) nearness of relationship by blood or marriage; (3) impotency.

To constitute an actual contract of marriage the parties must be consenting thereto voluntarily, and without any fraud practiced upon either. Drunkenness at the time of marriage, brought about by art or contrivance to induce consent, is held a fraud.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 17 years; females, 14 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Females, 18 years. No parental consent seems to be required to the marriage of male minors.

Character of consent:

Parent or guardian must give consent in writing to the marriage of a female under 18 years before license may be issued.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriage within the Levitical degrees of consanguinity is criminal. A man shall not marry his stepmother, or mother-in-law, or daughter-in-law, or stepdaughter, or granddaughter of his wife.

A woman shall not marry her corresponding relatives.

Marriages within the prohibited degrees are incestuous and void.

Prohibited marriages:

Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of African descent.

Void marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of African descent; marriage of an insane person.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages induced by force or fraud; marriages under age of consent; when either party is impotent at time of marriage.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriage by an unmarried person of a married person; incestuous marriages.

Common law or contract marriages:

Common law marriages are recognized by the courts.

An early Code provision rendered common law marriages invalid.

Within one year the act of December 14, 1863, repealed it, thus restoring the common law marriage by statute.

License:

License required, unless marriage is celebrated after publication of banns. License issues from the county in which the woman resides, if resident in the state, and is addressed to any person authorized to solemnize marriage.

By whom issued:

County ordinary, or his deputy.

Record of license:

Ordinary must record license when returned, properly certified, after marriage.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any judge.

Any justice of the peace.

Any minister of the gospel.

Any Jewish minister.

Any person of any religious society or sect, authorized by the rules of such society to perform the marriage ceremony.

Ordained colored ministers of the gospel are authorized to celebrate marriage between freedmen and freedwomen, or persons of African descent.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed.

Return of marriage:

Persons solemnizing marriage must return the marriage license, to the ordinary, with the fact and date of marriage certified thereon.

Persons solemnizing marriage after publication of banns must certify that fact to the ordinary.

Record of return:

Ordinary must record the license and return, in a book kept for that purpose. The certificate of marriage after publication of banns is recorded in the same book with the licenses and returns.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, \$1.50.

Penalties:

Penalty of \$500 for issuing license for marriage of female under 18 years, without proper consent.

Penalty of \$500 for solemnizing marriage without license or publication of banns.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1887; Laws of 1888-89, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1905; Codes of Idaho, 1901.

Definition:

Marriage is a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of making it is necessary. Consent alone will not constitute marriage; it must be followed by a solemnization or by a mutual assumption of marital rights, duties, or obligations.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years. By the amendment of February 7, 1889, the age of females is raised to 18 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years. The amendment of February 7, 1889, raises the age of females to 18 years. This is held, although that amendment specifically applied to another section.

Character of consent:

*Consent of father, mother, or guardian must be given before marriage may be solemnized. No particular form of consent is required.

It is a misdemeanor to solemnize marriage between white persons and those of African descent, or to issue a license for such a marriage.

It is a misdemeanor to solemnize marriage without a license or the publication of banns, or when either of the parties is known to be idiot, lunatic, or subject to any legal disability.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Five years' absence of the husband or wife, and no information of the fate of such husband or wife, is sufficient to bar any punishment for bigamy.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

When a divorce is granted, the jury rendering the final verdict shall determine the rights and disabilities, subject to the revision and regulation of the court.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

The Codes enact that, "marriage is encouraged by the law, and every effort to restrain or discourage marriage by contract, condition, limitation, or otherwise, is invalid and void. Prohibiting marriage to a particular person or persons, or before a certain reasonable age, or other prudential provision looking only to the interest of the person to be benefited, and not in general restraint of marriage, will be allowed and held valid."

"The policy of the law being opposed equally to restrictions on marriage, and to marriages not the result of free choice, all contracts or bonds made with a view to trammel or to force marriage, are deemed fraudulent and void."

A marriage valid in other respects, and supposed by the parties to be valid, shall not be affected by a want of authority in the minister or justice to solemnize the same.

The marriage of the mother and reputed father of an illegitimate child, and the recognition of such child as his, renders the child legitimate.

Prosecution for seduction may be stopped at any time by the marriage of the parties, or a bona fide continuing offer by the seducer to marry.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages solemnized in another state by parties intending at the time to reside in this state shall have the same legal consequence and effect as if solemnized in this state. Parties residing in this state can not evade any of the provisions of its laws as to marriage by going into another state for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony.

IDAHO.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces, or aunts and nephews are incestuous, and void from the beginning, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

Prohibited marriages:

Solemnization is prohibited without a license or between persons legally incapable of contracting matrimony.

Void marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattoes; marriage within six months after a divorce, by the act of February 14, 1903.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages procured by fraud or force; when either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state.

Criminal marriages:

Marriages entered into by falsely impersonating another; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace, or duress.

What marriages may be annulled:

Marriages may be annulled for any of the following causes existing at the time of marriage:

Party seeking annulment was under legal age of consent, in the absence of parental consent and cohabitation after attaining age of consent.

Former marriage in force and former spouse living.

Either party of unsound mind, in the absence of cohabitation after coming to reason.

Consent of either party obtained by fraud, in the absence of cohabitation after full knowledge of the fraud.

Consent of either party obtained by force, in the absence of subsequent cohabitation.

Continuing and apparently incurable physical incapacity.

License:

No license required prior to 1895.

Act of March 11, 1895, made a marriage license a prerequisite to marriage.

By whom issued:

County recorder.

Record of license:

Recorder must record the license, when returned to his office, properly certified, after marriage is performed. No record required prior to the return.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any priest, or minister of the gospel of any denomination.

A justice of the supreme court, or a judge of the district, or probate court.

A justice of the peace.

Any mayor.

The governor.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form for the ceremony of marriage is required, but the parties must declare, in the presence of the person solemnizing the marriage, that they take each other as husband and wife.

Two witnesses are required to be present at the ceremony.

The person solemnizing the marriage must ascertain and be assured of the identity of the parties; their names and places of residence; their legal right to marry; and that parental consent has been given, if necessary.

Marriage certificate:

When a marriage has been solemnized, the person solemnizing the same must give a certificate to each of the parties, if requested, and must return the original to the proper officer.

Record by person solemnizing:

Prior to the act of March 11, 1895, the person solemnizing a marriage was required to make a record thereof for return to the proper officer.

Since that act he is merely required to return the executed license and certificate.

Prior to the act of March 11, 1895, the person solemnizing marriage was required to return his record within thirty days to the county recorder. Since that act he must return the license and certificate, duly filled out and executed, to the county recorder within thirty days.

Amendment of February 7, 1889, expressly repealed by act of February 14, 1899, required the return to the probate judge of the county of solemnization.

Record of return:

Prior to the act of March 11, 1895, the county recorder was required to file and record in a proper book all certificates of marriage duly returned to him.

That act provides for the record by the county recorder in a book kept for that purpose, of all marriage returns within one month after receiving the same.

Amendment of February 7, 1889, expressly repealed by act of February 14, 1899, required a record of marriage returns by the probate judge of the county of solemnization.

Fees:

Person solemnizing marriage is for such service entitled to receive from the parties married the sum of \$5, but may receive any other or greater sum voluntarily given by the parties to such marriage.

County recorder is entitled to a fee of \$1 for recording marriage certificate, to be received from person solemnizing the marriage, and may demand the same from the parties before the marriage.

Act of March 11, 1895, provides that the county recorder shall be entitled to a fee of \$1 for each license issued, which shall include payment for recording the license when returned.

Penalties:

Penalty of \$20 for neglect to make and deliver to the county recorder a certificate of a marriage solemnized, or for failure of the county recorder to record such certificate when returned.

Act of February 7, 1889, substituted the probate judge for the county recorder in the foregoing paragraph.

The foregoing were expressly repealed by the act of March 11, 1895, which provides for the following penalties:

Fine of \$100 for issuing license to parties not competent to marry.

Fine of \$100 for neglect to record license within the time fixed by law, when properly returned.

Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for solemnizing a marriage without a marriage license, or with knowledge that either party is legally incompetent to marry.

Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for neglect to return the marriage license, properly certified, to the county recorder within the prescribed thirty days.

Fine of not less than \$100, and imprisonment not less than three months, for making false return of marriage or false record of return.

By Revised Statutes, 1887, it is a misdemeanor for any person not authorized by law to do so, to undertake or pretend to solemnize marriage.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy or adultery not applicable if the former husband or wife is absent, and not known by the party to be living for the space of five successive years immediately preceding the second marriage, or is generally reputed and believed by such person to be dead at the time such subsequent marriage is contracted, or if the former marriage has been pronounced void, annulled, or dissolved.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

After a decree of absolute divorce, remarriage of either party is permitted, except that by act of February 14, 1903, such marriage is illegal and void if contracted within less than six months after the former marriage has been dissolved or annulled.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized by any person professing to be a judge, justice, or minister, is deemed or regarded void, nor is the validity thereof to be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority: *Provided*, It be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

Noncompliance with statutory regulations will not invalidate any lawful marriage.

A child born before wedlock becomes legitimate by the subsequent marriage of its parents.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without this state which are valid by the laws of the country in which the same are contracted, are valid in this state.

Authorities:

Starr & Curtis' Annotated Statutes; Laws of 1887, 1889, 1905;
Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1905.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

By amendment approved May 13, 1905, males, 21 years; females, 18 years, without parental consent; with such consent, males, 18 years, females, 16 years. Prior to that amendment the ages were 17 years for males and 14 years for females under all circumstances.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Parent or guardian must give consent to county clerk before license may be issued.

The amendment of July 1, 1889, provided that when one of the parties was such minor, and the parent or guardian was not present to give consent, then consent might be in writing, attested by two witnesses, one of whom should sign the application for license with the applicant, and make affidavit to the signature of the person giving consent.

By the amendment, approved May 13, 1905, the parent or guardian must appear before the clerk and give consent personally, and must make an affidavit showing the relationship to the minor, the date and place of birth of the minor, the place of residence, and must submit such proof of the minor's age as the clerk may deem necessary.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, between brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, are declared to be incestuous and void. This section shall extend to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relations.

The act of July 1, 1887, amends the above by adding to the prohibited degrees cousins of the first degree.

Prohibited marriages:

By amendment of July 1, 1905, marriage after divorce contrary to the statute.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage after divorce contrary to the amendment of July 1, 1905.

The statute provides that no insane person or idiot is capable of contracting marriage and the courts have set aside such a marriage after the death of the party.

Amendment of July 1, 1905, provides that common law marriages are void after that date unless certain steps be taken by the parties.

Criminal marriages:

Marriages by false impersonation of another; bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage after divorce contrary to the statute by the amendment of July 1, 1905.

Common law or contract marriages:

Common law marriages were valid in this state until the act of May 13, 1905, which provides that "all marriages commonly known as 'common law marriages' hereafter entered into shall be, and the same are hereby, declared null and void, unless after the contracting and entering into of any such common law marriage a license to marry be first obtained by such parties who have entered into such common law marriage, and a marriage be solemnized as provided by this act in the same manner as is provided for persons who have obtained a license to be joined in marriage and are about to be joined in any such marriage."

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk.

For the purpose of ascertaining the ages of the parties and the legality of the contemplated marriage the clerk may examine the parties or other persons under oath. Formerly he could require the affidavit of the person applying for the certificate. By amendment, July 1, 1905, he must require such affidavit.

Record of license:

No provision for record of license.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel in regular standing in the church or society to which he belongs.

Judge of any court of record.

Justice of the peace.

Superintendent of any public institution for the education of the deaf and dumb in this state.

Quakers, or any religious society, church, or denomination to which parties belong.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed, except that if solemnized by Quakers, or any religious society, church, or denomination, it must be according to the rules and principles of such society. If the parties are Quakers there are strict requirements as to making known their intention, public solemnization with the reading of a certificate and the record of the certificate by the society.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must make out a certificate in substantial compliance with the statutory form within thirty days.

Return of marriage:

Persons solemnizing marriage must return the license and certificate to the county clerk within thirty days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Clerk must make record of all marriages returned to him, to be preserved in a book kept in his office for that purpose only.

State registration:

Provided for under the direction of the state board of health, to which the county clerks must report fully, once a year or oftener if directed.

Fees:

Fee for issuing, filing, sealing, and recording marriage license in counties of the first and second class, \$1; in counties of the third class, \$1.50.

Penalties:

Penalty of \$300 for issuing a license to minors without the consent of a parent or guardian, the penalty to be recovered by the parent or guardian. This was repealed by the amendment of July 1, 1905, which imposes a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for knowingly issuing a license to any person legally incapable of marriage.

Fine of \$100 imposed upon "any person" who solemnized marriage without a license. Amendment of July 1, 1905, imposes the same penalty for the same offense "by any person authorized by law to perform a marriage ceremony."

Fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than one day nor more than two years for solemnizing marriage when not authorized by law to do so.

Fine of \$100 for failing or neglecting to make proper return of marriage.

Penalty of \$100 to be recovered from the clerk by the party injured, for failure of the clerk to record and file a certificate according to law.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for the space of five years prior to the second marriage, he or she not knowing such husband or wife to be living within that time; nor to any person where the former marriage has been legally declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Under the statute in force in 1887 remarriage was permitted, the law providing that punishment for bigamy should not extend to any person who married, having a former husband or wife living, if such person was, at the time of the second marriage, legally divorced from the former husband or wife.

The act of May 13, 1905, provides that in every case in which a divorce is granted neither party shall marry again within one year from the time the decree was granted: *Provided*, That when the cause is adultery the person decreed guilty shall not marry for a term of two years from the time the decree was granted. Nothing in this act shall prevent the persons divorced from remarrying each other. Every person marrying con-

trary to the provisions of this act shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years, and said marriage shall be held absolutely void.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Subsequent marriage and acknowledgment by the father legitimates a child born out of wedlock.

Prosecution for fornication is suspended or prevented by marriage of the parties if such marriage can be legally solemnized and upon payment of the costs of such prosecution.

Carnal knowledge of a female under the age of 16 years is made rape by the act approved April 7, 1905, and a prosecution for the crime so defined is abated by the lawful marriage of the parties.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

[NOTE.—The history of Indian Territory has been so peculiar and the statutes applied during the period covered by this digest have been so diverse that a word of explanation is necessary.

Prior to May 2, 1890, the United States courts having jurisdiction within the territory applied the principles of the common law unless proof were made of some local law, rule, usage, or custom obtaining in the territory. These local rules or customs were largely such as obtained among the various Indian nations and, when proved, their effect was similar to that of statutes elsewhere. Data concerning them are inaccessible. By act of May 2, 1890, Congress extended over, and put in force in the territory such general laws of Arkansas included in Mansfield's Digest of 1884 as were not locally inapplicable or in conflict with any law of Congress relating to the subject expressly mentioned in the section.

As to marriage prior to that act, there was no presumption that the common law on that subject prevailed and the validity of marriage was determined upon proof of the laws and customs of the various Indian nations. Furthermore, subsequent to that act these laws of Arkansas did not apply so as to interfere with the laws of the civilized tribes governing marriage, nor to authorize a marriage with any member of those tribes without the preliminaries required by their laws. Throughout this period these laws of Arkansas did not apply to cases to which only members of the tribes were parties. This continued until January 1, 1898, when the acts of Congress and laws of Arkansas were made to apply generally without regard to race. On July 1 and October 1, 1898, the tribal courts and laws ceased to exist.

At all times the criminal laws enacted by Congress have prevailed whenever in conflict with the Arkansas statutes.

Subsequent to the period covered by this digest Indian Territory became part of the state of Oklahoma and subject to its laws.

Thus it appears that the laws and customs of the Indian tribes governed until May 2, 1890; that from then until January 1, 1898, they still applied to all members of any of the Indian tribes; that the statutes of Arkansas, Mansfield's Digest, 1884, were in force as to persons not members of the tribes from May 2, 1890, and as to members of the tribes from January 1, 1898.

Consequently reference to Arkansas will give the statutes in force in Indian Territory during this period and such differences as may exist by reason of acts of Congress or by reason of statutory changes in Arkansas later than 1883 will be noted under the proper headings in the classification below.

In referring to the statutes of Arkansas it should be understood that whenever court is mentioned therein, the United States court of Indian Territory should be substituted, and whenever the clerk of the court is mentioned the clerk of the United States court or his deputy should be substituted, and whenever the word "state" is used, the word "territory" should be substituted.]

Authorities:

Mansfield's Digest of Arkansas Statutes, 1884; Indian Territory Statutes, 1899; United States Statutes at Large.

Character of consent:

Clerk who issues license must, if either party is under lawful age, require the party applying to produce satisfactory evidence of the consent and willingness of the parent or guardian, which consent may be either verbal or written. The rest of this provision, in force in Arkansas, was not in force in the territory.

Prohibited degrees:

Act of Congress applicable to all territories made marriage criminal within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity computed according to the civil law.

License—By whom issued:

Clerk or deputy clerk of United States court. The Arkansas act relating to the clerks of the probate courts did not apply.

Record of license:

The clerks and deputy clerks of the United States court are required to keep a copy and record of all marriage licenses issued. Act of May 2, 1890.

The Arkansas statutes relating to record by a clerk of probate did not apply to the territory.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any judge of a court of record.

Any regularly ordained minister or priest of any religious sect or denomination.

Clerk or deputy clerk of United States court, by act of Congress, May 2, 1890.

United States commissioners, by act of Congress, May 2, 1890.

Religious societies which reject formal ceremonies and to which the parties belong.

The provisions of the Arkansas statutes relating to the governor, justices of the peace, and mayors of incorporated towns had no application to the territory.

Character and form of solemnization:

The requirements are the same as in Arkansas, but in addition act of Congress, May 2, 1890, did not abrogate the tribal laws governing marriage and expressly recognized any preliminaries required by any tribal law.

Marriage certificate:

In addition to the requirements of the Arkansas statutes, the act of Congress, March 22, 1882, required an elaborate certificate in all territories and the act of Congress, May 2, 1890, required one in this territory.

Return of marriage:

In addition to the Arkansas statutes, the act of Congress, May 2, 1890, required a return of the license or certificate to the clerk or deputy clerk who issued it.

Record of return:

By act of Congress, May 2, 1890, clerk is required to keep a record of the license, together with the certificate indorsed thereon, when returned to his office after marriage.

By the same act wherever a record of marriage was required by the law of an Indian nation, the certificate was to be sent to the proper tribal officer for record.

State registration:

No provision for registration of marriages.

Fees:

Same as in Arkansas under Mansfield's Digest up to 1894.

Penalties:

Same as in Arkansas, with the added act of Congress which made it a misdemeanor to violate any of the provisions of the Federal statutes relating to certificate of marriage in the territories.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Same as Arkansas. By act of Congress the crime of bigamy was not committed by a second marriage where the first spouse had been absent five years and was believed to be dead, or

where the former marriage had been dissolved, annulled, or declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Same as in Arkansas, and also permitted by Federal statute after absolute divorce.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Legitimation by marriage subsequent to seduction, same as in Arkansas.

Only the curative statutes of Arkansas relating to former marriages of persons of color and to marriages "heretofore" solemnized by any minister or clergyman were put in force in this territory under Mansfield's Digest.

INDIANA.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1881; Burns' Annotated Statutes, 1901, and Supplement, 1905; Acts of 1897, 1899, 1905.

Definition:

Marriage is declared to be a civil contract, into which parties of proper age and relationship are capable of entering.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years. When there is no parent or guardian resident within the state, and the female has resided within the county where license is sought to be obtained for one month preceding such application, license may issue.

Character of consent:

Parent or guardian must give consent to the clerk before license may be issued. No particular form of consent is required, but the clerk may take the affidavit of some disinterested person.

Prohibited degrees:

Persons nearer of kin than second cousins.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and persons of one-eighth or more negro blood.

Solemnization except by the Society of Friends is prohibited without a license and the act of April 15, 1905, provides that "no license to marry shall be issued where either of the contracting parties is an imbecile, epileptic, of unsound mind or under guardianship as a person of unsound mind, nor to any male person who is or has been within five years an inmate of any county asylum or home for indigent persons, unless it satisfactorily appears that the cause of such condition has been removed and that such male applicant is able to support a family and likely to so continue, nor shall any license issue when either of the contracting parties is affected with a transmissible disease, or at the time of making application is under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug."

Void marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and persons having as much as one-eighth negro blood; marriages when either party is insane or idiotic at time of marriage.

The act of April 15, 1905, provides that if persons resident of this state, with intent to evade the law of the state, go into another state and there have their marriage solemnized with the intention of afterwards returning and residing in this state, and do so return and reside in this state, such marriage shall be void.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of one-eighth or more negro blood.

What marriages may be annulled:

Upon application of the incapable party any court having jurisdiction to decree divorce is given jurisdiction to annul and declare void a marriage which either of the parties was incapable of contracting for want of age or understanding. The proceedings are the same as in an application for divorce.

License:

License required, except for members of the Society of Friends.

By an act of April 15, 1905, it is provided that in all cases a written and verified application must be made for a marriage license. The applications are on uniform forms and furnish full information concerning the parties.

License issues from the county in which the woman resides.

By whom issued:

Clerk of circuit court.

Record of license:

No provision for record of the license prior to the filing of the certificate.

The act of April 15, 1905, provides that the clerk must record the application for license, together with the license and certificate, in a book provided for that purpose.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel and priest of any church throughout the state.

Judges of courts of record within their respective counties.

Justices of the peace within their respective counties.

Society of Friends.

German Baptists.

By the amendment of March 4, 1897, mayors of cities within their respective counties are authorized to solemnize marriage.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. When the solemnization is by the Society of Friends or the German Baptists, it must be according to the rules of those societies.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing a marriage must within three months thereafter file a certificate thereof in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the marriage was solemnized.

Record of return:

Clerk must record the certificate when filed, together with the license.

State registration:

By act of February 19, 1891, provided for under direction of state board of health, through monthly reports by the clerks to the county boards, containing the information requested, by blanks furnished by the county boards.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, recording return, and performing the other duties connected with both, \$2.

Penalties:

Penalty for issuing license contrary to provisions of statute, any sum that in the discretion of a jury seemed right. A docket fee of \$25, payable to the prosecuting attorney, was taxed with the costs of suit.

Act of April 15, 1905, makes the penalty in such case a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 and provides for the following penalties:

Fine not exceeding \$500 for solemnizing marriage contrary to the provisions of the statute relative to a license.

Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for failure to return a license or certificate.

Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than three months, for undertaking to join persons in marriage when not lawfully authorized to do so, or for joining in marriage persons forbidden by law to become married.

Act of February 19, 1897, as amended 1899, imposes a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 upon any person, persons, or board violating the provisions relating to the boards of health.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Absence for five successive years in parts unknown establishes legal presumption of death. The statute against bigamy does

not extend to a person who remarries after a legal presumption of the death of his or her former wife or husband has been established.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

When a divorce has been rendered without other notice than publication in a newspaper, the plaintiff can not marry again until after the expiration of two years.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

If a man marries the mother of an illegitimate child and acknowledges it as his own, such child is deemed legitimate.

No marriage shall be void or voidable for the want of license or other formality required by law if either party believed it to be a legal marriage.

IOWA.

Authorities:

McClain's Annotated Statutes, 1882-1884; Laws of Iowa, 1886; Iowa Code, 1897.

Definition:

Marriage is a civil contract, requiring the consent of parties capable of entering into other contracts, except as otherwise provided.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 16 years; females, 14 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

If either party is a minor, the consent of the parent or guardian must be filed in the clerk's office after being acknowledged by said parent or guardian, or proved to be genuine.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriage between a man and his father's sister, mother's sister, father's widow, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's widow, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's widow, daughter's son's widow, brother's daughter, or sister's daughter; and between a woman and her father's brother, mother's brother, mother's husband, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, son's son, daughter's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, brother's son, or sister's son is declared to be incestuous and void.

Void marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages, unless the parties live and cohabit together after the death of the former husband or wife.

Voidable marriages:

Marriage of a person under the age of 16 years for males or 14 years for females, at the option of such person, made known before he or she is six months older than the age fixed.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage solemnized otherwise than prescribed by statute.

Persons married without a license are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Common law or contract marriages:

Marriages solemnized with the consent of the parties but otherwise than as prescribed by statute are valid.

But parties contracting a common law marriage are liable to the penalties for marriage without a license or proper solemnization.

What marriages may be annulled:

The courts may annul marriage upon petition for any of the following causes:

Where marriage between the parties is prohibited by law.

Where either party was impotent at the time of marriage.

Where either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage, provided they have not lived and cohabited together after the death of the former husband or wife.

Where either party was insane or idiotic at the time of marriage.

The petition is filed and proceedings had the same as in actions for divorce.

License:

License required, except for the members of any particular denomination, having, as such, any peculiar mode of entering the marriage relation.

By whom issued:

Clerk of district court of the county wherein the marriage is to be solemnized; formerly the clerk of the circuit court.

The license must not be granted if either party is under the age necessary to a valid contract or is otherwise disqualified from contracting, or if consent has not been given when necessary.

Clerk must know personally or from witnesses that the parties are competent before issuing a license upon their application.

Record of license:

Clerk must record the license, the application therefor, and parental consent when it is necessary.

Who may solemnize marriage:

An officiating minister of the gospel ordained or licensed according to the usages of his denomination.

A judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, formerly also the circuit court.

A justice of the peace.

A mayor of the city or incorporated town wherein the marriage takes place.

Any particular denomination to which the parties belong, having, as such, any peculiar mode of entering the marriage relation.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form prescribed.

Marriages solemnized with the consent of the parties in any other than the prescribed manner are valid; but the parties themselves, and all other persons aiding or abetting, incur a penalty.

Marriage certificate:

After the marriage has been solemnized, the officiating minister or magistrate must, on request, give each of the parties a certificate thereof.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must make return thereof to the clerk. A return within ninety days relieves such person from the penalty imposed for conducting a marriage otherwise than prescribed by statute. If marriage is solemnized without a license, under the peculiar mode of any denomination, the husband must make return of such marriage to the clerk.

Record of return:

Clerk must make a record, in a book kept for the purpose, of all marriages for which proper return is made.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of state board of health, through annual reports by the clerks.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, \$1.

Any person authorized to solemnize marriage may charge \$2 in each case for officiating and making return.

Penalties:

If clerk grants license contrary to the provisions of the statute, he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

If a marriage is solemnized without a license, the parties so married, and all persons aiding in such marriage, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fine of \$50 imposed upon the parties to, and all persons aiding and abetting a marriage solemnized otherwise than as prescribed by statute, but the person conducting the ceremony is not liable, provided he makes a return to the clerk within ninety days.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife has continually remained beyond seas, or who has voluntarily withdrawn from the other and remained absent for the space of three years together, the party marrying again

not knowing the other to be living within that time; nor to any person who has good reason to believe such husband or wife to be dead.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person remarrying after having been legally divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Illegitimate children are legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

If before judgment upon an indictment for seduction the defendant marry the woman seduced, it is a bar to any further prosecution for the offense.

KANSAS.

Authorities:

Compiled Laws, 1885; Laws of 1886, 1889, 1903, 1905; Dassler's General Statutes, 1901 and 1905.

Definition:

The marriage contract is to be considered in law as a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties is essential, and the marriage ceremony may be regarded either as a civil ceremony or as a religious sacrament; but the marriage relation shall only be entered into, maintained, or abrogated as provided by law.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Not fixed by statute otherwise than in the exceptions to the act against bigamy, where it is put at 15 years for males and 12 years for females.

Age below which parental consent is required:

No provision for consent of parent or guardian prior to the amendment of March 14, 1905, which provides that "no probate judge shall issue a license authorizing the marriage of any male person under the age of 21 years, or female person under the age of 18 years, except with the consent of his or her father, * * * mother, or guardian, as the case may be, * * *; *Provided further*, That where such consent shall have been given, as herein provided, no license shall be issued to any male person under the age of 17 years, or female person under the age of 15 years, without the consent of the probate judge in addition thereto; * * *."

Character of consent:

Verbal or written consent must be given before license may be issued. The probate judge may rely upon the affidavit of the applicant or some other responsible person.

Prohibited degrees:

All marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of any degree, between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, and first cousins, are declared to be incestuous and wholly void. This section shall extend to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relatives.

Prohibited marriages:

The act of June 1, 1903, prohibits the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, or insane person, except the woman be over 45 years of age.

Void marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages in which either party is incapable of contracting, from want of age or understanding.

Criminal marriages:

Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages, whether contracted within or without this state; marriage of a woman compelled by force, menace, or duress; marriage contrary to the prohibition of the act of June 1, 1903.

Living together as husband and wife when unmarried is criminal,

Common law or contract marriages:

The statutes in no way affect the validity of common law marriages, but the parties are liable to punishment for failure to observe the statutory requirements as to solemnization, license, etc.

What marriages may be annulled:

Marriages in which either party is incapable, from want of age or understanding, of contracting such marriage, shall be declared void by the district court, in an action brought by the incapable party; but the children of such marriage, begotten before the same is annulled, are legitimate. Cohabitation after such incapacity ceases is a sufficient defense to any such action.

The statutes authorize a divorce for many of the causes which would support an action for annulment.

License:

License required, except for the marriage of Friends, or Quakers, by the form used in their meetings.

By whom issued:

Probate judge of the proper county. Before issuing the license he must examine the applicant under oath as to his competency and may examine other witnesses.

Record of license:

Probate judge must keep a correct copy of all marriage licenses issued by him, in a book provided for that purpose.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any licensed preacher of the gospel.
Any judge.
Any justice of the peace.
The Society of Friends, or Quakers.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. When solemnized by Quakers, it must be in the form practiced and used in their meetings.

Marriage certificate:

The person solemnizing marriage certifies the fact of marriage and the date on the back of the license.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license, properly indorsed, to the probate judge within thirty days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Probate judge must record a correct copy of this indorsed return in the book with the copy of the license, within thirty days after the return.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of state board of health.

Fees:

For issuing and recording marriage license, \$2.

Penalties:

Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for issuing license without examination under oath.

Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for refusal or neglect to issue a license

to any person legally entitled thereto, or for neglect to record a copy of such license or the return indorsed thereon.

Fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100, or imprisonment not less than three months nor more than five years, or both, for issuing a license for or solemnizing a marriage within the prohibited degrees.

Fine not exceeding \$1,000, for solemnizing marriage without a license.

Fine of not less than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for knowingly solemnizing an illegal marriage.

Under the act of June 1, 1903, fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, for knowingly solemnizing marriage or issuing a license contrary to that act.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person again marrying, where the husband or wife by the former marriage has been absent for five successive years, without being known

to such person to be living; or where the husband or wife by such former marriage has been absent and continually remaining without the United States and their territories for five successive years; or where such former marriage was contracted by such persons while under the age of legal consent; or where the husband or wife by such former marriage has been sentenced to confinement and hard labor for life, or where the former marriage has been declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Neither party to a divorce can remarry until after the expiration of six months, nor, by the amendment of March 15, 1889, within thirty days after final judgment of the appellate court if an appeal be taken.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without this state, valid by the laws of the country in which the same are contracted, are valid in all courts and places in this state.

KENTUCKY.

Authorities:

Bullitt and Feland's General Statutes, 1883; Acts of 1891-1893; Carroll's Statutes, 1903.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 14 years; females, 12 years. Marriages below these ages are prohibited and void, but the courts having general equity jurisdiction may declare void a marriage when the male was under 16, or the female under 14 years of age at the time of the marriage, and the marriage was without the consent of the father, mother, guardian, or other person having the proper charge of his or her person, and has not been ratified by cohabitation after that age.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 21 years.

Character of consent:

Consent must be given to the clerk, either personally or in writing, attested by two witnesses, and proved by the oath of one of them, before license may be issued.

Bond required:

Where the parties are personally unknown to the clerk, a license shall not issue until bond, with good surety, in the penalty of \$100, is given to the commonwealth, with condition that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage.

Prohibited degrees:

A man shall not marry his mother, grandmother, sister, daughter, or granddaughter; nor the widow or divorced wife of his father, grandfather, son, or grandson; nor the daughter, granddaughter, mother, or grandmother of his wife; nor the daughter or granddaughter of his brother or sister; nor the sister of his father or mother. A woman shall not marry her father, grandfather, brother, son, or grandson; nor the widower or divorced husband of her mother, grandmother, daughter, or granddaughter; nor the son, grandson, father, or grandfather of her husband; nor the son or grandson of her brother or sister; nor the brother of her father or mother. If the relationship is founded on marriage, the prohibition shall continue, notwithstanding the dissolution of the marriage by death or divorce, unless the divorce is for a cause that rendered the marriage originally illegal or void. This section includes illegitimate children and relatives. Marriages prohibited by this section are incestuous.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages with an idiot or lunatic; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes; bigamous marriages; marriages of persons under the age of 14 years for males and 12 years for females; marriages not solemnized or contracted in the presence of an authorized person or society.

Void marriages:

All the prohibited marriages; with the exception that no marriage solemnized by an unauthorized person is invalid, if either party at the time of the marriage believed it valid.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages obtained by force or fraud; marriages between the ages of 14 years and 16 years for males or 12 years and 14 years for females, without parental consent, if not ratified by cohabitation after the greater ages.

Criminal marriages:

Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes.

Common law or contract marriages:

Common law marriages are not valid in this state. While not specifically mentioned, they are abolished by the statute which prohibits and declares void any marriage not solemnized or contracted in the presence of an authorized person or society, and the courts have so held.

What marriages may be annulled:

Courts having general equity jurisdiction are given jurisdiction to declare void a marriage obtained by force or fraud, or, at the instance of any next friend, where the male was under 16 or the female under 14 years of age at the time, without parental consent or ratification by the parties after reaching that age.

Where there is doubt of the validity of any marriage the statute gives the right to either party to demand its avoidance of affirmance by petition in equity, except the party of proper age can not proceed against the party under age when one was within the age of consent at the time of marriage.

Divorces also are granted on grounds which would support an action to annul.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county in which the female resides at the time. But when she is of full age or a widow, and it is issued on her application in person or by writing signed by her, it may be issued by any county clerk.

In the absence of the clerk, or during a vacancy in the office, the license may be issued by the judge of the county court, who in so doing performs the duty and incurs all the responsibilities of the clerk, and must return a memorandum thereof to the clerk, to be recorded as if issued by him.

Record of license:

No provision for record of license when issued or before return.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ministers of the gospel or priests of any denomination in regular communion with any religious society.

Judge of county court.

Such justices of the peace as the county may authorize.

Religious society to which either party belongs, having no officiating priest or minister, but whose usage is to solemnize marriage at the usual place of worship by consent given in the presence of the society.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed, except that when solemnized by a religious society having no officiating priest or minister it must be by the usages of that society.

Minister to file his license:

No minister or priest to solemnize marriage until he has obtained a license therefor from the county court of the county in which he resides, upon satisfying the court that he is a man of good moral character and in regular communion with his religious society, and upon giving covenant to the commonwealth, with good surety, that he will not violate the law of the state concerning marriage. Such license may be annulled by any county court, after notice to the person having it.

Certificate of marriage:

The date and place of solemnization and the names of at least two persons present are certified on the license.

Record by person solemnizing:

All persons except clergymen performing the marriage ceremony must keep a registry of all marriages celebrated by them, showing names, ages, residence, and birthplace of the parties, whether they are single or married, and the time of marriage.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage, or the clerk of a religious society, must return the license, properly certified, to the office of the county clerk within three months after such solemnization. He must, unless he be a clergyman, also deposit annually with the clerk his registry or a copy thereof.

Record of return:

The certificate must be filed in the clerk's office and a register, with an index, made of the parties' names, date of marriage, and by whom solemnized.

The clerks must forever carefully preserve the registries returned by persons solemnizing marriages.

State registration:

Provided for through the assessors, who must make a list of all marriages from copies of the registries furnished by the clerks.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license and recording return of marriage, \$1.50.

Penalties:

Clerk who knowingly issues a license for a prohibited marriage fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and expelled from his office by the judgment of the court before his conviction is had. If a clerk knowingly issue a license contrary to the

statutes, he is to be fined not exceeding \$1,000. If the license is issued by a deputy or other person, he is fined not exceeding \$1,000; and in case of prohibited marriages, is imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Fine of \$50 for failure to make return of marriage performed.

Fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than twelve months, or both, for solemnizing marriage without a marriage license, or without being authorized to do so by a county court.

Any person, not authorized, who solemnizes a marriage under pretense of having authority, or falsely personates the father, mother, or guardian in obtaining a license, is to be confined in the penitentiary not exceeding three years.

Fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than twelve months, or both, for knowingly, with or without license, solemnizing a prohibited marriage.

Fine of from \$5 to \$25 for failure to perform any of the duties imposed by the statute with reference to registries by persons other than clergymen solemnizing marriage.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

The statute against bigamy does not extend to a person whose former husband or wife has absented himself or herself, and continually remained beyond the seas, or in any state of the United States, not having been heard of for the period of five years preceding the last marriage, the one not knowing the other to be alive, or to persons whose former marriage was within the age of consent or has been declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

A judgment of divorce authorizes either party to marry again. But there can not be granted to any person more than one divorce, except for the causes for which a divorce may be granted to both husband and wife, and to the party not in fault against the other for living in adultery.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Where the marriage is contracted in good faith and with the belief of the parties that a former husband or wife then living was dead, the issue of such marriage, born or begotten before notice of the mistake, shall be the legitimate issue of both parents.

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to have authority therefor shall be invalid for the want of such authority, if it is consummated with the belief of the parties, or either of them, that he had authority, and that they have been lawfully married.

If a man having a child by a woman afterwards marry her, such child, or its descendants, if recognized by him before or after marriage, are deemed legitimate.

No prosecution for seduction can be instituted when the person charged has married the girl seduced.

Marriage out of state valid:

When persons resident in this state marry in another state, such marriage is valid here if valid in the state where solemnized.

LOUISIANA.

Authorities:

Revised Civil Code, 1870; Laws of 1870, 1882, 1894, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1906; Revised Civil Code, 1900; Merrick's Revised Civil Code, 1900; Wolff's Constitution and Revised Laws, 1904.

Definition:

The law considers marriage in no other view than as a civil contract. Such marriages only are recognized by law as are contracted and solemnized according to the rules which it prescribes. It sanctions all those marriages where the parties, at the time of making them, were (1) willing to contract; (2) able to contract; (3) did contract pursuant to the forms and solemnities prescribed by law. The required consent must be free, and it is not free (1) when given to a ravisher, unless it has been given by the party ravished after her restoration to liberty; (2) when extorted by violence; (3) when there is a mistake as to the person whom one of the parties intended to marry.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Solemnization is prohibited under the ages of 14 years for males and 12 years for females.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Required during minority, which ends at the age of 21 years for both sexes.

Character of consent:

Consent of father or mother, or, if both be dead, of the tutor, must be given. The minor must furnish proof of such consent to the officer who issues licenses before license may be issued.

Proof of majority must also be furnished where a party has reached that age.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriage is prohibited between persons related to each other in the direct ascending or descending line; between brothers and sisters of the whole or of the half blood; between uncles and

nieces, and aunts and nephews. This prohibition extends to illegitimate children and relatives. Such marriages are incestuous and void.

The amendment of July 11, 1900, prohibited marriages between first cousins. This, for technical reasons, was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of Louisiana on April 1, 1901. The amendment of June 5, 1902, however, includes first cousins within the prohibited degrees.

Prohibited marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriage of a woman within ten months after the dissolution of a prior marriage; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after divorce on that ground.

The act of July 5, 1894, prohibited marriages between white persons and persons of color.

Solemnization of marriage under the age of 14 years for males and 12 years for females is prohibited.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. By the act of July 5, 1894, marriages between white persons and persons of color.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages without free consent, unless the violence or mistake is condoned voluntarily.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after a divorce on that ground.

By act of July 11, 1906, parties returning to this state after marriage in another state prohibited by the laws of this, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Common law or contract marriages:

While the Code expressly declares that the law recognizes and sanctions only such marriages as are contracted and solemnized according to the rules prescribed, nevertheless the courts have consistently, as a matter of evidence, permitted proof of marriage to be made by showing a uniform, continuous, and public living together as husband and wife.

By an act of 1868, certain private and informal marriages could be made valid by taking certain steps within two years.

What marriages may be annulled:

The void and voidable marriages given above.

License:

License required and issued in duplicate.

By whom issued:

In the parish of Orleans by the board of health and judges of the city courts in and for said parish, and in the other parishes of the state by the clerk of the district court in the parish in which at least one of the parties is domiciliated.

Persons issuing license must require of the intended husband a bond, with one surety, conditioned that the parties are lawfully entitled to marry.

By amendment of June 5, 1902, a license can not be issued until one of the parties makes affidavit that he or she is not related to the other within the prohibited degrees.

If opposition is made to the marriage, supported by oath, the judge may suspend the marriage and order a hearing. Such hearing must be had and decision rendered within ten days from the day on which opposition is made. If the opposition is overruled, the party making it must pay costs.

Record of license:

No provision for record before return.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Any minister of the gospel or priest of any religious sect, whether a citizen of the United States or not.

Judges of district and parish courts.

Justices of the peace.

Commissioned notaries in and for the parish of West Feliciana.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. The presence of three witnesses of full age is required.

Marriage certificate:

Certificate in duplicate, signed by the person solemnizing the marriage, by the parties, and by the witnesses must be made and appended to the license.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return one of the certificates appended to the license, to the person who issued the same, within thirty days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Clerk must file and record this return.

Fees:

Clerk is entitled to a fee of \$2 for issuing the license and bond, and recording license and certificate when returned.

The act of June 15, 1906, provides "that for every marriage celebrated by any of the judges of the first or second city courts of New Orleans during office hours, the judge performing such marriage shall be entitled to charge \$5 therefor."

Penalties:

If a minister solemnize a marriage between persons either of whom is under the age of consent, upon conviction, he is deprived forever of the right of celebrating marriages; if a magistrate solemnizes such marriage, he is removed from office.

Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for solemnizing a marriage without a license or for any violation of the section relating to solemnization in the presence of witnesses, certificate, return of marriage, or filing and recording of the return.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

The statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife absents himself or herself for the space of five years, the one not knowing the other to be living within that time, nor to any person whose former marriage has been declared void.

Ten years of absence, without any news of the absentee, is a sufficient cause for the husband or wife of such absentee to contract another marriage, after having been authorized to do so by the judge, on due proof that such absence without any news has continued the required time. And if after the said marriage the husband or wife who was absent happens to return, he or she is free of his or her first contract and at liberty to contract another marriage, and the marriage entered into by the husband or wife during and on account of the absence remains firm and valid.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Allowed except as follows: The wife is not at liberty to contract another marriage until ten months after the dissolution of her preceding marriage. In case of divorce on account of adultery, the guilty party can never contract matrimony with his or her accomplice in adultery, under the penalty of being considered and prosecuted as guilty of the crime of bigamy, and under the penalty of nullity of the new marriage.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Children born out of marriage may be legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their father and mother, whenever the parents legally acknowledge them for their children.

Marriage out of state valid:

The act of July 5, 1904, contains the following provision: * * * "marriages heretofore contracted between persons related within the prohibited degrees, either or both of whom were then and afterwards domiciled in this state and were prohibited from marrying here, shall nevertheless be deemed valid in this state, where such marriages were celebrated in other states or countries under the laws of which they were not prohibited; second, marriages hereafter contracted between persons, either or both of whom are domiciled in this state and are forbidden to intermarry shall not be deemed valid in this

state, because contracted in another state or country where such marriages are not prohibited, if the parties, after such marriage, return to reside permanently in this state."

MAINE.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1883; Acts and Resolves, 1885, 1887, 1891, 1893, 1897, 1903; Revised Statutes, 1903.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Not fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years; if such minors have parents or guardians living in the state.

Character of consent:

Parent or guardian must give written consent before clerk may issue license.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, daughter, granddaughter, stepdaughter, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, or mother's sister; and no woman shall marry her father, grandfather, son, grandson, stepfather, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, granddaughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's grandson, brother, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, or mother's brother. Such marriages are incestuous and void.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees.

Void marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot, whether contracted in this state, or in another with intent to evade the laws of this state.

Criminal marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace, or duress.

What marriages may be annulled:

When the validity of a marriage is doubted, either party may file a libel as for divorce and the court decrees it annulled or affirmed.

The statutes make provision for the status of the issue of marriages annulled because incestuous, bigamous, or contracted under age or by an insane person or idiot.

License:

License required, except for marriage among Quakers, or Friends. The license is in the form of a certificate by the clerk specifying the time when the parties had their notice of intention to marry recorded.

By whom issued:

Town clerk.

Residents of the state intending to be joined in marriage are required to cause notice of their intentions to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the town in which each resides at least five days before license, or certificate of intentions, is granted. The license or certificate is not to issue to a male under 21 or a female under 18 in the absence of parental consent, nor is it to issue to a town pauper, where the overseer has deposited with the clerk a list of such paupers. If only one of the parties is a resident of the state, such notice must be recorded in the town in which he or she resides. If there is no clerk in the town of their residence, notice of intention must be recorded in an adjoining town. Any person, believing that the parties are about to contract an unlawful marriage, may file a caution, and the reason therefor, in the office of the clerk where notice of their intention should be filed. Then, if either party applies to enter such notice, the clerk withholds the certificate until

By act of July 11, 1906, marriage in another state to evade the prohibitions of the laws of this state is punishable as a misdemeanor.

decision has been made by two justices of the peace, after due notice to and hearing of all concerned.

Record of license:

Town clerk must record the notice of intention to marry, in a book kept for that purpose.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ordained ministers of the gospel, and every person licensed to preach by an association of ministers, religious seminary, or ecclesiastical body, duly appointed and commissioned for that purpose by the governor, and who holds his office during the pleasure of the executive.

Every justice of the peace residing in the state.

Women, otherwise eligible under the constitution, appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, to solemnize marriage.

Quakers, or Friends.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. Marriages solemnized among Quakers, or Friends, must be in the form practiced in their meetings.

Record of person solemnizing:

Every person solemnizing a marriage, or the clerk of the Society of Friends, must keep a record of such marriage. By the act of 1891, this record must be kept in conformity with record blanks required by statute.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriages must make return thereof to the town clerk. This return must be made both to the clerk in the town where the marriage was solemnized and the town where the intentions of marriage were recorded. Formerly the return was made on the 15th day of every month, but under the act of 1891 it must be made within six days to the clerk of the town where the marriage intention is recorded, and also by the amendment of March 25, 1897, to the clerk of the town where the marriage is solemnized.

Residents of this state who go into another state to marry must, under a penalty of a fine of \$10, file a certificate or declaration of marriage with the clerk of the town in which each one of them lived, within seven days after their return.

Record of return:

Town clerk must record all returns of marriage made to him.

State registration:

By the act of 1891, provided for under direction of state board of health, to which the clerks of every town send annually a copy of their records, the records being made up of the returns made upon the blanks furnished by the secretary of the board.

Fees:

To town clerks, for entering and recording intentions of marriage, giving certificate of same, and recording marriage on receiving the minister's or justice's certificate thereof, 50 cents, to be paid on issuing the certificate of intention.

Act of March 15, 1893, makes this fee \$1.

Penalties:

Fine of \$20, for issuing license to persons under age, without proper consent, or to town pauper, or for falsely stating therein the name or residence of a party.

Fine of \$100 or imprisonment for six months for knowingly issuing and delivering to any person a false license.

Fine of \$100 for illegally contracting a marriage or making false representations to procure a license or the solemnization of a marriage.

Fine of \$100 for knowingly and wilfully solemnizing marriage contrary to law; and such offender is forbidden to join any persons in marriage thereafter.

Fine not exceeding \$1,000, or confinement to hard labor in state prison for not more than five years, for solemnizing marriage when forbidden or not authorized to.

Prior to the act of 1891 the following penalties were in force:

Fine of \$50 for failure to make due return of any marriage celebrated.

Fine not exceeding \$10 for failure to record any marriage duly returned.

Fine not exceeding \$10 for failure of town clerk to return to the county clerk or to the secretary of state, annually, the marriages filed in his office during the year.

Since that act:

Fine of not more than \$100 for any violation of the duties imposed by the act. These include record by the person solemnizing, return of marriage, record of return, and reports to the board of health.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Penalty for polygamy suspended in case of a person whose former husband or wife has been continually absent for seven years and not known to him or her to be living during that time.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Statute against polygamy does not extend to any person marrying after having been lawfully divorced from a former husband or wife.

By an early act, repealed February 17, 1887, neither party could marry within two years after the final decree, and the party against whom the decree was granted could not marry thereafter, except by permission of the court.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Illegitimate children are the heirs of parents who subsequently intermarry.

No marriage, solemnized before any known inhabitant of the state professing to be a justice of the peace, or an ordained or licensed minister of the gospel duly appointed and commissioned, is void, nor is its validity affected by any want of jurisdiction or authority in the justice or minister, or by any omission or informality in entering the intention of marriage, if the marriage is in other respects lawful, and consummated with a full belief, on the part of either party, that they are lawfully married.

Marriage out of state valid:

When residents of this state, with intent to evade the statute against incestuous or bigamous marriages, or the marriage of an idiot or insane person, and with intent to return and reside here, go into another state or country, and there have their marriage solemnized, and afterwards return and reside here, such marriage is void in this state.

MARYLAND.

Authorities:

Revised Code, 1878; Laws of 1882, 1886, 1890, 1894, 1906; Public General Laws, 1888, 1904.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 16 years.

Character of consent:

Consent must be given either in person or by writing before the license may issue. If written, it must be attested by two witnesses.

Prohibited degrees:

A man shall not marry his grandmother, grandfather's wife, wife's grandmother, father's sister, mother's sister, mother, step-mother, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's wife, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's wife, daughter's son's wife, wife's son's daughter, wife's daughter's daughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter.

A woman shall not marry her grandfather, grandmother's husband, husband's grandfather, father's brother, mother's brother, father, stepfather, husband's father, son, daughter's son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, son's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, husband's son's son, husband's daughter's son, brother's son, sister's son.

All such marriages are void.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes, or persons of negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive; marriage without a license.

Void marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or persons of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriages within the prohibited degrees or within the three degrees of direct lineal consanguinity or the first degree of collateral consanguinity; marriages between whites and negroes or persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive; marriages without a license or publication of banns, either in this state or in another by citizens of this state, Quakers excepted.

Common law or contract marriages:

Marriage without a license or publication is punishable by statute and in addition the courts have held that ceremonial solemnization is essential to the validity of marriage.

What marriages may be annulled:

The circuit courts of the counties and the superior court of Baltimore City and the criminal court of Baltimore, on indictment, are given jurisdiction to declare a marriage within the prohibited degrees or a bigamous marriage null and void, upon petition of either of the parties or on indictment.

License:

License required, except when the names of the parties intending to marry are thrice published in some church or house of religious worship in the county where the woman resides, on three several Sundays, by some minister residing in said county; or except that any persons in the state may marry according to the ceremony used by the society of people called Quakers. According to another section of the statute, colored persons may marry only after having procured a license.

By whom issued:

Clerk of circuit court for the county where the woman resides, except that in the city of Baltimore it is issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas.

License not to issue until the clerk has examined the applicant under oath as to certain facts affecting the competency of the parties, set out in a printed form to be signed by the applicant.

If any legal impediment appears, the clerk withholds the license until ordered to issue it by the court of which he is clerk.

Record of license:

Clerk must make record, properly indexed, of all licenses issued, also the answers of the applicant and the fact of parental consent when that is necessary.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Prior to the period covered by this digest, marriage could be solemnized only by an ordained minister of the gospel or by Quakers. This was repealed in 1886 and during the period under consideration the statutes simply refer to "any minister of the gospel, or other officer or person authorized by the laws of this state to solemnize marriage" without any more definite authorization, and also provide for solemnization by the Quakers.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. When solemnized by Quakers, it must be in such manner as is used and practiced by that society: *Provided*, The contracting parties sign a certificate to the effect that they have agreed to take each other for husband and wife, and that the said certificate is signed by at least twelve witnesses.

Marriage certificate:

Two certificates are appended to the license. The person solemnizing marriage must sign both and deliver one to the parties. Act of April 8, 1890, requires the person solemnizing marriage after the publication of banns to make out two certificates in a prescribed form and deliver one to the parties.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the other certificate to the office of the clerk of the court within thirty days from the date of the marriage.

Act of April 8, 1890, provides that the person solemnizing a marriage after publication of banns shall return the other of the certificates therein required to the clerk of the proper court within sixty days after such marriage.

Record of return:

Clerk must make proper record of all marriages returned to him. Certificate of marriage, performed according to ceremony of Quakers, must within sixty days be recorded either among the records of the society to which either of the contracting parties belongs, or in some court of record in the city or county in which the said marriage is accomplished.

Fees:

To the clerk, for issuing marriage license and recording and indexing return, \$1.

By act of April 8, 1890, 15 cents to the clerk of the court of common pleas of Baltimore city, for recording a certificate of solemnization after the publication of banns, if the marriage is celebrated in the city.

Penalties:

Fine of \$100 imposed upon any minister who solemnizes marriage without a license or publication of banns.

Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 imposed upon any

minister or other person who solemnizes marriage without a license.

Fine of \$1,500 imposed upon any minister who solemnizes marriage between parties under age without parental consent.

Fine of \$500 imposed upon any minister who solemnizes marriage between parties within the prohibited degrees.

Fine of \$100 imposed upon any minister or any other person who solemnizes marriage between a negro and white person.

Fine of \$500 imposed upon any person, other than those authorized by law to do so, who celebrates the rites of matrimony between any persons.

Fine of \$5 for neglect or refusal to give notice to the clerk of the court of any marriage solemnized, within six months of the date of such marriage.

Act of March 15, 1894, makes the penalty \$10 if such return is not made within thirty days of the date of the marriage.

Act of April 8, 1890, provides a penalty of \$10 for failure to make return of marriage celebrated on publication of banns, within sixty days after such marriage.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose former husband or wife continuously remains beyond seas seven years together, or absents himself or herself seven years together, in any part within the United States or elsewhere, the one of them not knowing the other to be living during that time.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

In all cases where an absolute divorce is decreed for adultery or abandonment the court may decree that the guilty party shall not contract marriage with any other person during the lifetime of the other party.

This provision does not appear in the Public General Laws of 1888, so with the adoption of that code, January, 1888, it ceased to be law.

Encouragement or restraint of marriage:

If a man have a child or children by any woman whom he afterwards marries, such child or children, if acknowledged by the man, are, by virtue of such marriage and acknowledgment, legitimated and capable in law to inherit and transmit inheritance as if born in wedlock.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Authorities:

Public Statutes, 1882; Acts and Resolves, 1882, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1906; Revised Laws, 1902; Supplement to the Revised Laws, 1902-1906.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years. Under these ages solemnization is forbidden without consent.

The clerk or registrar who issues a license to a male under the age of 21 years or a female under 18 years is subject to fine, in the absence of written parental consent.

By the act of May 18, 1894, clerks and registrars are forbidden to receive a notice of the intention to marry of any male under the age of 18 years or any female under the age of 16 years, except that the county judge of probate may issue an order allowing marriage under those ages, after a hearing and with the consent of a parent or guardian.

The amendment of March 28, 1899, extends the foregoing to cover the case of a person who is alleged to be older than the age fixed, but is unable to produce an official record to prove it.

Act of May 19, 1894, provides that "Whenever in the marriage of a minor it is necessary to give notice in two towns or cities, the town or city clerk or registrar who first takes the consent of the parent or guardian shall take it in duplicate, retaining one copy and delivering the other, duly attested by him, to the party

obtaining the certificate, to be given to the clerk or registrar issuing the second certificate."

Character of consent:

No particular form required, but it must be in writing to protect the officer from fine, or by order of the court since May 18, 1894.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, daughter, granddaughter, stepmother, sister, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, or mother's sister.

No woman shall marry her father, grandfather, son, grandson, stepfather, brother, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, granddaughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's grandson, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, or mother's brother.

In all cases in which the relationship is founded on marriage the prohibition continues, notwithstanding the dissolution by death or divorce of the marriage by which the affinity is created, unless the divorce is for a cause which shows such marriage to have been originally unlawful or void.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of insane persons or idiots.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; mar-

riages under age of consent if the parties separate under that age and do not afterwards cohabit; marriages out of the state to evade law against incestuous, bigamous, or insane marriages.

Marriages of insane persons or idiots. But inconsistent enactments leave these in a position of some doubt.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage of the party from whom a divorce was granted, within two years; marriage of a female under 16 years of age without the consent of her parent, guardian, or master.

What marriages may be annulled:

When the validity of a marriage is doubted, either party may file a libel for annulling such marriage, and, upon proof of its nullity it is declared void by a decree of the court, and such decree of nullity may be made notwithstanding the marriage was solemnized out of the state, if the libellant resided in the state when the marriage was solemnized and also when the petition was filed. Marriages may also be affirmed. The libel is filed and proceedings had as in the case of a libel for divorce.

The validity of a marriage of an insane person or idiot can not be raised collaterally, but only directly and in the lifetime of both parties.

License:

License required.

Persons intending to marry must enter notice of their intention in the office of the town clerk or registrar and if they are competent, a certificate is issued which must be delivered to the minister or magistrate, before solemnization.

By whom issued:

Town clerk or registrar.

The clerk or registrar may require the notice of intention to be written on blanks furnished by himself or he may require an affidavit of age.

By the act of May 19, 1894, he may require an oath of the parties and may refuse to issue the certificate in case he has reasonable grounds to believe the statements in the notice are incorrect, and he may dispense with the statements of any of the facts required by law which do not affect the age or identity of the parties and can not be obtained with reasonable effort.

Record of license:

The notice of intention is entered in the clerk's office. No provision for the record of the certificate before return.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel, ordained according to the usage of his denomination, who resides in the commonwealth and continues to perform the functions of his office.

A justice of the peace.

Quakers, or Friends.

Solemnization must be in the city or town in which the person solemnizing it resides, or in which one or both of the persons to be married resides.

The act of June 9, 1893, provides that "any rabbi of the Israelitish faith may solemnize a marriage under the same rules, restrictions, obligations, and penalties as are imposed by law upon ministers of the gospel in this commonwealth. Such rabbi must be one duly licensed to act by a congregation of said faith established in this commonwealth."

The act of May 19, 1894, provides that "any clergyman or rabbi duly authorized to solemnize a marriage in this commonwealth may perform the ceremony anywhere within the same."

The act of April 22, 1896, provides that "no person shall solemnize a marriage in this commonwealth unless he is able to read and write the English language, and no rabbi of Israelitish faith shall solemnize marriage until he has filed with the clerk or registrar of the town or city where he resides a certificate of the establishment of the synagogue of which he is rabbi, and of the date of his appointment thereto, and of the term of his engagement."

The act of May 23, 1899, provides that "no justice of the peace shall solemnize a marriage in this commonwealth unless he also holds one of the following offices: City or town clerk or assistant city or town clerk; clerk of a court or assistant clerk of a court; or unless he shall have been specially designated by the governor as hereinafter provided. The governor may, at his discretion, designate justices of the peace who may solemnize marriages in the city or town in which they severally reside. The number so designated shall not exceed one to every five thousand inhabitants of the city or town; provided, however, that one such justice may be designated in each town. Such designation may be revoked by the governor at any time for cause."

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. Marriages among Quakers, or Friends, to be solemnized in the manner used and practiced in their societies.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must make a record of each marriage solemnized before him, containing all facts required by law.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage or the clerk or keeper of the records of a meeting of the Quakers, or Friends, must, between the 1st and 10th days of each month, make a return of all marriages solemnized by him or in meeting during the preceding month, to the town clerk or registrar.

By the amendment of May 17, 1892, the return is made by means of the certificate. Prior to that time it was made by return of a copy of the person's own record for the month.

Return to be made to the clerk or registrar of the town in which the marriage was solemnized, and, when either or both of the parties resided in a town or city other than that in which the marriage occurred, the person solemnizing must also make return to the clerk or registrar of the town or towns where they resided.

Record of return:

Town clerk or registrar shall record all certificates of marriage properly returned to him.

Persons living in this commonwealth who marry in another state and return must file a certificate or declaration of marriage with the clerk within seven days.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of the secretary of the commonwealth, to whom annual reports are made by the town clerks or registrars.

Fees:

Fee for entering notice of intention and issuing certificate or for entering the certificate filed by persons marrying out of the commonwealth, 50 cents.

Fee for solemnizing and certifying a marriage, \$1.25.

Penalties:

Fine not exceeding \$100 for issuing license to person under age without consent of parent or guardian, if there is such parent or guardian in the commonwealth. Act of May 19, 1894, makes the penalty a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Fine not exceeding \$200 for making false statement in an application for license concerning the age, residence, parent, master, or guardian of either party.

Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for neglect to make proper return of marriage solemnized; amended, May 17, 1892, to include failure to make proper record of a marriage solemnized.

Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for solemnizing a marriage, knowing that the marriage is not duly authorized; repealed, April 22, 1896, and the penalty made a fine of not more than \$500 for joining in marriage persons who have not complied with the law relating to the notice of intention and certificate.

Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, for any person undertaking to join persons in marriage, knowing that he is not authorized to do so; repealed and reenacted, April 22, 1896, and the penalty made a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Fine not to exceed \$100 for sending a false notice of marriage to a newspaper for publication.

Act of May 19, 1894, makes a person liable in damages who, without the consent of both parties, gives notice of their intention to marry, and also imposes a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

The same act imposes the same penalty for failure of the clerk to forward a duplicate of the parental consent when necessary.

Act of May 22, 1897, imposes a fine of not more than \$100 for making an illegal alteration or erasure on a certificate of intention.

Act of June 2, 1897, imposes a fine not to exceed \$50 for a false return of marriage.

The act of April 1, 1902, provides a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for advertising in a newspaper circulated in this commonwealth, or by any other means, to perform or to procure the performance of the marriage ceremony.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife has continually remained beyond sea, or has voluntarily withdrawn from the other and remained absent for seven consecutive years, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time.

Authorities:

Howell's Annotated Statutes, 1882; Howell's Annotated Statutes, Supplement, 1890; Laws of 1889, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1903, 1905; Compiled Laws, 1897.

Definition:

"Marriage, so far as its validity is concerned, is a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable in law of contracting is essential."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

The statutes contained no provision for parental consent prior to the amendment of August 30, 1895, which provides that whenever an application is made for a license for the marriage of a female who has not attained the age of 18 years, it shall be the duty of the county clerk to require that there first be produced the written consent of one of the parents or of the legal guardian of said female to the marriage of said female, and to the issuing of the license for which application is made, unless such female have no parent or guardian living.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, daughter, granddaughter, stepmother, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, nor his sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, or mother's sister.

No woman shall marry her father, grandfather, son, grandson, stepfather, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, granddaughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's grandson, nor her brother, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, or mother's brother.

The act approved June 18, 1903, amends the above by providing, in addition, that no man or woman shall marry his or her cousin of the first degree.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages under the age of

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

After a divorce from the bond of matrimony either party may marry again as if the other were dead, except that the party from whom the divorce is granted can not marry within two years from the time the decree becomes absolute.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before a person professing to be a justice of the peace or a minister of the gospel, or solemnized in the Society of Friends according to the usages of said society, shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected by want of jurisdiction or authority in such person or society, or by an omission or by informality in the manner of entering the intention of marriage, if the marriage is in other respects lawful, and is consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

An illegitimate child whose parents intermarry and whose father acknowledges him as his child is considered legitimate.

Marriage out of state valid:

Marriages solemnized in a foreign country by a consul or diplomatic agent of the United States are valid in this commonwealth.

When residents of this commonwealth, in order to evade the prohibition against incestuous or bigamous marriages, or against marriages with an insane person or idiot, and with an intention of returning to reside in this commonwealth, go into another state or country and there have their marriage solemnized, and afterwards return and reside here, the marriage is void.

MICHIGAN.

consent if the parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit together afterwards; marriages procured by force or fraud, if there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties.

The amendment approved June 15, 1899, provides that no person afflicted with certain venereal diseases and not cured of the same is capable of contracting marriage.

The amendment approved May 25, 1905, provides, in addition to the foregoing, that no person who has been confined in any public institution or asylum as an epileptic, feeble-minded, imbecile, or insane patient, is capable of contracting marriage, unless, before the issuance by the county clerk of the license to marry, there be filed in the office of the said county clerk a verified certificate from two regularly licensed physicians of the state that such person has been completely cured of such insanity, epilepsy, imbecility, or feeble-mindedness, and that there is no probability that such person will transmit any of such defect or disability to the issue of such marriage.

Voidable marriages:

Marriage of a party physically incapacitated, if suit is brought within two years after marriage.

Criminal marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace, or duress; marriages after decree of divorce within the time fixed by the court, not exceeding two years (by amendment of September 28, 1887); marriage by a person who has had any one of certain venereal diseases and has not been cured (by amendment approved June 15, 1899); marriage with a person who has been confined as an epileptic, feeble-minded, imbecile, or insane patient, without filing the necessary certificate of cure (by amendment approved May 25, 1905).

What marriages may be annulled:

In general, when a marriage is supposed to be void or its validity is doubted because bigamous or within the prohibited degrees, or because contracted with an insane person or idiot, or under fraud or duress; or with a party under the age of consent, the circuit court or a court of chancery may, upon petition or bill, declare it void or valid. The proceedings are had as in divorce.

Marriage of a person physically incapacitated at the time of marriage may be annulled within two years.

License:

The act providing for marriage license became effective on September 28, 1887. Prior to that date no license was required.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county in which either party resides.

By the act of August 30, 1897, the probate judge in each county is authorized to issue without publicity a marriage license to any female who makes and files with him a sworn statement that she is with child, which if born alive before her marriage will become a bastard, or that she has lived with a man and been considered as his wife, or for other good reason expressed in such sworn statement, and deemed to be sufficient by the judge of probate, desires to keep the exact date of the marriage a secret, to protect the good name of herself and the reputation of her family. Such license may be issued to a person under marriageable age, upon similar conditions, if the application is accompanied by the written consent or request of the parent or guardian of such person.

Record of license:

County clerk must file all licenses and certificates issued by him, after their return, and must record a copy in the book of registration, by the act of September 28, 1887.

The act approved June 9, 1899, amending the act of August 30, 1897, provides that the probate judge, in the special cases cited under that act, shall issue the license in duplicate and file one copy in his private file, the other duplicate to be forwarded to the secretary of state within ten days, to be kept in a private file.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel, ordained according to the usages of his denomination, and who is a pastor of any church or churches in this state, or who shall continue to preach the gospel in this state.

Justice of the peace in the county in which he was chosen.

Quakers, or Friends.

Any other particular denomination having, as such, any peculiar mode of solemnizing marriage.

The act of August 30, 1897, provides that the probate judge shall perform the ceremony of marriage in the cases in which he issues marriage licenses as provided in that act.

The act approved May 21, 1903, authorizes a probate judge in the county in which he is chosen, and a judge of a municipal court in the municipality in which he is chosen, to solemnize marriage.

Character and form of solemnization:

In the solemnization of marriage no particular form is required, except that the parties shall solemnly declare in the presence of the magistrate or minister, and the attending witnesses, that they take each other as husband and wife; and in every case there shall be at least two witnesses, besides the minister or magistrate present at the ceremony.

Marriages among Quakers, or Friends, or among people of any other particular denomination, having, as such, any peculiar mode of solemnizing marriages, may be solemnized in the manner used and practiced in their respective societies or denominations.

Justices of the peace or ministers are required before solemnizing marriage to examine at least one of the parties under oath as to the legality of the intended marriage.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must, on demand, deliver to either of the parties thereto a certificate of such marriage.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must keep a record of the same.

Clerk or keeper of the records of Quakers, or Friends, must keep a record of all marriages solemnized by those societies.

By the act of September 28, 1887, the license and certificate are issued in duplicate. The person solemnizing marriage retains one for his own record.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage was required within ninety days thereafter to deliver to the county clerk a certified copy of the record of the marriage.

The act of September 28, 1887, provides that the person solemnizing marriage must return one duplicate of the license and certificate to the county clerk of the county in which the license was issued, within ten days after the solemnization.

Record of return:

All licenses and certificates returned to the clerk are filed and a record made in the book of registration, by the act of September 28, 1887.

State registration:

Provided for under the direction of the secretary of state to whom the clerks make reports, annually prior to September 28, 1887, quarterly since that time.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, 50 cents.

Penalties:

Not exceeding \$500 for solemnizing marriage contrary to the statutes.

Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or both, for undertaking to join persons in marriage, without being lawfully authorized to do so, or when knowing of any legal impediment to the marriage.

The following penalties were in force prior to the act of September 28, 1887:

Fine not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment for not more than ninety days for neglect or refusal to make a record or a return, or refusal to deliver a certificate, or for making a false entry.

Fine not to exceed \$100 and costs imposed upon any officer for failure to perform the duties imposed by the statute relating to the record of marriages.

The following penalties are in force under the act of September 28, 1887:

Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment for thirty days, for refusal to issue a license to persons properly applying and legally entitled thereto, or for violation by the clerk of any of the provisions of the act.

Fine of \$100 or imprisonment for ninety days, for solemnizing marriage without a license or for any violation of the provisions of the act by a clergyman or magistrate.

Fine of \$100 or imprisonment for ninety days, or both, for neglect of any person, whose duty it is to return a certificate, to make such return.

Swearing to any false statement in a license is perjury.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife has continuously remained beyond sea, or has voluntarily withdrawn from the other and remained absent for the space of five years together, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

By the act of September 28, 1887, the court, in granting a decree of divorce, may provide that the party against whom the divorce is granted shall not marry again within such time as shall be fixed by the court, which time shall be stated in the decree: *Provided*, That such time shall not exceed the period of two years from the time such decree is granted.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a justice of the peace or minister of the gospel shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority

in such supposed justice or minister: *Provided*, The marriage be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

MINNESOTA.

Authorities:

Statutes, 1878; Laws of 1897, 1901, 1905; General Statutes, 1894; Revised Laws, 1905.

Definition:

"Marriage, so far as its validity in law is concerned, is a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties, capable in law of contracting, is essential."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 15 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

The statute provides that if any person intending to marry is under age, and has not a former wife or husband, the consent of the parent or guardian is necessary. The age of majority in the state is 21 years for males and 18 years for females.

Character of consent:

Consent must be given to the clerk before he may issue license, and must be given personally or in writing signed and attested by two witnesses, one of whom must appear before the clerk and make oath that he saw the writing signed or the signature acknowledged.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriage is prohibited between parties who are nearer of kin than first cousins, computing by the rules of the civil law, whether of the half or the whole blood.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, or insane, as modified by the act of April 11, 1901.

The act of April 11, 1901, provides that marriages between a woman under the age of 45 years or a man of any age (except he marry a woman over the age of 45 years) either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, or afflicted with insanity, and any other person, is prohibited.

Act of April 10, 1901, prohibits marriage of a person within six months after divorce.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees, if solemnized within this state; bigamous marriages, if solemnized within this state, except that if the former husband or wife has been absent five successive years, without being known to such person to be living, such second marriage is held to be voidable only.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages where either party is incapable of assenting for want of age or understanding, or where the consent has been obtained by force or fraud and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation.

Bigamous marriage where the former spouse has been absent five successive years without being known to the party to be living.

Criminal marriages:

Marriage of a female compelled by force, menace, or duress; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages within six months after divorce, by the act of April 10, 1901; marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, or insane person, by the act of April 11, 1901, with the modifications introduced by that act.

What marriages may be annulled:

Marriages prohibited because of consanguinity; bigamous marriages; marriages under the age of legal consent, or obtained by force or fraud, or of persons insane or incapable of consent for want of understanding, in the absence of subsequent voluntary cohabitation or cohabitation after restoration to reason.

When after the birth of an illegitimate child its parents intermarry, or without such marriage, if the father by writing under his hand acknowledges such child as his child, it is considered legitimate for all intents and purposes.

When the validity of a marriage is disputed for any of these causes, the district court may adjudge it null and void at the suit of either party, except at that of the party capable of contracting where the other party is under age of consent or is idiotic or insane, this last being known to the capable party at the time of marriage.

The proceedings are had as in a suit for divorce.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

Clerk of the district court of the county in which the female resides, or, if not a resident of the state, then from the county where the marriage is to take place. If there be no clerk of the district court in either of such counties, then no license is required.

Clerk must examine the parties under oath relative to the legality of the contemplated marriage.

Record of license:

Clerk must make a record of all marriage licenses issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ordained minister of the gospel in regular communion with any religious society. Amendment of April 11, 1901, makes it read, "any licensed or ordained minister," etc.

Judge of a court of record throughout the state.

Justice of the peace in the county in which he is elected.

The superintendent of the department for the deaf and dumb, in the Minnesota Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, by the amendment of April 11, 1901.

Under a statute enacted in 1897, court commissioners are given authority to perform the marriage ceremony.

Character and form of solemnization:

Person solemnizing marriage may examine the parties under oath to ascertain whether they are legally entitled to marry.

No particular form of marriage is required, except that the parties shall declare, in the presence of the judge, minister, or magistrate, and the attending witnesses, that they take each other as husband and wife, and in every case there must be at least two witnesses present besides the person performing the ceremony.

Minister to file his license:

Ministers of the gospel, before they are authorized to perform the marriage rite, must file a copy of their credentials of ordination with the clerk of the district court of some county in the state, who records the same and gives a certificate thereof.

The act of April 11, 1901, amends the foregoing by providing for the filing, by the minister, of his "credentials of license or ordination."

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must give to each of the parties, if requested, a certificate thereof.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must make a record of the same, by the act of April 19, 1905. By the same act the clerk must, on delivery of a certificate, give the person a receipt containing substantially all the facts set forth in the certificate.

Return of marriage:

Prior to April 19, 1905, the person solemnizing marriage made a certificate of the same, delivering it to the clerk of the district court of the county where the license issued and delivering a duplicate to the clerk in the county of solemnization.

By the act of April 19, 1905, the person solemnizing marriage must make a record thereof and deliver a certificate to the clerk

of the district court of the county in which the marriage is solemnized, within one month from the date of the marriage.

Clerk of Society of Quakers, or Friends, must, within one month after any marriage is solemnized by such society, deliver a certificate of the same to the clerk of the district court.

Record of return:

Clerk must file and record all returns of marriage duly made to him.

Fees:

Fee to clerk for issuing marriage license and filing the necessary papers, \$2.

Fee to clerk for recording marriage return, 25 cents.

Penalties:

Penalty \$1,000, payable to the parties aggrieved, for issuing marriage license contrary to the provisions of the statute.

Fine not exceeding \$100 for failure to make and deliver certificate of a marriage to the clerk, or for failure to record such return when made.

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, for knowingly solemnizing any marriage contrary to the provisions of the statute, or for wilfully making any false certificate of any marriage or pretended marriage.

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not more than one year, or both, for undertaking to join others in marriage when not lawfully authorized to do so or when knowing of any legal impediment to the proposed marriage.

Fine not exceeding \$100 for failure to make and deliver a certificate of a Quaker marriage or for failure of the clerk to file and record the same when returned.

The act of April 10, 1901, provides a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding ninety days, or both, for knowingly issuing a marriage license to a person who has been divorced within six months prior to the application for such license.

The act of April 11, 1901, provides a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in state's prison not exceeding three years, or both, for knowingly issuing a marriage license to or uniting persons in marriage, either of whom is afflicted with epilepsy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, or insanity, unless the female party to such marriage is over the age of 45 years.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to a person whose former husband or wife has been absent for five years successively, without being known to the person within that time to be living, and believed by him or her to be dead; nor to a person whose former marriage has been annulled or pronounced void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The statutes did not contain any prohibition directed against the subsequent marriage of divorced persons prior to the act of April 10, 1901, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to enter into matrimony in the state of Minnesota, who has been divorced in any court, within six months from the entry of such divorce decree.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a judge, justice of the peace, or minister of the gospel, shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority in such supposed judge, justice, or minister: *Provided*, The marriage is consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

Illegitimate children become legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their parents with each other.

If a person charged with seduction marries the female seduced, such marriage is a bar to prosecution for seduction.

MISSISSIPPI.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1880; Annotated Code, amended and adopted by the legislature at its regular session, 1892; Code, 1906.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Before license may be issued, the consent of the parent or guardian must be given, either personally or in writing, to the clerk.

If written, the signature must be proved under oath by at least one creditable witness.

Bond required:

In the Revised Statutes, 1880, it was provided that prior to the issuing of a license the clerk should take bond, with sufficient surety, in the penal sum of \$100, conditioned that there was no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage for which such license was granted.

By the Annotated Code, adopted 1892, the foregoing bond provision is repealed and the affidavit of the applicant is substituted.

Prohibited degrees:

The son shall not marry his mother or his stepmother, the brother his sister, the father his daughter, or his daughter's daughter; the son shall not marry the daughter of his father, begotten of his stepmother, or his aunt, being his father's or mother's sister. The father shall not marry his son's widow. A man shall not marry his wife's daughter, or his wife's daughter's daughter, or his wife's son's daughter, or the daughter of his brother or his sister, and the like prohibition shall extend to females in the same degrees; and all such marriages are hereby declared to be incestuous and void.

The Annotated Code, adopted 1892, adds the following prohibition: The son shall not marry his grandmother, nor the daughter her grandfather.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattoes, or persons having one-fourth or more of negro blood.

The Annotated Code, adopted 1892, amended the foregoing by prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes, or persons who have one-eighth or more of negro blood, or with Mongolians, or persons who have one-eighth or more of Mongolian blood.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or, by the Annotated Code of 1892, Mongolians.

Criminal marriages:

Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a female over the age of 14 years by force, menace, fraud, deceit, stratagem, or duress; marriage of another by false personation; marriage in another state to avoid the prohibitions of the laws of this state followed by return to and cohabitation in this state.

Common law or contract marriages:

Annotated Code, 1892, provides that marriage shall not be contracted or solemnized without a license having first duly issued and that such license is essential to the validity of a marriage, but the provision is not to be construed so as to invalidate any marriage that is good at common law.

What marriages may be annulled:

The statutes provide for divorce for causes which would be ground for annulment.

If a divorce is granted from a bigamous marriage, the decree

must adjudge the second marriage invalid and void from the beginning.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

Clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the female usually resides.

Prior to the Code of 1892 the clerk was required to take a bond. Since the code, he takes the affidavit of the applicant.

Record of license:

Clerk must record the license when issued. He must also record the written parental consent when that is necessary and the affidavit of the applicant required by the Annotated Code of 1892.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel, ordained according to the rules of his church or society, in good standing.

Any judge of the supreme court or of the circuit court.

Justice of the peace.

Chancellor.

Member of the board of supervisors within his county.

Pastor of any religious society to which the parties belong, according to the rules and customs of the society.

Quakers, Mennonists, or any other Christian society having similar regulations, to which the parties belong. This particular section of the Revised Statutes of 1880 does not appear in the Annotated Code of 1892.

Character and form of solemnization:

When the ceremony is performed by a clergyman, it may be according to the rules and customs of the society to which he belongs. When solemnized by Quakers, Mennonists, or similar societies, it must be by the mutual consent of the parties, taken in open congregation, when convened for religious worship, in the manner and agreeably to the regulations practiced in their respective societies.

Record by person solemnizing:

Clerk or the keeper of the minutes of certain religious societies must record in a book kept for that purpose all marriages solemnized by the society.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage, or the clerk of a Quaker or similar religious society was required to return a certificate of same to the clerk of circuit court of the county wherein the marriage was solemnized within six months after the solemnization.

By the Code of 1892 the certificate is returned to the clerk who issued the license, and the return must be made within three months.

Record of return:

Clerk must record the certificates returned to him.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license and recording the affidavit and return, \$3.

Penalties:

Clerk who issues license without the requisites prescribed by the statutes, upon conviction, to be punished as for a misdemeanor.

Penalty of \$50 for neglect to return a certificate of a marriage to the clerk of the circuit court. Prior to the Code of 1892, this was payable to any person suing for it. Since the code, it is recovered by the clerk.

Imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months in county jail for joining persons in marriage without lawful license or for going out of the state and marrying persons belonging to the state, without such license, by the Revised Statutes, 1880. This provision does not appear in the Code of 1892.

By the Code of 1892, penalty of \$50, payable to the clerk, for failure of the keeper of the minutes of certain religious societies to record and make return of marriages solemnized by the society.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife has been absent for seven successive years, without being known to such person, within the time, to be living; nor to any person whose husband or wife has absented himself or herself from his or her husband or wife, and remained without the United States continually for seven years, nor to any person whose former marriage has been annulled or pronounced void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

In granting a divorce for adultery the court may decree that the offending party shall not be at liberty to marry again.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

If a man beget a child or children by a woman whom he shall afterwards marry, such child or children, if acknowledged by the man, are, by virtue of such marriage and acknowledgment, legitimate and capable in law to inherit and transmit inheritance as if born in wedlock.

Marriage out of state valid:

Marriages prohibited because of race are void if contracted out of the state to evade the prohibition, the parties returning to the state, and the parties are criminally liable. By the Code of 1892 this provision is extended to include marriages prohibited because of consanguinity or affinity.

MISSOURI.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1879; Laws of 1895, 1897, 1899; Revised Statutes, 1889, 1899; Annotated Statutes, 1906.

Definition:

"Marriage is considered in law as a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties capable in law of contracting is essential."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 15 years; females, 12 years, as fixed by the statute defining bigamy.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Consent in person or in writing must be given by the parent or guardian to the recorder before he may issue marriage license. If in writing, the consent must be signed and witnessed.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages are prohibited between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, between brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood,

and between uncles and nieces and aunts and nephews. This prohibition applies to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relatives.

The Revised Statutes, 1889, add first cousins to the prohibited degrees.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites and negroes; bigamous marriages.

Criminal marriages:

Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and persons having one-eighth part or more of negro blood; marriage of a woman by force, menace, or duress.

Common law or contract marriages:

The statutes provide that previous to any marriage in this state a license must be obtained. The courts have held that this in no way nullifies a common law marriage.

License.

License required.

By whom issued:

County recorder. In St. Louis by the city recorder.

Record of license:

Recorder must record all licenses issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Licensed or ordained preacher of the gospel.

Any judge of a court of record, by Revised Statutes, 1889. Prior to that the section read "any judge, judge of a county court," etc.

Justice of the peace.

Any religious society. This provision does not appear in Revised Statutes of 1889 or 1899, nor in the Annotated Statutes, 1906.

The act of March 1, 1897, amends the above by providing that the minister of the gospel must be a citizen of the United States.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form prescribed.

Marriage certificate:

By Revised Statutes, 1889, it is provided that every person solemnizing a marriage shall issue and deliver to the parties to such marriage a certificate thereof, setting forth certain required facts.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must keep a record of all marriages, under pain of being guilty of a misdemeanor, by an act of 1881, amended by Revised Statutes, 1889.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return license, properly certified, to the officer who issued it within ninety days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Recorder must make a record of all marriages duly returned to him.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, \$1.

Penalties:

The following penalties were in force under the Revised Statutes of 1879, but do not appear in the Revised Statutes of 1889 or 1899:

Penalty of \$300 to be recovered by a civil action for solemnizing a marriage to which one of the parties is a minor, without the consent of the parent or guardian, with the additional penalty of indictment and imprisonment for not more than six months nor less than one month.

Penalty of \$50 to be recovered by a civil action for failure to make return of a marriage.

Penalty of \$100 to be recovered by civil action for failure to record a return.

If any person authorized to solemnize marriage made a false return or if any recorder made a false record he was guilty of a misdemeanor.

The following penalty, in force under the Revised Statutes of 1879, is reenacted by the Revised Statutes of 1889 and 1899:

Fine of not less than \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for knowingly solemnizing a marriage which is criminal, or to which either of the parties is under the age of legal consent, or to which any other legal impediment exists, or for deceiving innocent persons by a pretended marriage through falsely representing to be legally authorized to perform the ceremony.

The following penalties are in force by acts of 1881 and 1885, as amended by the Revised Statutes of 1889:

If any recorder wilfully neglects or refuses to issue a license to any person legally entitled thereto, on application, or fails or refuses to record such license, with the return thereon, he is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

Every officer or person who fails to return a license within ninety days after the issuing of the same, or who makes a false return thereon, or any recorder who wilfully makes a false record of any marriage license or return thereon, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

Fine not exceeding \$500 and a penalty not exceeding \$500, to be recovered in civil action, for solemnizing a marriage without a marriage license, or for failure to keep a record of the solemnization of a marriage.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose former husband or wife has been absent for seven successive years, without being known to such person to be living; or where such husband or wife has been absent, and continually remaining without the United States and its territories, for seven successive years; or where such former marriage was contracted by such persons while under the age of legal consent, or has been declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose former marriage has been dissolved by competent authority, when such person is not by law prohibited from again marrying, or the time of such disability has expired.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

If a man having by a woman a child or children afterwards intermarries with her, and recognizes such child or children to be his, they are thereby legitimated. By the Revised Statutes, 1879, amended by the Revised Statutes, 1889, the parents may, at the time of marriage, give the names of any such children to the officer, who must then record them with the certificate.

If before judgment upon an indictment for seduction the defendant marry the woman seduced, it operates as a bar to any further prosecution for the offense.

MONTANA.

Authorities:

Compiled Statutes, 1887; Laws of 1887, 1889; Code, 1895.

Definition:

In the Compiled Statutes of Montana, 1887, the definition of marriage is given as follows: "Marriage is a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties capable in law of contracting is essential."

The Code of 1895 gives the following definition: "Marriage is a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of making it is necessary. Consent alone will not constitute marriage; it must be followed by a solemnization, or by a mutual and public assumption of the marital relation."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Required if either party is a minor.

Character of consent:

Clerk may not issue license until he has received the written consent of the father, if living; if not, then of the mother of such minor or of the guardian or person under whose care and government such minor may be, which written consent must be proved by the testimony of at least one competent witness. If the minor apply for a license by mail, the consent must be accompanied by an affidavit.

Prohibited degrees:

By the Compiled Statutes of 1887, marriage was prohibited between parties who were nearer of kin than second cousins, computing by the rules of the civil law.

By the Code of 1895, marriages between parents and children,

ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces, or aunts and nephews are declared to be incestuous and void from the beginning, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages when either party is under the age of consent, by the Compiled Statutes, 1887.

The Code of 1895 does not in express terms prohibit these marriages, but does prohibit the marriage of the innocent party within two years or of the guilty party within three years after divorce.

Void marriages:

By the Code of 1895, marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages.

Voidable marriages:

By the Code of 1895, marriages induced by force or fraud, or where one party is physically incapable at time of marriage, the incapacity continuing and appearing incurable.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of female by force, menace or duress, or by false impersonation.

By the Code of 1895, marriage of the innocent party within two years, or guilty party within three years after divorce.

Common law or contract marriages:

The Code of 1895 provides that "marriage must be licensed, solemnized, authenticated, and recorded as provided in this article; but noncompliance with its provisions does not invalidate any lawful marriage." A further provision requires parties who marry without such solemnization to make, acknowledge, and record a declaration of marriage. Parties of whose marriage no record of solemnization is known to exist may make such a declaration.

What marriages may be annulled:

The Code of 1895 provides for annulment for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage:

When either party was under the age of consent, parental consent was not given, and there has been no voluntary cohabitation after reaching such age. When either party had a former husband or wife living, the former marriage being in force. When either party was of unsound mind, and there has been no voluntary cohabitation after such party was restored to reason. When the marriage was obtained by force or fraud, and there has been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation. When either party was physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, the incapacity continuing and appearing to be incurable. Either party to an incestuous or void marriage may proceed by action in the district court to have it so declared.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

The act of March 9, 1887, provided that the county clerk should issue license. The act of September 14, 1887, provided that this duty should devolve upon the probate judge.

The act of March 14, 1895, provides that the license shall be issued by the clerk of the district court. License to issue from the county in which the marriage is to take place.

Record of license:

Clerk must record license when issued.

The act of September 14, 1887, provided "that all the duties now devolved by law upon the county clerks * * * shall be performed by the probate judge of the probate court of the proper county, * * *."

Who may solemnize marriage:

The Compiled Laws of 1887 authorized solemnization by the following: Regularly ordained minister in good standing in the religious denomination to which he belongs; judge of a court of record; justice of the peace in the county in which he has been elected; religious societies.

The Code of 1895 provides that the following persons may solemnize marriage: Priest or minister of the gospel of any denomination; justice of the supreme court; judge of the district court; justice of the peace; mayor of any city; religious societies.

Character and form of solemnization:

In the solemnization of marriage no particular form is required, except that the parties are to solemnly declare in the presence of the magistrate, or minister, or of attending witnesses, that they take each other as husband and wife, and in any case there are to be at least two witnesses present at the ceremony. When solemnized by religious societies it must be according to the usages of such societies.

The Code of 1895 provides, in addition, that persons may be married without solemnization by making a written declaration of marriage substantially showing: The names, ages, and residences of the parties; the fact of the marriage; the time of the marriage; that the marriage has not been solemnized. Such declaration must be acknowledged and recorded in like manner as grants of real property.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must give to each of the parties, on request, a certificate of the same.

Record by person solemnizing:

Under the Code of 1895, all persons performing the marriage ceremony must keep a registry of marriages celebrated, containing certain required information.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license with the certificate entered upon it.

The act of March 9, 1887, required the return to be made to the county clerk within three months after the marriage.

The act of September 14, 1887, required the return to be made to the probate judge.

The act of March 14, 1895, requires the return to be made to the clerk of the district court within thirty days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Person issuing license must record all marriages duly returned in the same book with the licenses.

Registration:

Under the Code of 1895, all persons solemnizing marriage must file quarterly with the county clerk a certified copy of their register, which he then transfers to his register.

Fees:

Fee, \$2 for issuing and recording license and recording certificate of marriage.

Penalties:

Fine of from \$10 to \$50 for neglect to make and return a certificate of a marriage to the clerk within the required time, or for failure to record such return within one month of the time when made.

The following penalty was in force under the Compiled Statutes of 1887:

Fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment until it was paid, for making a false certificate of any marriage, or pretended marriage, or for undertaking to solemnize marriage when not authorized by law to do so, or knowing of any legal impediment to the marriage.

The following penalty is in force under the Code of 1895:

Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than two years, or both, for solemnizing an incestuous or other marriage forbidden by law, or for wilfully making a false return of any marriage or pretended marriage to the county clerk, or for wilfully making a false record of any marriage return.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose former husband or wife has been absent for five successive years, without being known to such person within that time to be living, whose former marriage has been annulled, or held void. The Code of 1895 provides that "a subsequent marriage contracted by any person during the life of a former husband or wife of such

person, with any person other than such former husband or wife, is illegal and void from the beginning, unless: The former marriage has been annulled or dissolved. Unless such former husband or wife was absent, and not known to such person to be living for the space of five successive years immediately preceding such subsequent marriage, or was generally reputed and was believed by such person to be dead at the time such subsequent marriage was contracted; in which case the subsequent marriage is valid until its nullity is adjudged by a competent tribunal."

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The Code of 1895 provides that when an absolute divorce is granted, the innocent party can not marry until after the expiration of two years and the guilty party can not marry until after the expiration of three years from the entry of the decree, but that this shall not prevent the parties from remarrying each other

at any time. House bill No. 142, approved March 6, 1895, in its body repeals this provision, but the title of the repealing act contains no reference to the section it affects.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a judge, or justice, or minister, shall be deemed or regarded void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority, provided it be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully married. A child born before wedlock becomes legitimate by the subsequent marriage of its parents.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without this state, valid by the laws of the country in which the same are contracted, are valid in this state.

NEBRASKA.

Authorities:

Compiled Statutes, 1885; Laws of 1905; Annotated Statutes, 1903, 1907.

Definition:

"In law marriage is considered a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of contracting is essential."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Verbal or written consent of parent or guardian must be given to the judge before he may issue license, the written consent to be proven by the testimony of at least one competent witness.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages are void between parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews; and this prohibition extends to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relatives.

The act of March 30, 1905, amends the foregoing by adding first cousins, when of the whole blood, to the prohibited degrees.

Prohibited marriages:

It is unlawful for any person who has obtained a decree of divorce to marry during the six months allowed for an appeal, or for either party to an appeal to marry during its pendency.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of white persons with persons of one-fourth or more negro blood; marriages with persons who are insane or idiotic at the time of marriage.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages under the age of consent, if the parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit afterwards; marriages procured by force or fraud without subsequent voluntary cohabitation.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages within the time limited for taking an appeal from a decree of divorce or while such appeal is pending.

What marriages may be annulled:

The void and voidable marriages given above and marriages to which one of the parties is physically incapable.

The district courts are given the jurisdiction to annul or affirm marriage, the bill being filed and proceedings had as in a suit for divorce.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

Probate or county judge of the county in which the marriage is to take place.

Record of license:

Probate or county judge must, prior to issuing it, enter the license of record in a book provided for that purpose.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel, authorized by the usages of the church to which he belongs.

Judge.

Justice of the peace.

Religious society to which parties belong.

Character and form of solemnization:

In the solemnization of marriage no particular form is required, except that the parties must solemnly declare, in the presence of the magistrate or minister and the attending witnesses, that they take each other as husband and wife; and in any case there must be at least two witnesses, besides the minister or magistrate, present at the ceremony. When solemnized by a religious society it is according to the rites and customs of such society.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage to give to each of the parties, on request, a certificate thereof.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must make and return a certificate of the same to the judge within three months after the marriage.

In the case of certain religious societies this is to be done by the clerk, keeper of the minutes, moderator, or person presiding.

Record of return:

Probate judge must properly record all marriages within one month after the same are returned to him.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license and recording return, \$1.50.

Penalties:

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, for neglect to make return to probate judge of marriage solemnized; for failure to record return when duly made; for undertaking to join persons in marriage when not legally authorized to do so; for solemnizing a marriage when knowing of any legal impediment thereto; for making false return to probate judge; or for making a false record of a marriage return.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife is continually and wilfully absent for the space of five years together, and unheard from, next before the time of the second marriage.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

It is unlawful for any person who obtains a decree of divorce to marry again during the time allowed by law (six months) for commencing proceedings in error or by appeal for the reversal of such decree, or for either party to an appeal to marry during the pendency of such appeal.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a justice of the peace or a minister of the gospel shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority in such supposed justice or minister: *Provided*, The marriage be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

Authorities:

General Statutes, 1885; Laws of 1891, 1899, 1901, 1903; Compiled Laws, 1900.

Definition:

"Marriage, so far as its validity in law is concerned, is a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties capable in law of contracting is essential."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Consent of parent or guardian must be given to the clerk, personally, or by certificate in writing attested by two witnesses, before license may be issued. The certificate must be proven to the clerk by the oath of one of the witnesses, who must appear in person.

Prohibited degrees:

By the General Statutes of 1885, marriages are prohibited between persons nearer of kin than "second cousins."

The act of February 5, 1891, amends the foregoing by prohibiting marriage between persons nearer of kin than "second cousins or cousins of the half blood."

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages below the age of legal consent, unless the parties voluntarily cohabited after reaching legal age; marriages where either party is incapable, for want of understanding, of assenting thereto, unless there is voluntary cohabitation after such incapacity is removed; marriages obtained by fraud, unless there is subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Such marriages are void from the time their "nullity shall be declared by a court of competent authority."

Criminal marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with black persons, mulattoes, Indians, or Chinese; marriage by false impersonation; marriage of a woman by force, menace, or duress.

What marriages may be annulled:

When any marriage is supposed to be void or its validity is disputed because contracted by a party incapable of assenting thereto for want of age or understanding, or because of fraud, either party may file a complaint in the probate court for annulling it. The proceedings are had as in a suit for divorce.

License:

License required. It is unlawful for any person to solemnize marriage without having a license presented.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county where the persons or one of them reside. If both are nonresidents, then from any county in the state.

Record of license:

No provision for record of license when issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ordained minister of any religious society or congregation who obtains a license for that purpose.

If the parents of an illegitimate child intermarry, and the father, after such marriage, acknowledges such child as his own, the child is capable of inheriting as if legitimate.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without this state, valid by the laws of the country in which the same are contracted, are valid in all courts and places in this state.

NEVADA.

Judge of a district court, in his district.

Justice of the peace, within his county.

Quakers.

Character and form of solemnization:

In the solemnization of marriage no particular form is required, except that the parties are to declare, in the presence of the judge, minister, or magistrate, and the attending witnesses, that they take each other as husband and wife; and in every case there are to be at least two witnesses present, besides the person performing the ceremony.

Marriages solemnized by Quakers must be according to the forms practiced and in use in their meetings.

Minister to file his license:

Any minister, upon producing to any district court in the state credentials of his being a regularly ordained minister of any religious society or congregation, is entitled to receive from that court a license authorizing him to solemnize marriages within the state so long as he continues a regular minister in such society or congregation; and he must produce to the county clerk, in every county in which he solemnizes any marriage, his license so obtained; and the clerk records the name of such minister and the court from which the license issued.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must give to each of the parties, if requested, a certificate thereof.

Record by person solemnizing:

Every person solemnizing a marriage must make a record thereof.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must make a certificate thereof and deliver the same to the recorder of deeds of the county wherein the marriage is solemnized, within three months after such marriage.

Amendment of March 6, 1899, changes the time within which return must be made from three months to thirty days, and provides that it be made to the recorder of deeds of the county where the license is issued.

Record of return:

Recorder of deeds must file and record in a book kept for that purpose all marriages duly returned to him.

Fees:

Fee to clerk for issuing marriage license, \$1.

Fee to recorder for making record of marriage return, \$1. By the amendment of March 6, 1899, this fee is collected by the clerk upon issuing the license and is paid over by him to the recorder.

Penalties:

Penalty not exceeding \$1,000, for the use of the party aggrieved, for issuing marriage license contrary to the statute.

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, for solemnizing marriage between persons not allowed by law to be married, until a license has been produced and exhibited.

Imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, for solemnizing marriage between a white person and a black person, mulatto, Indian, or Chinese.

Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for neglect to make proper return of a marriage to the recorder, or for neglect to record such return when duly made.

Amendment of March 9, 1903, makes the penalty for neglect to make return of marriage a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in county jail not less than ten days nor more than fifty days, or both; and for neglect to record return, a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in county jail not less than fifty days nor more than six months, or both.

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for making false certificate of marriage or pretended marriage.

Fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment until it is paid, for undertaking to join persons in marriage when not lawfully authorized to do so, or when knowing any legal impediment to the marriage.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for the space of five years together prior to the second marriage, he or she not knowing such husband or wife to be living

within that time; nor to any person whose former marriage has been declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Whenever an order of divorce from the bonds of matrimony is granted in this territory or state by a court of competent authority, such order fully and completely dissolves the marriage contract as to both parties.

The statute against bigamy does not extend to any person who has been divorced by lawful authority from the former marriage.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a judge, justice, or minister, shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected, on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority, provided it be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

Illegitimate children become legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents with each other.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Authorities:

General Laws, 1878; New Hampshire Laws, 1883; Laws of 1897, 1899, 1903, 1905; Public Statutes, 1891, 1901.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 14 years; females, 12 years.

The act of November 4, 1887, changed the age for females to 13 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

No provision made.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his father's sister, mother's sister, father's widow, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's widow, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's widow, daughter's son's widow, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's brother's daughter, mother's brother's daughter, father's sister's daughter, or mother's sister's daughter.

No woman shall marry her father's brother, mother's brother, mother's husband, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, son's son, daughter's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother's son, mother's brother's son, father's sister's son, or mother's sister's son.

Every such marriage is incestuous and void, and the issue of such marriage illegitimate.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees, if solemnized within the state; bigamous marriages, if solemnized within the state, knowing the former husband or wife to be alive.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

Common law or contract marriages:

Persons cohabiting and acknowledging each other as husband and wife, and generally reputed to be such, for the period of three years, and until the decease of one of them, are thereafter deemed to have been legally married.

In all civil actions, except actions for criminal conversation, evidence of acknowledgment, cohabitation, and reputation is competent proof of a marriage.

What marriages may be annulled:

"If any doubt exists whether any marriage is void, or as to the effect of any former decree of divorce or nullity between the parties, a libel may be filed as in other cases, and a decree of divorce or nullity may be made."

License:

License or "certificate" required.

By whom issued:

Town clerk. Persons intending to be married must cause notice of their intention to be entered in the office of the clerk of the town in which they dwell, prior to the issuance of license or "certificate." If there is no such clerk in the place of their residence, the entry is to be made with the clerk of any adjoining town.

The act of March 27, 1903, repealed March 9, 1905, required that if either party was a nonresident of the state the "notice of intention" should be filed five days before the "certificate" should issue.

Record of license:

Town clerk must record the "notice of intention."

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel, resident in the state, ordained according to the usages of his denomination and in regular standing therewith.

Nonresident minister, authorized to solemnize marriages within the state by a commission issued by the governor, with the advice and consent of his council; and, within his parish, by a nonresident minister having a pastoral charge wholly or partly in this state.

Justice of the peace in any county for which he is commissioned. Quakers, or Friends.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. When marriage is solemnized by Quakers, it must be in the manner usually practiced among them.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must make a record thereof containing the facts required by the statute.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must, within six days, forward a copy of his record to the clerk of the town in which the marriage intention is recorded.

Persons living in this state who go out of it to be married and return to reside must file a certificate or declaration of marriage with the proper clerk within seven days after their return, under penalty of \$10.

Record of return:

Town clerk must keep chronological record of all marriages returned to him.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of the state registrar of vital statistics, to whom the town clerks send a copy of their records. These reports were annual, but, by the amendment of February 28, 1899, are made each month.

Fees:

Fee of clerk for making record of notice of intention and issuing marriage license, \$1.

Fee for solemnization by a minister or justice, \$1.

Penalties:

Fine of not more than \$100 for neglect to make return of marriage or failure to record such return.

Fine not exceeding \$300 for joining persons in marriage without being lawfully authorized to do so.

Penalty of \$60 to the parent, master, or guardian who first sues therefor, for solemnizing marriage without a "certificate" from the town clerk.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

The statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife is absent, and not heard of or from for the space of three years together, or who shall be reported and generally believed to be dead; nor to any person whose former marriage took place within the age of consent.

Authorities:

Revision of the Laws, 1877; Supplement to the Revision of the Statutes, 1877-1886; Laws of 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1892, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1905; General Statutes, 1895.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years; or marriage can not be solemnized nor the license required by the act of May 18, 1897, issue to a nonresident.

Character of consent:

Parent or guardian must be present and give consent in person or must give it by certificate in writing before the marriage may be solemnized. The certificate must be proven genuine by the oath of at least one person, of full age and discretion, who was present at the signing of the same and affixed his name as witness thereto. The certificate must also be registered by the person solemnizing the marriage in the book for registering marriages.

Prohibited degrees:

Prior to April 3, 1902, no man could marry his grandmother, grandfather's wife, wife's grandmother, father's sister, mother's sister, son's wife, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's wife, daughter's son's wife, mother, stepmother, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, wife's son's daughter, wife's daughter's daughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter.

No woman could marry her grandfather, grandmother's husband, husband's grandfather, father's brother, mother's brother, father, stepfather, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, son's son, daughter's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, husband's son's son, husband's daughter's son, brother's son, sister's son. The act of April 3, 1902, provides as follows: " * * * a man shall not marry any of his ancestors or descendants, or his sister, or the daughter of his brother or sister, or the sister of his father or mother, whether such collateral kindred be of the whole or half blood; * * * a woman shall not marry any of her ancestors or descendants, or her brother, or the son of her brother or sister, or the brother of her father or mother, whether such collateral kindred be of the whole or half blood."

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; and, by the act of April 3, 1902, bigamous marriages.

The act of March 28, 1904, prohibits any person who has been confined in any public asylum or institution as an epileptic, insane, or feeble-minded patient from intermarrying in this state, without a certificate from two regularly licensed physicians of the state that he has been completely cured of such

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person who marries after having been legally divorced.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a justice of the peace or minister of the gospel shall be void, nor shall its validity be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority in such supposed justice or minister, or on account of any omission or informality in the certificate of intention of marriage, if the marriage is in other respects lawful, and consummated with the belief on the part of either of the parties thereto that they have been lawfully married.

When the parents of children born before marriage afterwards intermarry and recognize such children as their own, such children inherit equally with their other children under the statute of distribution, and are legitimate.

Marriage out of state valid:

Persons leaving this state to marry in another must file a certificate or declaration of marriage upon returning to reside in this state.

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insanity, epilepsy, or feeble mind, and that there is no probability that such person will transmit any such defects or disabilities to the issue of such marriage.

Void marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees, by the act of April 3, 1902; bigamous marriages; abduction and marriage of a female under 15 years of age without the consent of her parents or guardians.

Until April 3, 1902, marriage of a party who at the time was physically and incurably impotent.

Voidable marriages:

Marriage within the prohibited degrees until act of April 3, 1902.

Criminal marriages:

Marriages incestuous or within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman against her will; marriage of a female under 15 years of age without parental consent.

The act of March 28, 1904, makes marriages criminal when contracted with an epileptic, insane, or feeble-minded patient who has not recovered.

What marriages may be annulled:

There was no provision for annulment of marriages prior to April 3, 1902, except that the statute providing for divorce on account of a former wife or husband living, or on account of impotency, declared that such marriages should be invalid from the beginning and absolutely void.

The act of April 3, 1902, provided that decrees of nullity can be rendered in all cases where either party has another husband or wife living at the time of a second marriage or where the parties are within the prohibited degrees. Impotence of a party or lack of consent because one party is incapable of consenting are made causes for divorce.

License:

No license required, except by the act of May 18, 1897, which makes a license a prerequisite to marriage in case both parties are nonresidents of the state. This statute was repealed and reenacted in almost the same terms in 1902.

By whom issued:

License, as provided by the act of 1897, must be issued by the county clerk.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Stated and ordained ministers of the gospel; judge of any court of common pleas; justice of the peace; recorder; police justice; mayor of city; religious society to which either party belongs.

The act of June 13, 1890, amends the foregoing by authorizing the following additional persons to solemnize marriage: Chief justice and each associate justice of the supreme court; chancellor and each vice-chancellor.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form is prescribed. When solemnized by a religious society, it must be according to the rules and customs of such society.

Marriage certificate:

The act of 1897, providing for marriage license for nonresidents, also provides that in case of a marriage under such license the person solemnizing the same shall deliver to the parties the certificate provided for by the statute.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must register the same in a book kept for that purpose.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage, or the clerk or keeper of the minutes of certain religious societies, must make a certificate of all marriages solemnized and transmit it within thirty days to the local registrar of vital statistics or the town clerk, or to the township assessor or the township clerk.

Under the act of 1897, relating to nonresidents, the person solemnizing marriage or the keeper of the minutes or clerk of certain religious societies must, within thirty days, return the duplicate certificate to the clerk who issued the license.

Record of return:

Record of all marriages duly returned is kept by the state bureau of vital statistics and by the clerks of certain cities.

State registration:

Provided for through monthly reports by certain local officers to the bureau of vital statistics.

Fees:

Fee for issuing license, as provided by the act of 1897, 50 cents.

Penalties:

Penalty of \$300 for joining minors in marriage without consent of parent or guardian. The statute in force in 1887 provided a penalty of \$10 for neglect or failure to make return of marriage within thirty days. The act of February 15, 1888, makes this penalty \$20. By the same act the punishment for wilfully making a false certificate is fixed at a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both.

The act of May 18, 1897, provides for the following penalties:

Fine of \$100 for failure to return the certificate to the clerk who issued the license, or for any violation of the provision of the act by the clerk.

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, for solemnizing the marriage of nonresidents without having received a license. By the amendment of March 30, 1898, and the reenactment of 1902 the penalty is limited to the fine alone.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife continually remains without the United States for the space of five years together, or whose husband or wife absents himself or herself, the one from the other, for the space of five years together, in any parts within this state or the United States, the one of them not knowing the other to be living within that time; or to any person whose former marriage has been declared void or was contracted while under the age of consent.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose former marriage has been dissolved by a decree of divorce issued by any competent court.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

In case of seduction, if the party offending marry the female at any time before sentence, then sentence is suspended and he is discharged from custody, and in case he marry the female after sentence, then he is discharged from all further imprisonment.

The act of May 25, 1905, provides as follows: "In any and every case where the father and mother of a child or children heretofore or hereafter born out of lawful wedlock have heretofore entered or shall hereafter enter into the bonds of lawful wedlock, and have cohabited or shall cohabit as husband and wife after such marriage, and such child or children shall have resided with, been recognized and treated by, such parents as their child or children, upon the death of the survivor of such father or mother intestate, leaving no legitimate child or children of their marriage, all the personal estate of such father or mother so dying shall be given to and belong to such child or children born out of lawful wedlock * * *."

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Authorities:

Compiled Laws, 1884; Laws of 1905; Compiled Laws of 1897.

Definition:

"Marriage is contemplated by the law as a civil contract, for which the consent of the contracting parties capable in law of contracting is essential."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 15 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Consent of parent or guardian is necessary before marriage may be solemnized. In the case of the male the statute requires consent in person or by duly authenticated certificate in writing, otherwise no particular form of consent is required.

The act of Congress of March 14, 1905, providing for marriage licenses, makes consent a prerequisite to the issuance of license under the ages specified.

Prohibited degrees:

All marriages between relations and children, including grandfathers and grandchildren of all degrees; between half-brothers and sisters, as also of full blood; between uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, are declared to be incestuous and absolutely void. This section extends to illegitimate as well as legitimate children.

Prohibited marriages:

Solemnization of marriage under the age fixed by law is prohibited in the absence of consent of the parent or guardian.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of males under 18 and females under 15 years of age.

Sections 992 and 993 of the Compiled Laws, 1884, declare the first to be "absolutely void" and the second "absolutely invalid," but section 997 provides that no such marriage "shall be declared void, except by decree of the district court under proceedings had therein."

Section 997 provides "In case of minors, no person who may be over the prohibited age shall be allowed to apply for or obtain a decree of the court declaring such marriage void; but such minor may do so."

Also, "if the parties should live together until they arrive at the age under which marriage is prohibited by the statute, then and in that case such marriage shall be deemed legal and binding."

It is not clear whether such marriages are to be considered void for all purposes and declared void only as prescribed by the statute, or whether they are to be considered valid until so declared void.

Criminal marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a female by force, menace, or duress; marriage under age contrary to the statute.

What marriages may be annulled:

Marriages within prohibited degrees, and marriages under age of consent, and no such marriage "shall be declared void, except by a decree of the district court upon proper proceedings being had therein."

License:

By act of Congress of March 14, 1905, marriage license is necessary. None required prior to that time.

By whom issued:

Clerk of probate court in the county wherein the marriage is to occur. Whenever the parties reside more than ten miles from the county seat of any county, they may, if they so desire, make application for such license before any person authorized to perform marriages, who shall interrogate them in the manner prescribed, certifying the same to the probate clerk in writing, without expense to applicant for such service. Upon satisfactory proof being produced that the parties are legally qualified to marry, the probate clerk issues a license authorizing them to contract marriage.

Record of license:

Clerk must record and index all licenses issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ordained clergyman, without regard to the sect to which he may belong.
Civil magistrate.
Religious society.

Character and form of solemnization:

Person solemnizing marriage must ascertain by sufficient evidence whether the parties are legally entitled to marry.
No special form prescribed. When solemnized by a religious society, it must be in conformity to the rites and customs of such society.

Record of person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must keep a register of all marriages celebrated.

Return of marriage:

By the statute in force prior to March 14, 1905, the persons solemnizing marriages must, on January 1 and July 1 of each year, transmit certificates of all marriages performed by them to the clerk of the probate court of the county wherein the marriage was solemnized.

The act of Congress of March 14, 1905, requires the return of the certificate, therein provided for, to the clerk of the probate court within ninety days after the solemnization.

Record of return:

Clerk must record all marriages duly returned to him.

Fees:

Fee \$1 for issuing license, recording and indexing it, and recording and indexing the certificate of marriage, when properly certified to the clerk's office, under the act of Congress of 1905.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1881; Laws of 1880, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1901, 1902, 1905, 1907; Revised Statutes, 1889, 1896, 1901; Supplement, 1905.

Definition:

Marriage, so far as its validity in law is concerned, is a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable in law of contracting is essential. The act of April 17, 1896, uses the words "capable in law of making a contract."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Prior to February 21, 1887, the age was 14 years for females. Chapter 24, Laws of 1887, approved February 21, 1887, provided that the age of legal consent for contracting marriage should be 18 years in case of males and 16 years in case of females. The act of April 17, 1896, provides that the age of legal consent shall be 18 years for both males and females.

Age below which parental consent is required:

No express provision.

By section 1742, article 1, title 1, chapter 15, New York Laws, 1880, it is provided that an action may be maintained by the woman to annul a marriage contracted when she was under

Penalties:

Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for failure to properly record a marriage return.

The act of March 14, 1905, provides a penalty of a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in county jail not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, for failure on the part of the clerk or any person authorized by law to solemnize marriage, to comply with the provisions of the act.

Prior to March 14, 1905, the penalty was a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for neglect to properly return a marriage to the probate clerk. This included the secretary or presiding officer of certain religious societies.

Fine of not less than \$50 for solemnizing a marriage between parties under age or within the prohibited degrees.

Fine of not less than \$100 or confinement at hard labor in county jail not less than three months, or both, for solemnizing a marriage contrary to the statute, for making a false return of a marriage or pretended marriage, or a false record of a marriage return.

The act of March 14, 1905, provides a penalty of a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in county jail not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, or both, for deceiving or attempting to deceive or mislead any officer or person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, in order to obtain a marriage license, or to be married, contrary to law.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

The United States statute against bigamy, applicable to all territories, does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years and is not known to such person to be living; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved by decree of a competent court; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void by decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of the marriage contract.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Subsequent intermarriage of the parties bars a prosecution for seduction, under the act of February 10, 1887.

Illegitimate children become legitimate by the marriage of their parents, under the act of February 26, 1889.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages celebrated beyond the limits of this territory which are valid according to the laws of the country wherein they are celebrated or contracted are likewise valid in this territory, and therefore have the same force as if celebrated in accordance with the laws in force in this territory

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14 years of age, if such marriage took place without parental consent and was not followed by consummation or cohabitation after she had attained the age of 14 years. Chapter 22, Laws of 1887, amends the foregoing by making the age 16 years. Chapter 272, Laws of 1896, approved April 17, 1896, provides that "a marriage is void from the time its nullity is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction if either party thereto is under the age of legal consent," which is fixed at 18 years, but no reference is made to parental consent.

Prohibited degrees:

Chapter 8, title 1, article 1, section 3, of the Revised Statutes of 1881, provides that "marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, ascending and descending, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, are declared to be incestuous and wholly void. This section shall extend to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relatives."

The act of May 5, 1893, amended the foregoing by providing, in addition, that marriages between uncles and nieces, or aunts and nephews, were incestuous and wholly void.

The act of April 17, 1896, also provides that marriage is inces-

tuous and void, whether the relatives are legitimate or illegitimate, between either an ancestor and a descendant, or a brother and sister of either the half or the whole blood, or an uncle and niece, or an aunt and nephew.

Prohibited marriages:

The statutes prohibit the defendant in a divorce case on the ground of adultery against whom a decree has been pronounced from marrying again during the life of the plaintiff. The court in which such decree was rendered could modify the decree, so as to permit such marriage after five years, provided that the plaintiff had remarried.

The act of May 17, 1897, makes the same provision, except that it does not require that the plaintiff shall have remarried.

Void marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages under the age of consent, but such marriages are not voidable at suit of the party who was of the age of consent, nor where the parties freely cohabit after reaching such age; marriages to which either party is incapable of consenting from want of understanding; marriages, either party to which is physically incompetent; marriages in which consent is obtained by force, duress, or fraud. The word "duress" was added by the act of April 17, 1896, which also adds marriages when a former wife or husband is living, but such wife or husband has been absent for five successive years and not known to the other party to be living during that time.

These marriages are "void from the time" their "nullity is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Criminal marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages to which consent is obtained by menace, force, or duress; marriages by false personation.

Common law or contract marriages:

In chapter 8, title 1, article 1, section 19, Revised Statutes, 1881, it is provided as follows: "Nor shall the provisions of this article be construed to require the parties to any marriage, or any minister or magistrate to solemnize the same in the manner herein prescribed; but all lawful marriages contracted in the manner heretofore in use in this state shall be as valid as if this article had not been passed."

In chapter 272, Laws of 1896, approved April 17, 1896, it is provided that "this article does not require any marriage to be solemnized in the manner herein specified, and a lawful marriage contracted in the manner heretofore in use in this state, or in the manner and pursuant to the regulations of a religious society to which either party belongs, is as valid as if this article had not been enacted."

In chapter 339, Laws of 1901, in effect April 12, 1901, the foregoing is amended by omitting the words "this article does not require any marriage to be solemnized in the manner herein specified," and also the words "heretofore in use in this state, or." This act provides for a contract of marriage to be signed by the parties and witnesses, acknowledged, and recorded.

What marriages may be annulled:

A woman may maintain an action for annulment of a marriage contracted when she is under the age of 16 years, when there is no consent of her parent or guardian and no consummation or cohabitation after reaching the age of 16. Prior to February 21, 1887, the age was 14 years. Either party may maintain the action when, at the time of marriage, either party is under the age of consent, and there is no voluntary cohabitation after reaching that age; when either party has a former husband or wife living, the former marriage continuing in force; when either party is an idiot or lunatic; when the consent of one of the parties is obtained by force, duress, or fraud, and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation; where one of the parties is physically incapable, the incapacity being continuous and incurable.

License:

No provision.

By whom issued:

No provision.

Record of license:

No provision.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Under the Revised Statutes of 1881—

Ministers of the gospel and priests of every denomination.

Justices and judges of courts of record.

Judges of the county courts.

Justices of the peace.

Mayors, recorders, and aldermen of cities.

Quakers and Jews.

Indian marriages, by their "peacemakers" within their jurisdiction.

Chapter 77, Laws of 1887, passed February 22, 1887, amended the foregoing regarding ministers by substituting for the first above: "Ministers of the gospel or of legally incorporated religious congregations, and priests of every denomination."

Chapter 78, Laws of 1888, in effect March 26, 1888, amended the foregoing by the addition of the following to those authorized to solemnize marriage: The leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in the city of New York.

Chapter 415, Laws of 1889, in effect June 8, 1889, added the following to those authorized to solemnize marriage: Justices of the district courts and police justices in the city of New York.

Chapter 242, Laws of 1893, in effect March 29, 1893, amended chapter 415, Laws of 1889, by providing for solemnizing marriage by police justices in Brooklyn, as well as in New York.

Chapter 272, Laws of 1896, approved April 17, 1896, repeals the preceding statutes, and provides for solemnization by the following: A clergyman or minister of any religion, or the leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in the city of New York; a mayor, recorder, alderman, police justice, or police magistrate of a city; a justice or judge of a court of record, or of a municipal court; a justice of the peace, or a justice of a district court in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; a religious society to which either party belongs.

Chapter 339, Laws of 1901, in effect April 12, 1901, amended the foregoing by omitting the following: "A justice of a district court in the cities of New York and Brooklyn;" and by providing for marriage by contract, as follows:

"A written contract of marriage signed by both parties, and at least two witnesses who shall subscribe the same, stating the place of residence of each of the parties and witnesses and the date and place of marriage, and acknowledged by the parties and witnesses in the manner required for the acknowledgment of a conveyance of real estate to entitle the same to be recorded. Such contract shall be filed, within six months after its execution, in the office of the clerk of the town or city in which the marriage was solemnized."

Chapter 522, Laws of 1902, in effect April 10, 1902, amended chapter 272, Laws of 1896, regarding ministers, by providing for solemnization, as follows:

"A clergyman or minister of any religion, or the leader, or the assistant leader, of the Society for Ethical Culture in the city of New York."

Chapter 499, Laws of 1905, in effect May 17, 1905, amends the foregoing by providing for solemnization by "a clergyman or minister of any religion, or the leader, or the two assistant leaders, of the Society for Ethical Culture in the city of New York."

Character and form of solemnization:

The Revised Statutes, 1881, provided that when solemnized by a minister or priest, the ceremony of marriage should be according to the forms and customs of the church or society to which he belonged.

This provision is omitted in the act of April 17, 1896, and, whether solemnized by a clergyman or a magistrate, no particular form is required, except that the parties solemnly declare, in the presence of the magistrate and the attending witness or witnesses that they take each other as husband and wife. In every case there must be at least one witness, besides the minister or magistrate, present at the ceremony.

The person solemnizing a marriage must ascertain the names and residences of the parties and that they are of legal age and legally entitled to marry.

Marriages among Quakers or Jews are in the manner, and agreeably to the regulations, of their respective societies.

The act of April 17, 1896, omits all reference to Quakers or Jews, but declares any marriage valid if contracted in the manner and pursuant to the regulations of a religious society to which either party belongs.

Chapter 339, Laws of 1901, provides for marriage by written contract, as detailed under the title immediately preceding—"Who may solemnize marriage."

Marriage certificate:

Whenever a marriage is solemnized within this state by a minister or magistrate, he must furnish on request, to either party, a certificate thereof.

Record by person solemnizing:

The person solemnizing marriage must keep a record of all marriages performed by him.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must make return to the local board of health within thirty days after the marriage. Prior to the act of May 12, 1894, the return was made to the board of health or person designated by it.

The certificate of a marriage may be presented to the clerk of the city or town where it is solemnized within six months.

The act of April 12, 1901, providing for contract marriages, also requires the return of such marriages, within six months after the marriages, to the city or town clerk of the city or town in which the marriage takes place or in which either party resides at the time of the marriage, or when the contract is presented.

Record of return:

Return of marriage must be recorded by board of health.

If a certificate is presented within six months after solemnization to the town or city clerk, he must file and record it.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of the state bureau of vital statistics.

Fees:

The statute in effect in 1887 provided a fee of 25 cents for filing and entering a certificate of marriage.

The act of April 17, 1896, provides fees as follows: For solemnizing a marriage, including the certificate thereof, \$1; for filing and entering a certificate, 25 cents; for administering the oath and taking the examination required by that act, 50 cents for each person examined; certified copy of a certificate or entry, 10 cents.

The act of April 12, 1901, provides for a fee of 25 cents for filing and entering the marriage contract provided for by that act.

Penalties:

Every minister or magistrate who solemnizes a marriage where either of the parties, within his knowledge, is under the age of legal consent, or an idiot or lunatic, or to which, within his knowledge, any legal impediment exists, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

The provision of the Penal Code against bigamy does not extend to any person, by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife, by such marriage, has been absent for five successive years, without being known to such person within that time to be living and believed by such person to be dead; or whose husband or wife has been sentenced to imprisonment for life; or whose former marriage has been annulled or pronounced void. Neither is such a marriage void for bigamy.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

When an absolute divorce is granted the complainant may marry again during the lifetime of the defendant; but a defendant adjudged to be guilty of adultery can not marry again until the death of the complainant, unless the court in which the judgment of divorce is rendered modifies such judgment, which modification can only be made upon satisfactory proof that the complainant has remarried, that five years have elapsed since the decree of divorce was rendered, and that the conduct of the defendant since the dissolution of said marriage has been uniformly good.

The act of May 17, 1897, amends the foregoing by striking out the words "that the complainant has remarried."

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

The act of May 3, 1895, provides that "all illegitimate children whose parents have heretofore intermarried, or shall hereafter intermarry, shall thereby become legitimized and shall be considered legitimate for all purposes."

The act of April 12, 1901, provides that no marriage shall be deemed or adjudged to be invalid, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of authority in any person solemnizing the same, if consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they were lawfully joined in marriage.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

There were only three states—New Jersey, New York, and South Carolina—in which a marriage license was not a prerequisite to marriage, on December 31, 1906. In New Jersey such license was then required for the marriage of persons both of whom were nonresidents of the state.

The legislature of New York, at its session in 1907, passed an act providing for marriage licenses, which became effective January 1, 1908. This act is deemed of sufficient importance to have a synopsis presented herein, showing its effect upon the existing statutes. The act is entitled "An act to amend the domestic relations law by providing for marriage licenses," and it amends the foregoing New York digest, as follows:

Definitions:

No change.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No change.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Written consent of both parents or guardian must be given to the town or city clerk before he may issue license. If residents of the state, they must personally appear and execute the consent; if nonresidents, it must be executed, acknowledged, and certified.

Prohibited degrees:

No change.

Prohibited marriages:

No change.

Void marriages:

No change.

Voidable marriages:

No change.

Criminal marriages:

No change.

Common law or contract marriages:

The provisions of this act pertaining to the granting of the license before a marriage can be lawfully celebrated apply to all persons who assume the marriage relation by means of the contract marriage provided for in 1901.

What marriages may be annulled:

No change.

License:

License required. Each of the contracting parties must appear and sign and verify a statement or affidavit containing certain information.

By whom issued:

Town or city clerk of the town or city in which the female resides.
If the female, or both parties, be nonresident in the state, then from the town or city in which the marriage is to be performed.

Record of license:

Clerk must record and index all licenses issued; also all affidavits, statements, and consents.

Who may solemnize marriage:

The only change as to persons authorized is to provide for the solemnization by "other denominations having as such any peculiar mode of solemnizing marriages."

The provision for contract marriages is amended so as to require such contracts, in order to be valid, to be acknowledged before a judge of a court of record; and also to require the contract to be recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the marriage was solemnized, instead of in the office of the town or city clerk.

Character and form of solemnization:

No change.

Marriage certificate:

No provision.

Record by person solemnizing:

No provision.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license, with the attached certificate properly filled out, to the office of the town or city clerk who issued the same, on or before the 10th day of the month next succeeding the date of the solemnizing of the marriage.

On or before the 15th day of each month the town or city clerk must file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such town or city is situated the original of each affidavit, statement, consent, license, and certificate, which has been filed with or made before him during the preceding month.

Record of return:

Town or city clerk must record all returns of marriage made to him.

County clerk must record all returns from town and city clerks.

State registration:

No change.

Fees:

Fee for issuing license, \$1.

Penalties:

Fine of \$100 for knowingly issuing a license to persons not legally competent to marry, without first requiring such persons to make the affidavits and statements required by the act.

Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment not more than one year, for solemnizing a marriage without a marriage license, or with knowledge that either party is legally incompetent to contract matrimony.

Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for wilful neglect to make return of a marriage as provided.

Fine not exceeding \$100 for any violation of or failure to comply with the provisions of the act on the part of any town, city, or county clerk.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

No change.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

No change.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to render void by reason of a failure to procure a marriage license any marriage solemnized between persons of full age, nor to render void any marriage between minors or with a minor under the legal age of consent when the consent of parent or guardian has been given.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Authorities:

Code, 1883; Session Laws, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1895, 1899, 1901, 1905; Revision of 1905.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 16 years; females, 14 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 18 years; females, 18 years, if the minor resides with a father, mother, uncle, aunt, brother, elder sister, or at a school, or with a guardian.

Character of consent:

Written consent of the relation with whom the minor resides, or of the guardian, or of the person by whom he or she is placed at school, or of the person under whose custody or control he or she is, must be given to the register of deeds before a license may be issued.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriage is not permitted between persons nearer of kin than first cousins.

Whenever the degree of kinship is estimated with the view to ascertain the right of kinspeople to marry, the half blood is counted as the whole blood.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages between whites and negroes or Indians, or between whites and persons of negro or Indian descent to the third generation, inclusive.

From March 13, 1895, to March 6, 1905, remarriage after divorce under certain circumstances.

Void marriages:

Bigamous marriages, marriages between whites and persons of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. These are the only marriages that can be declared void after the birth of issue and the death of either of the parties.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages under the age of consent; marriages, either party to which is physically impotent; marriages which either party is incapable of contracting for want of will or understanding.

The amendment of March 7, 1887, adds marriages between a Croatan Indian and a person of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. These marriages may be declared void from the beginning by the court, but their validity can not be attacked after the birth of issue and the death of one of the parties.

Criminal marriages:

Marriage of a female under the age of 14 years; marriages of whites with negroes; bigamous marriages.

Common law or contract marriages:

The statute states that the consent of the parties expressed in the presence of each other and of an ordained minister or justice of the peace, followed by the declaration of the minister or justice that they are man and wife, is a valid marriage. The courts have held that solemnization is necessary to the validity of a marriage.

What marriages may be annulled:

Jurisdiction is given to the superior court to annul, on application of either party, any of the void or voidable marriages given above.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

Register of deeds or his deputy of the county in which the marriage is intended to take place.

Record of license:

Register must record the substance of all licenses issued. The original license must be filed and preserved.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ordained minister of any religious denomination.

Justice of the peace.

Quakers, or Friends.

Character and form of solemnization:

The consent of a male and a female person, who may lawfully marry, presently to take each other as husband and wife, freely, seriously, and plainly expressed by each in the presence of the other, and in the presence of an ordained minister of any religious denomination, or of a justice of the peace, and the consequent declaration by such minister or officer that such persons are man and wife, is a valid and sufficient marriage. When solemnized by Quakers, it must be according to the forms of such society.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must make return of same to the register of deeds of the county in which the license was issued within two months after such marriage. The return is in the form of a certificate, which is filled out and signed.

Record of return:

Register must record the substance of this certificate within ten days after such return is made. The original is filed and preserved.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, \$1, by the act of March 11, 1889.

Penalties:

If any register of deeds knowingly issues any license for marriage between any person of color and a white person; or if any clergyman, minister of the gospel, or justice of the peace knowingly marries any such person of color to a white person, the person so offending is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty, \$200 for knowingly or without reasonable inquiry issuing a license for the marriage of any two persons to which there is

any lawful impediment, or for the marriage of persons under age, without proper consent; or for marrying any couple without a marriage license; or for failure to make return of marriage to register of deeds within prescribed time; or for neglect or failure to record a license; or for neglect or failure to record a marriage return within ten days after such return is made.

In addition to the above penalty any minister or officer is guilty of a misdemeanor who solemnizes marriage without a license or fails to make return, within the proper time, of the license with the certificate duly filled out.

Fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, for obtaining a license for the marriage of persons under 18 years of age by misrepresentation or false pretenses.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person marrying a second time whose husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years last past, and was not known by such person to have been living within that time, nor to any person whose former marriage has been declared void by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Either party may marry again after a decree of absolute divorce, unless otherwise provided by law.

The act of March 13, 1895, provided that after a divorce granted for desertion the party guilty of the abandonment could not remarry during the life of the innocent spouse. The amendment of January 6, 1903, prohibited the remarriage within five years after the decree.

The act of March 6, 1905, repealed this provision.

The guilty husband could not marry during the life of the innocent wife in the case of a divorce obtained under the peculiar act of January 31, 1889.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Authorities:

Dakota Codes, 1885; Laws of 1890, 1891, 1897; Revised Codes, 1895, 1899, 1905.

Definition:

"Marriage is a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of making it is necessary. Consent alone will not constitute marriage; it must be followed by a solemnization, or by a mutual assumption of marital rights, duties, or obligations."

The foregoing was contained in the Dakota Codes, 1885. The act of March 20, 1890, repealing it contains the following definition only: "Marriage is a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties thereto is essential; but the marriage relation shall be entered into, maintained, annulled, or dissolved only as provided by law."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Under the Code of 1885, males, 18 years; females, 15 years.

The act of March 20, 1890, amended this and made the age for males 16 years and for females 13 years.

The act of March 9, 1891, made the age for males 18 years and for females 16 years.

The act of March 9, 1897, makes the age for males 18 years and for females 15 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

The Civil Code, 1885, stated no specific age below which parental consent was required. Section 54 of that code provided that a decree of nullity of marriage might be obtained in case the party in whose behalf it was sought was under the age of legal consent (by section 36 this age was 18 for males and 15 for females), and such marriage was contracted without the consent of his or her parents or guardian, or person having charge of him or her, unless after attaining the age of consent such party for any time freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.

The act of March 20, 1890, provides that such consent is necessary in case of a male under 21 years and a female under 18 years.

Character of consent:

The act of March 20, 1890, provides that consent must be given, either in person or by a certificate in writing, before the county judge may issue a marriage license. The certificate must be attested by two witnesses, one of whom must appear and make oath that he saw the parent or guardian sign such certificate.

Prohibited degrees:

The Code of 1885, section 38, provided that "marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews, and between cousins of the half as well as of the whole blood, are incestuous and void from the beginning, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate." Section 39 provided that "every marriage of a stepfather with a stepdaughter, or of a stepmother with a stepson, is illegal and void."

Section 3 of the act of March 20, 1890, provides that "marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, between uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, or cousins of the half as well as the whole blood, are declared to be incestuous and absolutely void. This section shall apply to illegitimate as well as legitimate children relations."

Section 2722 of the Revised Code of 1895 amends the foregoing by limiting the prohibition as to cousins to "cousins of the first degree of the half as well as the whole blood."

Prohibited marriages:

Under the Code of 1885, the marriage of the guilty party to a divorce for adultery during the life of the innocent party.

By the amendment of March 7, 1901, the marriage of either party to a divorce within three months after the decree.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages.

Voidable marriages:

Under the Code of 1885, until repealed by the Code of 1895, marriages were voidable where either party was incapable, from physical causes, of entering into the marriage state, or where the consent of either was obtained by force or fraud.

Criminal marriages:

Marriage of a woman induced by force, menace, or duress; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages by false impersonation.

Common law or contract marriages:

The Code of 1885, section 45, declared that "marriage must be solemnized, and recorded as provided in this article; but noncompliance with its provisions does not invalidate any lawful marriage."

Section 46 provided that persons married without solemnization must, for the purpose of authentication, jointly make written declaration of marriage substantially showing: The names, ages, and residences of the parties; the fact of the marriage; the time of the marriage; that the marriage has not been solemnized. If no record of the solemnization of a marriage theretofore contracted was known to exist, the parties might join in a written declaration of such marriage, substantially showing: The names, ages, and residences of the parties; the fact of marriage; that no record of such marriage was known to exist. Such declaration was subscribed by the parties and attested by at least three witnesses. Declarations of marriage were to be acknowledged and recorded in like manner as grants of real property.

The foregoing was repealed by the act of March 20, 1890.

What marriages may be annulled:

The district court is given jurisdiction to annul marriage for any of the following causes existing at the time of the marriage:

When either party is under the age of legal consent and there is no voluntary cohabitation after reaching such age.

When either party has a former husband or wife living, the former marriage continuing in force.

When either party is of unsound mind, unless such party, after coming to reason, freely cohabits with the other party as husband or wife.

When the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud, unless there is voluntary cohabitation after the marriage.

When either party is physically incapable of entering into the marriage state.

License:

The act of March 20, 1890, makes a license a prerequisite to marriage. Prior to that time no license was required.

By whom issued:

County judge of the county in which the ceremony is to be performed, or if such county is unorganized, the county to which it is attached for judicial purposes.

Record of license:

County judge must keep a marriage record book, in which he must keep a correct copy of all marriage licenses issued by him.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Section 45 of the Code of 1885 provided that marriages might be solemnized by the following persons: A justice of the supreme court; a judge of the probate court; minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination; justice of the peace; mayor; parties themselves (by joint declaration); in case of Indians, by the peacemakers, their agents, or superintendent of Indian affairs.

Section 7 of the act of March 20, 1890, provides for the solemnization of marriage by the following persons: Ordained ministers of the gospel and priests of every church throughout the state; all judges of courts of record within their respective jurisdictions; justices of the peace within their respective jurisdictions; Quakers, or Friends.

Section 13 of the same act provides that Indians contracting marriage according to the Indian custom and cohabiting as man and wife shall be deemed legally married.

Character and form of solemnization:

Section 47, Code of 1885, provided that the person solemnizing marriage must ascertain to his satisfaction the identity, names, and residences of the parties, and that they were of sufficient age to be capable of contracting marriage, together with the name and place of residence of the witness, or of two witnesses if more than one were present.

The act of March 20, 1890, repealed the foregoing. This act also provides that two witnesses are to be present and sign the certificate.

Section 46, Code of 1885, provided that no particular form for the ceremony of marriage was required, but the parties must declare in the presence of the person solemnizing the marriage and of at least one witness that they took each other as husband and wife. The act of March 20, 1890, repeals this section, but prescribes no particular form for the solemnization of marriage.

Marriage certificate:

Section 49, Code of 1885, provided that the person solemnizing a marriage must furnish to either party, on request, a certificate thereof. The act of March 20, 1890, repeals this section.

Record by person solemnizing:

Section 48, Code of 1885, provided that the person solemnizing a marriage must make a record of the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. The act of March 20, 1890, repeals this section.

Return of marriage:

By section 50 of the Code of 1885, it was provided that the certificate of marriage, furnished to the parties, might within six months after the marriage be filed with the clerk of the city or town where the marriage was solemnized, or with the register of deeds of such county. If the certificate was signed by a minister or priest it had to be certified by a magistrate.

Sections 9 and 10 of the act of March 20, 1890, provided that the person solemnizing a marriage should return the license, properly certified, to the county judge, within thirty days after the marriage.

Section 7 of the same act provided that the return should be made to the county auditor or county clerk.

The Code of 1895 provides for a return only to the county judge within thirty days.

Record of return:

Prior to March 20, 1890, the statutes provided that when a marriage was filed with the city or town clerk, or county register of deeds, such officer should record the same. Declarations of marriage were acknowledged and recorded as were grants of real property.

The act of March 20, 1890, provides only for the record of a marriage within thirty days by the county judge, notwithstanding the provision in a preceding section for the return to be made to the county auditor or county clerk.

Fees:

The act of March 20, 1890, provides a fee of \$1 for each license issued and for recording the marriage when returned.

Penalties:

The Code of 1885, repealed by the act of March 20, 1890, declared it to be a misdemeanor to knowingly solemnize marriage to which there was a legal impediment or the parties were of unsound mind or under age and no consent of parent or guardian was given.

The act of March 20, 1890, provided that whoever should contract a marriage, being within the prohibited degrees, and whoever should issue any license for or solemnize any such marriage knowingly, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, should be punished by imprisonment not to exceed six months or by a fine not to exceed \$500.

The same act provided a penalty of \$500 for neglect to record a copy of any license issued, or the return of marriage within thirty days after receiving the same, or for joining persons in marriage without a marriage license, or for failure to make return of marriage to the county judge.

It also provided a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, for attempting to join persons in marriage without being lawfully authorized to do so.

The Code of 1895, amending the above, imposes the following penalties:

Upon the county judge, a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, for signing or issuing a license except as prescribed by law, or for neglect to record a license or certificate within the proper time after return.

Upon persons authorized by law to solemnize marriage a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for solemnizing marriage before a license is produced, or for failure to execute the certificate or for failure to make due return of the license or certificate.

The punishment for solemnizing marriage without authority remains the same as under the laws of 1890, except that the minimum imprisonment is ninety days instead of three months.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Section 40, Code of 1885, provided that a subsequent marriage contracted by any person during the life of a former husband or wife was illegal and void, unless the former marriage had been annulled or dissolved, or unless such former husband or wife had been absent and not known to such person to be living for the space of five successive years immediately preceding such subsequent marriage, or was generally reputed and was believed by such person to be dead at the time such subsequent marriage was contracted. The act of March 20, 1890, provides that such marriage is illegal and void, unless the former marriage had been annulled or dissolved, or "unless such former husband or wife was absent and believed by such person to be dead for a period of five years immediately preceding."

The statute against bigamy does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife has been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living; nor to any person whose husband or wife has absented himself or herself from his wife or her husband and has been continually remaining without the United States for the space of five years together; nor to any person whose former marriage has been annulled or dis-

solved; nor to any person whose husband or wife by the former marriage has been imprisoned for life, by the Penal Code of 1877 as amended by the Code of 1899.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Section 64, Code of 1885, provided that when a divorce was granted for adultery, the innocent party might marry again during the life of the other; but the guilty party could not marry any person, except the innocent party, until the death of the other.

The act of March 7, 1901, amends the foregoing so as to read as follows:

"The effect of a judgment decreeing a divorce is to restore the parties to the state of unmarried persons, except that neither party to a divorce may marry within three months after the time such decree is granted."

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

The common law rules are given statutory expression as follows:

"Conditions imposing restraints upon marriage, except upon the marriage of a minor, or of the widow of the person by whom the condition is imposed, are void; but this does not affect limitations when the intent was not to forbid marriage, but only to give the use until marriage." "Every contract in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void."

Indians contracting marriage according to the Indian custom, and cohabiting as man and wife, are deemed legally married. Section 45, Code of 1885, provided that noncompliance with statutory regulations would not invalidate any lawful marriage. This section was repealed by the act of March 20, 1890.

The act of March 20, 1890, provided that any persons living together as man and wife within this state without being married should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

A child born before wedlock becomes legitimate by the subsequent marriage of its parents.

If the parties marry each other at any time before the conviction of the defendant, no prosecution shall take place for seduction, or if begun it shall be dismissed.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted outside of this state which are valid according to the laws of the state or country where contracted are valid in this state.

OHIO.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1880, 1886; Laws of 1889, 1893, 1898, 1904, 1906; Bates' Annotated Statutes, 1906.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Consent of parent or guardian must be given, in person or by a certificate in writing, to the probate judge before he may issue a license. If no license has been obtained, the person solemnizing marriage must obtain the consent of the parent or guardian, acknowledged in person or by written certificate, before he may solemnize the marriage. The certificate must be signed by the parent or guardian and attested by one or more creditable witnesses, one of whom must appear and identify it. A nonresident may forward the certificate under the act in effect January 1, 1899.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages between persons nearer of kin than second cousins are prohibited.

Prohibited marriages:

The statute declares that "male persons of the age of 18 years, and female persons of the age of 16 years, not nearer of kin than second cousins, and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage: * * *"

The act of April 15, 1904, provides that "no [marriage] license shall be granted where either of the parties, applicants therefor, is an habitual drunkard, epileptic imbecile or insane or who at the time of making application for said license is under the influence of any intoxicating liquor or drug."

Void marriages:

None so declared.

Voidable marriages:

None so declared.

Criminal marriages:

Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages.

What marriages may be annulled:

No provision.

License:

License required, unless notice or banns be published (in the presence of the congregation) on two different days of public worship; the first publication to be at least ten days previous to such marriage, within the county where the female resides.

By whom issued:

Probate judge of the county in which the woman resides.

Record of license:

No provision for record of license.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ordained minister of any religious society or congregation who has a license for that purpose.

Justice of the peace in his county.

Certain religious societies.

The superintendent of the institution for the deaf and dumb.

The act of April 5, 1889, adds, by amendment: Mayor of any city or incorporated village in any county in which such city or village may wholly or partly lie.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. If the marriage is of a minor without the authority of a license, the person solemnizing is required to ascertain that the banns have been duly published, and that parental consent has been obtained. When solemnized by religious societies, it must be according to the rules and regulations of their respective churches.

Minister to file his license:

Minister may produce to the probate judge of any county in which he officiates credentials of his being a regularly ordained minister of any religious society or congregation. He is then entitled to receive from said judge a license authorizing him to solemnize marriages within the state so long as he shall continue a regular minister in such society or congregation. He must produce the license thus obtained to the probate judge in every county in which he solemnizes any marriage, and the judge thereupon enters his name as a minister authorized to solemnize, and notes the county from which the license issued.

Return of marriage:

Persons solemnizing marriage were required to return a certificate thereof to the probate judge who issued the license within three months after the marriage.

The act of April 5, 1889, required the return to be made within three months to the probate judge of the county where the license was issued, or banns were published, or the marriage was solemnized.

The act in force January 1, 1899, requires the same return, but within thirty days. This act provides that "said license shall have printed upon it in prominent type the fact that unless the person solemnizing the marriage return a certificate thereof to the probate court within thirty days after performing the ceremony he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof may be punished by a fine of \$50. An envelope suitable for returning the certificate of marriage and addressed to the proper probate court shall be given with each license; * * *"

Record of return:

Probate judge must record all marriages duly returned to him.

OKLAHOMA.

Authorities:

Organic Act; Nebraska General Statutes; Acts of 1890, 1897, 1903, 1905; Statutes of 1893; Revised and Annotated Statutes, 1903. The territory of Oklahoma was organized May 2, 1890. The Nebraska General Statutes were made effective in the territory at the time of its organization.

The acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, herein referred to, constituting chapter 50, sections 1 to 21, inclusive, Statutes of 1890, were repealed by the act of February 26, 1897.

Definition:

Under the Nebraska General Statutes marriage is declared to be "a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of contracting is necessary."

Under the Oklahoma Statutes of 1890, passed by the first legislative assembly, marriage is declared to be "a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of making it is necessary. Consent alone will not constitute marriage; it must be followed by a solemnization, or by a mutual assumption of marital rights, duties, or obligations."

By the act of February 26, 1897, marriage is declared to be "a personal relation arising out of a civil contract to which the consent of parties legally competent of contracting and of entering into it is necessary, and the marriage relation shall only be entered into, maintained, or abrogated as provided by law."

State registration:

By the Revised Statutes of 1886, amended 1893 and 1902, the local boards and the "boards of health" may create a complete and accurate system of registration.

Marriage statistics are collected and the reports are published by the secretary of state.

Fees:

Fee for issuing license, recording the marriage return, and filing the necessary papers, 75 cents.

Penalties:

Penalty not exceeding \$1,000, forfeited to and for the use of the party aggrieved, for issuing marriage license contrary to the statute.

Fine of \$50 for failure to properly return a marriage to the probate judge within the proper time.

Until January 1, 1899, the same fine was imposed for neglect of the probate judge to record a return.

Prior to February 16, 1893: Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for solemnizing marriage "contrary to the true intent and meaning of this chapter."

By the act of that date the punishment is made a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment not more than six months for solemnizing marriage without a license or the publication of banns.

Fine of \$500 for attempting to solemnize a marriage when not lawfully authorized to do so. The amendment of February 16, 1893, adds imprisonment not more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose former husband or wife has been continually absent for five successive years next before such marriage without being known to such person to be living within that time.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The statute contains no special provision as to marriage after divorce. Such marriage is not forbidden, and in section 5695 of Bates' Annotated Statutes, 1904, it is provided that whenever a cause of divorce is proven to the satisfaction of the court it may pronounce the marriage contract dissolved and both of the parties released from the obligations thereof.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

When a man has by a woman one or more children and afterwards intermarries with her, such issue, if acknowledged by him as his child or children, is deemed legitimate.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

By the Nebraska General Statutes: Males, 18 years; females, 16 years. By the Statutes of 1890, passed by the first legislative assembly: Males, 18 years; females, 15 years. Same in act of February 26, 1897.

Age below which parental consent is required:

No age fixed prior to the act of February 26, 1897, which fixes it at 21 years for males and 18 years for females.

Character of consent:

The Nebraska General Statutes provided that the verbal or written consent of the parent or guardian must be given before license may be issued.

It was a misdemeanor to solemnize marriage between parties known to be under the age of consent, without the consent of the parent or guardian, under the Statutes of 1890.

The act of February 26, 1897, provides that the consent must be in writing before a license may issue.

Prohibited degrees:

Under the Nebraska General Statutes marriages were declared void where the parties stood in the relation to each other of parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, uncle and niece or aunt and nephew, whether legitimate or illegitimate children and relatives.

By the laws passed by the first legislative assembly in 1890 the prohibited degrees were as follows: "Marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews, and between cousins of the one-half as well as the whole blood are incestuous and void from the beginning, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate."

The same statute declared marriages between a stepfather and stepdaughter or stepmother and stepson to be illegal and void.

By the act of February 26, 1897, the following are the prohibited degrees: "Marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of any degree, of a stepfather with a stepdaughter, stepmother with a stepson, between uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews, between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, father-in-law and daughter-in-law, mother-in-law and son-in-law, and first cousins are declared to be incestuous, illegal, and void, and are expressly prohibited."

Prohibited marriages:

Under the Nebraska General Statutes marriage of the guilty party after divorce for adultery.

The act of February 26, 1897, prohibits marriage under the age of consent, marriage of whites with negroes, marriage within the prohibited degrees, and marriage without a license.

Void marriages:

By the Nebraska General Statutes: Marriage between a white person and quarter-blood negro; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot; marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.

By the acts of the legislative assembly, 1890: Bigamous marriages; marriages prohibited by law on account of consanguinity, affinity, or differences of color.

By the act of February 26, 1897, only marriages within the prohibited degrees are expressly declared void.

Voidable marriages:

The acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, provided that marriages entered into by persons physically incapable of entering the marriage state, and to which consent was obtained by fraud or force, were voidable.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages compelled by force, menace, or duress.

Common law or contract marriages:

Acts of the legislative assembly, 1890, provided that "marriage must be solemnized, authenticated, and recorded as provided in this article; but noncompliance with its provisions does not invalidate any lawful marriage." The same acts provided for the making and recording of marriage where there had been no solemnization or no record of it was known to exist.

The act of February 26, 1897, however, provides that no person shall enter into or contract the marriage relation, nor shall any person perform the ceremony of marriage, without a license, and that all marriages must be contracted by formal ceremony performed or solemnized as required by statute.

What marriages may be annulled:

By the acts of the legislative assembly of 1890 marriages could be annulled for any of the following causes existing at the time of marriage:

The party was under the age of consent, and consent of the parent or guardian had not been given; in the absence of cohabitation after reaching the age of consent.

A former husband or wife of either party was living and the former marriage continued in force.

Either party was of unsound mind; in the absence of cohabitation after coming to reason.

The consent of either party was obtained by force; in the absence of subsequent free cohabitation, or by fraud; in the absence of cohabitation after full knowledge of the fraud.

Continuing and apparently incurable physical incapacity.

The Code of Civil Procedure provides that when either party to a marriage is incapable, from want of age or understanding, of contracting a marriage it may be declared void by the district court.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

The organic act provided that clerks and deputy clerks of the United States court should have power to issue licenses.

The Nebraska General Statutes provided that the probate judge should issue licenses.

The acts of the legislative assembly, 1890, required no license.

The act of February 26, 1897, also gives this power to the probate judge.

Record of license:

The organic act, the Nebraska General Statutes, and the act of February 26, 1897, all provide for the record of all licenses issued. Under the last the record is not made until after the return.

Who may solemnize marriage:

The organic act provided that clerks and deputy clerks of the United States court should have power to solemnize marriage.

The Nebraska General Statutes provided for solemnization by the following: Preacher of the gospel, authorized by the usages of the church to which he belongs; judge; justice of the peace; religious society to which parties belonged.

The acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, provided for solemnization by the following: Minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination; justice of the supreme court; judge of probate court; justice of the peace; mayor; in case of Indians, by the peacemakers, their agents, or superintendent of Indian affairs.

The act of February 26, 1897, provides that marriage must be solemnized by one of the following: Duly ordained, licensed, or authorized preacher or minister of the gospel, priest, or other ecclesiastical dignitary of any denomination; justice of the supreme court; judge of a district or probate court; justice of the peace.

Character and form of solemnization:

The acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, provided that no particular form was required, but the parties must declare, in the presence of the person solemnizing the marriage, and of at least one witness, that they took each other as husband and wife.

Persons might also be married without a solemnization, by making a written declaration of marriage, substantially showing: The names, ages, and residences of the parties; the fact of the marriage; the time of the marriage; that the marriage has not been solemnized. Such declarations must be acknowledged and recorded in like manner as grants of real property.

The person solemnizing a marriage must ascertain to his satisfaction the identity of the parties, their real and full names and places of residence, that they were of the legal age of consent, and the name and place of residence of at least one witness.

The act of February 26, 1897, provides that all marriages must be contracted by a formal ceremony performed or solemnized in the presence of at least two adult, competent persons as witnesses, by some one of the persons legally authorized.

Marriage certificate:

The acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, provided that the person solemnizing marriage must furnish to either party, on request, a certificate thereof, signed by himself. The act of February 26, 1897, contains no such provision.

Record by person solemnizing:

The acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, provided that the person solemnizing marriage must keep a record of all marriages performed. The act of February 26, 1897, contains no such provision.

Return of marriage:

The organic act provided for the return of all marriages, by the person solemnizing, to the clerk.

The Nebraska General Statutes provided for the return of the license, properly indorsed, to the probate judge, within three months after the marriage.

The certificate provided for under the acts of the legislative assembly, 1890, might be filed, within six months, with the clerk of the city or town where the marriage was solemnized.

The act of February 26, 1897, provided for such return to the probate judge within thirty days from the date of the issuance of the license.

Record of return:

Clerk, or judge, must record all returns of marriage made to him.

When the certificate under the acts of the legislative assembly, 1890, was filed within the time fixed, the clerk must record it.

Fees:

By the act of March 12, 1897—

Fee for issuing marriage license, \$1.

Fee for recording marriage return, \$1.

Penalties:

Nebraska General Statutes imposed a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, for neglect to record marriage return; for neglect to make proper return of a marriage; for undertaking to join persons in marriage without being legally authorized to do so, or when knowing of any impediment to the marriage; for making a false return of a marriage, or a false record of a return.

By the acts of the legislative assembly, 1890, any minister or magistrate who solemnized marriage between parties under age without the proper consent, or when one of them was of unsound mind, or there was any legal impediment within his knowledge, was guilty of a misdemeanor.

The act of February 26, 1897, provides a penalty of a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both, for issuing marriage license contrary to the provisions of the statute; or for knowingly performing the marriage ceremony contrary to the provisions of the statute.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Nebraska General Statutes provided that the statute against bigamy should not extend to any person whose former husband or wife was continually and wilfully absent for the space of five years together and unheard from next before the time of the second marriage.

The acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, provide that the statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife by a former marriage has been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living, or has absented himself or herself and been continually remaining without the United States for a space of five years together; nor to any person whose husband

or wife by a former marriage has been sentenced to imprisonment for life; or whose former marriage has been annulled or declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

By the Nebraska General Statutes, it was bigamy for divorced parties to marry during the six months allowed for taking an appeal. Also the guilty party to a divorce granted for adultery could not marry during the life of the innocent party.

The acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, provided that the divorce of one party should fully dissolve the marriage contract as to both. By a further provision it was made unlawful for either party, where service was by publication, to marry during the two years allowed for opening the decree.

The statutes of 1893 provide that it is unlawful for either party to a divorce suit to marry any other person within six months from the date of the decree of divorce, and if an appeal be taken from the decree, it is unlawful for either party to marry any other person until the expiration of thirty days from the day on which final judgment is rendered on such appeal.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Every contract in restraint of the marriage of any person other than a minor is void.

In case of seduction the subsequent marriage of the parties is a defense to a prosecution.

A child born before wedlock becomes legitimate by the subsequent marriage of its parents.

The above have been in force since the acts of the legislative assembly, 1890.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without this territory or state, valid in the state, territory, or country where entered into are valid in all the courts of this territory or state.

Statutory provisions regarding Indian marriages:

"Indians contracting marriage according to the Indian custom, and cohabiting as husband and wife, are lawfully married."

The legislative assembly, on March 12, 1897, passed an act concerning Indian marriages, making the following provisions: "On the approval of this act, all Indians who have taken allotments of land in severalty, and who have their homes in this territory, and who are living together as husband and wife, and who have before that date been married according to the Indian custom, are hereby declared to be lawfully married. After the passage of this act marriages among Indians, or among their descendants, according to the Indian custom, shall be unlawful. On and after the approval of this act, such Indians and their descendants shall procure marriage licenses in the same county and have their marriages solemnized by the same persons, and returns thereof made in the same manner as is provided by the laws of this territory for the making of marriage contracts by other persons."

OREGON.

Authorities:

Hill's Annotated Laws, 1887; Laws of 1893, 1901, 1903; Bellinger & Cotton's Codes and Statutes, 1902.

Definition:

Marriage is a civil contract.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 15 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years. If either party has no parent or guardian resident within this state, and the female has resided within the county where the license is applied for for the period of six months next preceding such application, the license may issue, if otherwise proper, without parental consent.

Character of consent:

Written consent of parent or guardian must be given to the county clerk before he may issue license.

Prohibited degrees:

By the statute in force in 1887 marriage was prohibited between parties nearer of kin than first cousins, whether of the whole or the half blood, computing by the rules of the civil law.

The act of February 20, 1893, provided that marriages were prohibited between first cousins or relatives nearer of kin, whether of the whole or the half blood, computing by the rules of the civil law.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. The

statute in force in 1887 prohibited marriages between whites and negroes, or persons of one-fourth or more negro blood. The act of February 20, 1893, amends the foregoing by prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes or Mongolians, or persons of one-fourth or more negro or Mongolian blood.

Void marriages:

All marriages which are prohibited by law on account of consanguinity between the parties, or on account of either party having a former husband or wife then living; marriages between a white person and a person having one-fourth or more negro, Chinese, or Kanaka blood, or more than one-half Indian blood.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages where either party is incapable of contracting or consenting for want of legal age or sufficient understanding; or when the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud. Such marriages are voidable only at suit of party laboring under disability, or upon whom force or fraud is practiced, and not by such person if the parties freely cohabit after arriving at legal age, or acquiring sufficient understanding, or being restored to reason, freed from the force, or having discovered the fraud.

Criminal marriages:

The void marriages given above, and marriage of a female under 16 years without parents' consent.

What marriages may be annulled:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with persons of one-fourth or more negro, or, by the act of February 20, 1893, Mongolian blood; marriages where either party is incapable of assenting, for want of legal age or sufficient understanding; marriages obtained by force or fraud.

Such marriages can also be declared valid.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county in which the female resides. Affidavit of some other person than applicant showing the legality of the marriage required before issuance of license.

Record of license:

Clerk must record a memorandum in the marriage book before the license is issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister or priest of any church or congregation in the state, anywhere within the state.
Judicial officer of the state, anywhere within his jurisdiction.
Certain religious organizations or congregations.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form is required, except that the parties thereto must assent or declare in the presence of the minister, priest, or judicial officer solemnizing the same, and in the presence of at least two attending witnesses, that they take each other to be husband and wife.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must give to each of the parties thereto, if required, a certificate thereof.

Record by person solemnizing:

The person solemnizing marriage is authorized to retain the license in his possession.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage or the person presiding or officiating in religious congregations must make and deliver to the

county clerk of the county where the marriage takes place a certificate of the same within one month after the marriage.

The act approved February 17, 1903, provides for such return not only to the clerk of the county where the marriage takes place, but also of the county from which the license is issued, if they are not the same.

Record of return:

Clerk must file and record all certificates returned to him.

Fees:

Fee to clerk for making and issuing a marriage license, registering the same, filing, recording, and indexing marriage certificate, \$2; in some counties, \$2.50.

The act of February 18, 1903, makes the fee \$3 for making, issuing, and registering the license.

Penalties:

Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in penitentiary or county jail not more than one year, for issuing a marriage license contrary to the provisions of the statutes.

Imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year and a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, for knowingly issuing a license to or attempting to solemnize marriage between persons forbidden to marry because of difference in race.

Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for every five days of neglect or refusal to make proper return of a marriage to the county clerk.

Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in penitentiary or county jail not more than one year, for undertaking to join persons in marriage without being lawfully authorized to do so, or for solemnizing a marriage contrary to the provisions of the statute.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife has voluntarily withdrawn and remained absent from such person for the period of seven years together, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

A decree declaring a marriage void or dissolved at the suit or claim of either party has the effect to terminate such marriage as to both parties, except that neither party is capable of contracting marriage with a third person, and if he or she does so contract, is liable therefor as if such decree had not been given, until after the suit has been heard and determined on appeal, and if no appeal be taken until after the expiration of the period (six months) allowed by this code to take such appeal.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Illegitimate children become legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents with each other.

Subsequent marriage of the parties is a bar to a prosecution for seduction.

A marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a minister or priest of any church or congregation of this state, or any judicial officer thereof, is not void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of power or authority in such person if such person was acting at the time in the office or the capacity of a person authorized to solemnize marriage, and if such marriage be consummated with a belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Authorities:

Purdon's Digest, 1883, 1894, 1903; Laws of 1885, 1893, 1895, 1901, 1903, 1905.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 21 years.

Character of consent:

Consent of the parent or guardian must be given, either personally or by certificate in writing, to the clerk before he may issue license. If in writing, it must be attested by two adult witnesses and the signature of the parent or guardian acknowledged before a notary or other proper officer.

Prohibited degrees:

A man may not marry his mother, father's sister, mother's sister, sister, daughter, granddaughter, father's wife, son's wife, son's daughter, wife's daughter, daughter of wife's son or daughter.

A woman may not marry her father, father's brother, mother's brother, brother, son, grandson, mother's husband, daughter's husband, husband's son, son of her husband's son or daughter.

By the act effective January 1, 1902, marriage is prohibited between persons who are of kin of the degree of first cousins.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage of the guilty party after a divorce for adultery.

Void marriages:

Bigamous marriages.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

Common law or contract marriages:

The statutes permit solemnization of marriage by the parties themselves, but a certificate and two witnesses are required.

The courts recognize the common law marriage without even these formalities.

What marriages may be annulled:

Bigamous marriages.

After hearing any cause for divorce the courts may decree the divorce or that the marriage is null and void.

License:

License required. Marriages are also permitted upon publication of banns.

By whom issued:

Clerk of the orphans' court in the county where the marriage is performed.

The act of May 1, 1893, provides that license may issue either from the county where the marriage is performed, or the county in which either party resides; that one or both of the parties must be identified to the satisfaction of the clerk; and the license shall authorize the ceremony to be performed in any county in the state.

The parties may solemnize their marriage themselves by obtaining from the clerk of the orphans' court a formal declaration of their right to do so instead of a license.

The clerk must examine the parties as to the legality of the proposed marriage before issuing license, or the parties may be examined by a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace of the township, ward, or county wherein either resides, and the county wherein license is desired, the examination to be forwarded by such officer to the clerk.

Record of license:

Clerk must record all licenses issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

The statutes do not contain any specific provisions directly authorizing or restricting the right to solemnize marriage to any particular persons or officers. The act effective October 1, 1885, contains a provision for the solemnization of marriage by the parties themselves. The form of marriage license prescribed in the same act is addressed to "any minister of the gospel, justice of the peace, or other officers, or persons authorized by law to solemnize marriage," and is signed "minister of the gospel, justice of the peace, or alderman." Section 18, page 1297, of Purdon's Digest, 1894, begins as follows: "Any

judge, justice, or clergyman who shall perform the marriage ceremony, * * *."

Provision is made for the solemnization of marriage by a religious society to which the parties belong.

Character and form of solemnization:

The statute requiring twelve witnesses at any marriage ceremony has never been expressly repealed, but is obsolete in practice.

Two witnesses are required in case of a marriage solemnized by the parties themselves.

No special form of solemnization is prescribed. The parties must declare that they take each other as husband and wife.

Marriage certificate:

There are two certificates attached to the license. Person solemnizing marriage must give to the persons married the one marked original.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the certificate, marked duplicate, duly signed, to the clerk of the orphans' court within thirty days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Clerk must record all certificates of marriage duly returned to him.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of the state board of health and the local health officers.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, 50 cents.

Penalties:

Penalty of \$50 for neglect or refusal of any person having marriage records to give a transcript of the record upon payment or tender of the fee.

Fine of \$50 for solemnizing marriage when either party is intoxicated.

The digest of 1883 contains provision for fines of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for violation or neglect of the provisions for record and return of vital statistics.

The act of June 23, 1885, amended May 23, 1887, provides for the following penalties:

Penalty not exceeding \$1,000 for signing or issuing a marriage license contrary to the statutes or for making a false return.

Fine of \$50 for neglect or refusal to make return of a marriage within the proper time or to record a return when made.

Fine of \$100 for solemnizing marriage without a license.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person who marries again upon any false rumor, in appearance well-founded, of the death of the former husband or wife, when such husband or wife has been absent for two whole years.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

After an absolute divorce has been granted the parties are at liberty to marry again in the like manner as if they had never been married. But when a divorce is granted on the ground of adultery the husband or wife who has been guilty of the crime can not marry the person with whom the crime was committed during the life of the former wife or husband.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

In any and every case where the father and mother of an illegitimate child or children enter into the bonds of lawful wedlock and cohabit, such child or children become legitimated and enjoy all the rights and privileges as if they had been born during the wedlock of their parents.

The old marriage act of 1700 declares that "all marriages not forbidden by the law of God shall be encouraged; * * *."

RHODE ISLAND.

Authorities:

Public Statutes, 1882; Laws of 1889, 1894, 1895, 1898, 1899, 1902; General Laws, 1896.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

The only provision is in the statute against bigamy, which does not extend to any person whose former marriage was contracted

when the man was less than 14 and the woman less than 12 years of age.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Consent is required in the case of "any minor or person under guardianship."

Character of consent:

Written consent of parent or guardian must be given to clerk before he may issue license.

The act of February 27, 1895, provides that license may be issued to a person over 18 years of age who has no parent or guardian competent to act.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, daughter, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, stepmother, grandfather's wife, son's wife, son's son's wife, daughter's son's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's son's daughter, wife's daughter's daughter, sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, mother's sister.

No woman shall marry her father, grandfather, son, son's son, daughter's son, stepfather, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's son's son, husband's daughter's son, brother, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, mother's brother.

These prohibitions do not extend to or in any way affect any marriage solemnized among the Jews within the degrees of affinity or consanguinity allowed by their religion.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages when either party is an idiot or lunatic.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees.

What marriages may be annulled:

Divorces are decreed in the case of any marriage originally void or voidable by law or in case either party is civilly dead or dead by presumption of law.

License:

License or "certificate" required.

By whom issued:

Town or city clerk. In Providence by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths.

License to be issued from the town or city in which the parties respectively reside, or if not residents of the state, from the town or city in which the marriage is to be solemnized.

Record of license:

The information contained in the license is recorded.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ordained minister or elder of any religious denomination who shall be domiciled in the state, and who, under the provision contained in the General Laws of 1896, is properly registered. In the General Laws the word "ordained" is omitted.

Justice of the supreme court.

Wardens of the town of New Shoreham in said town.

Quakers or Friends and Jews.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form prescribed, except that the marriage must be in the presence of at least two witnesses besides the minister, elder, or magistrate officiating.

When solemnized by Quakers or Friends it must be in the manner and form used and practiced in their societies, and when by Jews it must be according to their rites and ceremonies.

If any person has any lawful objection to the marriage of any two persons, he may state the same in writing, under his hand, to the minister, elder, or magistrate about to solemnize the same, whereupon such minister, elder, or magistrate shall proceed no further in such marriage until such lawful objection be removed.

Minister to file his license:

Public Statutes, 1882, required every clergyman or clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends to register his name and residence with the clerk of the town of his residence.

General Laws, 1896, authorize solemnization by any minister or

elder of any religious organization only when he has registered and obtained a license upon payment of a fee of \$1.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must make and keep a record of all marriages so solemnized.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license or "certificate," properly certified, to the clerk or registrar on or before the second Monday of every month.

Record of return:

Clerk must record all marriages duly returned to him.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of the state board of health, through certified annual returns by the town clerks.

Fees:

Under Public Statutes, 1882, fee for issuing marriage license was 25 cents.

The act of February 27, 1895, makes the fee \$1, except that when the parties live in different towns or cities the fee shall be 50 cents in each town or city, by the amendment of May 6, 1898, which also provides a fee of 25 cents, payable to the person solemnizing marriage upon his making return thereof.

By the act of May 4, 1894, fee for recording return of marriage, 20 cents.

Penalties:

Fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for marrying persons without a marriage license, or when objection had been made and the impediment has not been removed.

Fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for knowingly marrying persons either of whom has a husband or wife living.

Fine not exceeding \$20 for neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties imposed by the statutes providing for the record and return of vital statistics. The amendment of April 25, 1889, places a minimum fine of \$2.

Public Statutes, 1882, provided a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for failure of the parties to a marriage by the Quakers or Jews to make the return.

General Laws, 1896, provide for a fine, not exceeding \$100, upon any person authorized to perform marriage for failure to perform any of the duties imposed by the statutes and a fine of \$500 for solemnizing marriage without authority.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife continually remains without the limits of this state for the space of seven years together, the party being married after the expiration of said seven years, not knowing the other to be living within that time; nor to any person by reason of any former or prior marriage contracted while the male was less than 14 years and the female less than 12 years of age.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The act in effect July 1, 1902, provides that "after final decree for divorce from the bond of marriage either party may marry again; but no decree for such divorce shall become final and operative until six months after the trial and decision."

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

General Laws, 1896, provide that no marriage solemnized before a person professing to have a license to join persons in marriage as required by law, or professing to be a justice of the supreme court or a warden of the town of New Shoreham, or solemnized in the Society of Friends or among persons professing the Jewish religion according to their respective rites and ceremonies, shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected by want of jurisdiction or authority in such person or society nor by reason of noncompliance with any of the requirements of the statute, if the marriage is in other respects lawful and has been performed with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Authorities:

General Statutes, 1882; Laws, 1905; Code of 1902.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

No specific age given.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, daughter, granddaughter, stepmother, sister, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, or mother's sister.

No woman shall marry her father, grandfather, son, grandson, stepfather, brother, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, granddaughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's grandson, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, or mother's brother.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of idiots and lunatics.

Void marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with Indians, negroes, mulattoes, mestizos, or half-breeds. The courts have held the marriage of an insane person void.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of a female under the age of 16 years, by abduction; marriages of whites with Indians, negroes, mulattoes, mestizos, or half-breeds.

What marriages may be annulled:

The court of common pleas has jurisdiction to declare contracts of marriage void for want of consent of either party or for any other cause going to show that, at the time the supposed contract was made, it was not a contract; if such contract is not consummated.

Marriages may be affirmed when doubted or denied.

License:

No provision.

By whom issued:

No provision.

Record of license:

No provision.

Who may solemnize marriage:

The statutes do not contain any specific provisions as to what persons are authorized to solemnize marriages. The only reference to this matter is in section 2034, General Statutes, 1882, and section 293, Criminal Code, 1902, which provides a penalty for the solemnization of marriage between white and colored persons by "any clergyman, minister of the gospel, magistrate, or other person authorized by law to perform the marriage ceremony."

Character and form of solemnization:

No provision.

Return of marriage:

No provision.

Record of return:

No provision.

Penalties:

Fine of not less than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than twelve months, or both, for knowingly solemnizing a marriage prohibited because of race.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

All marriages contracted while either of the parties has a former wife or husband living are void; but this section does not extend to a person whose husband or wife is absent for the space of seven years, the one not knowing the other to be living during that time.

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person situated as described in the foregoing paragraph, nor to any person whose former husband or wife has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, or continually remains beyond the jurisdiction for seven years together; nor to persons married under the age of consent or whose former marriage has been annulled.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

The act of February 22, 1905, provides that in case of seduction, if the defendant in the action marries the female seduced, either before or after conviction, further proceedings are stayed.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Authorities:

Dakota Codes, 1885; Revised Code, 1903; Laws of 1890.

Definition:

Marriage is a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of making it is necessary. Consent alone will not constitute marriage; it must be followed by a solemnization, or by a mutual assumption of marital rights, duties, or obligations.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 15 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

The Civil Code, 1885, stated no specific age below which parental consent was required. Section 54 of that code provided that a decree of nullity of marriage might be obtained in case the party in whose behalf it was sought was under the age of legal consent (by section 36, this age was 18 for males and 15 for females), and such marriage was contracted without consent of his or her parents or guardian, or person having charge of him or her, unless after attaining the age of consent such party for any time freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.

The act of February 10, 1890, provides that parental consent is necessary if either party is a minor; that is, a male under 21 years or a female under 18 years.

Character of consent:

The act of February 10, 1890, provides for consent to be given to the clerk before he may issue a marriage license. The consent

must be filed after being acknowledged or proved genuine and a memorandum of such facts recorded.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews, and between cousins of the half as well as the whole blood, are incestuous and void from the beginning, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate. Every marriage of a stepfather with a stepdaughter or of a stepmother with a stepson is declared to be illegal and void.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriage of the guilty party to a divorce for adultery during the life of the innocent party.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud, or if either party is physically incapable of entering into the marriage state.

Criminal marriages:

Marriage of a female induced by force, menace, or duress; marriages induced by false personation; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages.

Common law or contract marriages:

"Marriage must be solemnized, authenticated, and recorded as

provided in this article; but noncompliance with its provisions does not invalidate any lawful marriage."

Persons married without solemnization must, for the purpose of authentication, jointly make written declaration of marriage, substantially showing the names, ages, and residences of the parties; the fact of the marriage; the time of the marriage; that the marriage has not been solemnized.

If no record of the solemnization of a marriage contracted be known to exist, the parties may join in a written declaration of such marriage, substantially showing the names, ages, and residences of the parties; the fact of marriage; that no record of such marriage is known to exist.

Declarations of marriage must be subscribed by the parties and attested by at least three witnesses, and must be acknowledged and recorded in like manner as grants of real property.

What marriages may be annulled:

The circuit (formerly the district) court is given jurisdiction to annul marriage for any of the following causes existing at the time of marriage:

When either party is under the age of legal consent and there is no voluntary cohabitation after reaching such age; when either party has a former husband or wife living, the former marriage continuing in force; when either party is of unsound mind; unless such party, after coming to reason, freely cohabits with the other party as husband or wife; when the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud, unless there is voluntary cohabitation subsequent to the marriage; and when either party is physically incapable of entering into the marriage state.

License:

The act of February 10, 1890, makes license a prerequisite to marriage. License was not required prior to that time.

By whom issued:

Clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein the marriage is to be solemnized.

Record of license:

Clerk must make record of all licenses issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination.

Judge of supreme or probate court.

Justice of the peace.

Mayor.

Parties themselves (by joint declaration).

In case of Indians, by the peacemakers, their agents, or superintendent of Indian affairs.

The act of February 10, 1890, makes reference to marriages in accordance with the creed or custom of any sect or denomination to which the parties belong.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form for the ceremony of marriage is required.

Under the Dakota Code, 1885, the parties were required to declare in the presence of the person solemnizing the marriage, and of at least one witness, that they took each other as husband and wife. This provision does not appear in the Revised Codes, 1903.

The person solemnizing marriage must ascertain to his satisfaction the identity, names, and residences of the parties, and that they are of sufficient age to be capable of contracting marriage, together with the name and residence of the witness, or two witnesses, if more than one are present.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must furnish to either party, on request, a certificate thereof.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must keep a record of the same.

Return of marriage:

Prior to February 10, 1890, the statute provided that the certificate furnished to the parties by the person solemnizing a marriage might be filed with the town or city clerk or county register of deeds within six months after the marriage. If

this certificate was signed by a minister or priest, it had to be certified by a magistrate.

The act of February 10, 1890, provides that the person solemnizing marriage shall make return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court within thirty days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Declaration of marriage must be acknowledged and recorded as are grants of real property, and by section 58 of the Revised Codes of 1903 may be filed with the clerk of the circuit court where the parties reside, and when filed must be recorded.

Prior to February 10, 1890, it was the duty of the town or city clerk, or county register of deeds, to record all marriages which might be returned to him.

The act of February 10, 1890, imposed similar duty upon the clerk of the circuit court.

State registration:

Act of 1905 provides for it under direction of superintendent of census and vital statistics.

Fees:

The act of February 10, 1890, provides a fee of \$1 for issuing a marriage license and recording the return.

Penalties:

It is a misdemeanor to solemnize marriage, knowing that the parties are under age, without the consent of the parents or guardian, or knowing that they are of unsound mind or that a legal impediment exists.

Act of February 10, 1890, provides that if the clerk issues a license contrary to the provisions of the statute, he is guilty of a misdemeanor; and if a marriage is solemnized without such license being procured, the parties so married and all persons aiding in such marriage are likewise guilty of a misdemeanor.

The same act imposes a fine not exceeding \$50 for neglect to make proper return of a marriage to the clerk of the circuit court.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

A subsequent marriage contracted by any person during the life of a former husband or wife is illegal and void, unless the former marriage has been annulled or dissolved, or unless such former husband or wife is absent and not known to such person to be living for the space of five successive years immediately preceding such subsequent marriage, or is generally reputed and believed by such person to be dead at the time such subsequent marriage is contracted.

The statute against bigamy does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife is absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living; nor to any person whose spouse absents himself or herself and continually remains without the United States for the space of five years together; nor to any person whose former marriage has been dissolved or annulled; nor to any person whose spouse has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

When a divorce is granted for adultery the innocent party may marry again during the life of the other; but the guilty party can not marry any person, except the innocent party, until the death of the other.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Indians contracting marriage according to the Indian custom and cohabiting as man and wife are deemed legally married. Noncompliance with statutory regulations does not invalidate any lawful marriage.

A child born before wedlock becomes legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents. The subsequent marriage of the parties is a defense to a prosecution for seduction.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriages contracted without the state which are valid according to the laws of the state or country where contracted are valid in this state. This provision from the Code of 1885 does not appear in the Revised Code of 1903.

TENNESSEE.

Authorities:

Code, 1884; Laws of 1889, 1899; Code, 1896; Supplement to Code, 1897-1903.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

By the act in effect March 27, 1899, it is provided that no marriage license shall be issued to any person under 16 years of age, unless by written consent signed by the parent or guardian. Prior to this date the statute contained no provision regarding parental consent.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriage can not be contracted with a lineal ancestor or descendant, nor the lineal ancestor or descendant of either parent, nor the child of a grandparent, nor the lineal descendants of husband or wife, as the case may be, nor the husband or wife of a parent or lineal descendant.

The statute against incest, section 6757 of the Code of 1896, specifies the persons within the prohibited degrees in more detail.

Prohibited marriages:

Person guilty of adultery is prohibited from marrying the person with whom the crime was committed during the life of the former spouse.

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites with negroes, mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation, inclusive; bigamous marriages.

Void marriages:

The statutes declare that the three prohibited marriages given last above can not be contracted, but do not expressly declare them void. The courts have held bigamous marriages absolutely void.

Criminal marriages:

Marriage of a female compelled by force, menace, or duress; marriages of whites with negroes or descendants of negroes to the third generation; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages.

What marriages may be annulled:

Divorces are granted for causes which would support a decree of nullity, and it is expressly provided that if, upon hearing an application for divorce, the court is satisfied that the libellant is entitled to relief, it may be granted either by pronouncing the marriage null and void from the beginning, or by dissolving it forever and freeing each party from the obligation thereof, or by separation for a limited time.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county where the female resides or where the marriage is solemnized. The applicant must give bond to the state in the sum of \$1,250, conditioned that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage for which the license is desired.

Record of license:

The clerk must register in a well-bound book the names of the parties and the date of the issuance of the license.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1879; Laws of 1887, 1889, 1891, 1899; Sayles' Civil Statutes, 1894, 1897, and Supplement, 1897-1904; Willson's Criminal Statutes, 1896, and Supplement, 1897-1904.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 16 years; females, 14 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Clerk must have consent of parent or guardian before he may issue license.

Who may solemnize marriage:

All regular ministers of the gospel of any denomination, and Jewish rabbis, having the care of souls.

Judge and chancellor.

Justice of the peace.

By the act of March 27, 1889, the following additional persons are authorized to solemnize marriage: The governor, speaker of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives in the state.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. The parties must respectively declare, in the presence of the minister or officer, that they accept each other as man and wife.

Return of marriage:

The county clerk must indorse on or append to the license the form of the return as required by law.

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license, with the return properly signed, to the county clerk within six months after the marriage.

Record of return:

The clerk must copy the return immediately under or opposite the record of the license. The original license and return must be filed and retained.

Fees:

Fee to clerk for marriage bond and license, registering the same, and the return on license, 50 cents.

Penalties:

Penalty of \$500 for the use of the person suing, for issuing a marriage license "to persons incapable thereof."

Same penalty for knowingly joining persons in marriage who are not capable thereof.

In both these cases the party violating the provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The act of March 27, 1899, requiring consent to the issue of a license to persons under the age of 16 years, provides that any clerk or deputy clerk who violates the provisions and every person fraudulently signing or using any false document purporting to be the required consent, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

A second marriage can not be contracted before the dissolution of the first. But the first is regarded as dissolved for this purpose if either party has been absent five years and is not known to the other to be living.

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife continually remains beyond the limits of the United States, or absents himself or herself from the other, without the knowledge of the party remarrying that the other is living, for the space of five years together, or who has good reason to believe such former husband or wife to be dead.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

When a marriage is absolutely annulled, the parties are severally at liberty to marry again; but a defendant who has been guilty of adultery can not marry the person with whom the crime was committed during the life of the former husband or wife.

TEXAS.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, his father's sister or half-sister, his mother's sister or half-sister, his daughter, or the daughter of his father, mother, brother, or sister, or of his half-brother or half-sister, the daughter of his son or daughter, his father's widow, his son's widow, his wife's daughter, or the daughter of his wife's son or daughter.

No woman shall marry her father, her father's brother or half-brother, her mother's brother or half-brother, her own brother or half-brother, her son, the son of her brother or sister, or of her half-brother or half-sister, the son of her son or daughter, her

mother's husband after the death of her mother, her daughter's husband after the death of her daughter, her husband's son, the son of her husband's son or daughter.

Such marriages are declared to be incestuous.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between persons of European blood or their descendants and Africans or the descendants of Africans.

In section 2959, Revised Civil Statutes, 1895, the word European in the foregoing is changed to Caucasian.

Void marriages:

Marriages between persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants and Africans or the descendants of Africans.

Criminal marriages:

The prohibited marriages given above; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by abduction.

What marriages may be annulled:

The district court has power to hear and determine suits for the dissolution of marriage where the causes alleged are natural or incurable impotency of body in either party at the time of marriage, or for any other impediment that renders such contract void, and has power and authority to decree the marriage to be null and void.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk.

Record of license:

Clerk must record all licenses issued in a book kept for that purpose.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Regular licensed or ordained minister of the gospel.

Judge of the district or county court.

Justices of the peace of the several counties.

The act of March 29, 1889, adds Jewish rabbi to the above.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must indorse the same on the license and return it to the county clerk of the county whence license issued, within sixty days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Clerk must record all marriages duly returned to him.

Fees:

Fee to county clerk, for issuing marriage license, \$1; for recording each marriage license and return, 50 cents.

It is doubted if the acts of 1897, S. S., page 5, section 22, affect this provision.

Penalties:

Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for issuing a license to a male under the age of 21 years or a female under the age of 18 years, without the consent of the parent or guardian.

By the act of June 5, 1899, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for solemnizing marriage without a license having first issued as required by law.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife continually remains out of the state or voluntarily withdraws from the other and remains absent for five years, the person marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Provisions against bigamy do not extend to any person who is legally divorced.

After a decree of divorce has been granted, either party may marry again.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

When a man, having by a woman a child or children, afterwards intermarries with such woman, such child or children, if recognized by him, are thereby legitimated and made capable of inheriting his estate.

In case of seduction, if the parties marry each other at any time before the conviction of the defendant, or if the defendant in good faith offer to marry the female seduced, no prosecution takes place, or if begun, it is dismissed.

UTAH.

Authorities:

Compiled Laws, 1888; Laws of 1888, 1890, 1892, 1897, 1903; Revised Statutes, 1898.

The Compiled Laws of 1888 are treated, in the classification below, as containing the statutes in force in the territory at the beginning of the period under consideration.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 14 years; females, 12 years. The act of March 11, 1897, makes the age 16 years for males and 14 years for females.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Consent of parent or guardian must be given, either personally or in writing by a signed certificate, to clerk before he may issue license. The certificate must be attested by two or more witnesses and must be proved by the oath of one of them.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews, or between any persons related to each other within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity, computed according to the rules of civil law, are incestuous and void from the beginning, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriage with an idiot or lunatic; bigamous marriages; marriages not solemnized by an authorized person; under the age of consent; between a white person and a negro or Mongolian.

Void marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; with an idiot or lunatic; bigamous; when not solemnized by an authorized person; when under the age of consent; between a white person and a negro or Mongolian.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages obtained by force or fraud; marriages without parental consent when the male is under 16 or the female under 14 years of age, unless ratified by cohabitation after that age.

This last provision was clear upon principle until the amendment of March 11, 1897. Marriages under the age of consent, 14 years for males and 12 years for females, were void; between those ages and the ages of 16 years for males and 14 years for females they were voidable if solemnized without parental consent and not ratified by subsequent cohabitation. But the amendment of 1897 makes the age of consent 16 years for males and 14 years for females, and the two statutory provisions now stand in conflict.

Criminal marriages:

Marriages under false personation; bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

Common law or contract marriages:

Prior to the Tucker Law, in effect March 3, 1887, the common law was in force.

Since then the statutes provide that a marriage is void "when not solemnized by an authorized person;" that "marriage shall be solemnized by the following persons only," enumerating them, and that "no marriage shall be solemnized without a license therefor."

What marriages may be annulled:

When the validity of a marriage is in doubt either party may demand its affirmance or avoidance in equity, but if one party marries under the age of consent the party of proper age has no right to this proceeding.

Courts of general equity jurisdiction may declare void a marriage obtained by force or fraud, or where the male marries under 16 years or the female under 14 years of age, without parental consent or ratification by cohabitation after that age.

License:

The act of March 8, 1888, makes license a prerequisite to marriage.

By whom issued:

Prior to April 14, 1896, clerk of the probate court of the county in which the female resided, unless issued on application of a female of full age or a widow, in which cases it might issue from any county. In the absence of the clerk, or vacancy in the office, license could be issued by the probate judge.

The amendment of April 14, 1896, substitutes the county clerk for the clerk of the probate court, and the provision regarding the probate judge is no longer in force.

Record of license:

Clerk must file and record the license when it is returned to him after the marriage.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination in regular communion with any religious society.

Judges of the supreme and district courts.

Justice of the peace.

Mayors of cities, by the amendment of March 10, 1892.

The Compiled Laws of 1888 provided for solemnization by probate judges, but when probate jurisdiction was conferred upon the district and supreme courts and the judges thereof, there was no further need of the separate provision.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license, properly certified, to the clerk of the county whence license issued, within thirty days after the marriage.

Record of return:

Clerk must record the marriage when duly returned to him. The original license and certificate must be filed and preserved.

Fees:

By the Compiled Laws of 1888: Fee to clerk for issuing marriage license, \$1, and for recording the same when returned to him, \$1.25.

The act of March 10, 1892, made the fee for issuing license 50 cents, and for recording the same when returned, 75 cents.

Section 972 of the Revised Statutes of 1898 makes the fee for issuing and recording a marriage license \$2.50.

The act of March 18, 1897, provides a fee of \$2.50 to be paid to a justice of the peace for solemnizing a marriage.

Penalties:

Every clerk or deputy clerk who knowingly issues a license for any prohibited marriage is punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000, or by both fine and imprisonment; and in case of conviction is expelled from his office by the judgment of the court before which his conviction is had. And if he wilfully issues a license contrary to his duty as prescribed, he is fined not exceeding \$1,000.

If the person solemnizing the marriage fails to make proper return to the clerk, he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty for solemnizing a marriage without a marriage license is imprisonment not less than one nor more than twelve months in the county jail, or fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

If any person not authorized solemnizes a marriage under pretense of having authority, or falsely personates the father, mother, or guardian in obtaining a license, or forges the name of any father, mother, or guardian to any writing purporting to give consent to such marriage, he is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Penalty for knowingly solemnizing a prohibited marriage is imprisonment not exceeding three years, or a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or both.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against polygamy does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage has been absent for five successive years, and is not known to such person to be living, and is believed by such person to be dead; nor to any person by reason of a former marriage which has been declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Remarriage is not forbidden. The statute against polygamy does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved by a valid decree of a competent court.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to have authority therefor shall be invalid for want of such authority, if it is consummated with the belief of the parties, or either of them, that he had authority, and that they have been lawfully married.

Marriage out of state valid:

Marriages solemnized in any other country, state, or territory, if valid where solemnized, are valid here.

VERMONT.

Authorities:

Revised Laws, 1880; Laws of 1882, 1888, 1896, 1898, 1902, 1904; Vermont Statutes, 1894; Public Statutes, 1906.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

No age fixed by statute.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years.

Character of consent:

Written consent of parent or guardian must be given to clerk before he may issue license.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, stepmother, daughter, granddaughter, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, or mother's sister.

No woman shall marry her father, grandfather, son, grandson, stepfather, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, granddaughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather,

husband's son, husband's grandson, brother, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, or mother's brother.

If the relationship is founded on marriage, the prohibition continues in force, notwithstanding the dissolution of such marriage by death or divorce, unless the divorce is for cause which shows the marriage to have been originally unlawful or void.

Marriages within the prohibited degrees are incestuous and void.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees.

Void marriages:

Bigamous marriages and incestuous marriages, solemnized within the state.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages below the age of legal consent, unless the parties freely cohabited after reaching such age, but not voidable on the application of the party who was of legal age; marriages in which consent is obtained by force or fraud, unless the parties subsequently voluntarily cohabited; marriages in which either party is an idiot or lunatic, unless after the restoration of such person

to reason the parties voluntarily cohabited; marriages in which either party is physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, but only voidable at the suit of the injured party and within two years after marriage.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of a person against whom a decree of divorce is rendered, to any person other than the libellant, within three years from the time the decree is granted.

What marriages may be annulled:

The void marriages given above may be annulled and declared void upon a libel filed by either party.

The voidable marriages given above may be annulled under the conditions stated, upon the libel of the proper party or person brought within the proper time.

A libel may also be filed to affirm a marriage the validity of which is doubted or denied.

License:

License required. In this state it is termed a certificate.

By whom issued:

Town clerk of the town where the groom resides; if the groom is not a resident of the state, from the town in which the bride resides; if neither are residents, from the town in which the marriage is solemnized.

"A town clerk shall not issue a marriage certificate [license] * * * when either of the parties to such intended marriage is insane or under guardianship without the written consent of the guardian of such party; nor in case of a town pauper without the written consent of the selectmen or overseer of the poor of each of the towns where said parties reside, or which are liable for the support of the same."

The act of December 7, 1906, amends the foregoing so as to read as follows: "A town clerk shall not issue a marriage license or certificate * * * when either of the parties to the intended marriage is an idiot, non compos, lunatic or distracted person, or under guardianship, without the written consent of the guardian; nor in case of a non compos person, not under guardianship, without the written consent of the selectmen as hereinafter provided in case of town paupers; nor in case of a town pauper without written consent of the selectmen or overseer of the poor of each of the towns where the parties reside, or which are liable for their support; and such written consent shall be attached to the original certificate."

Record of license:

Clerk must record the license when issued, or, by the act of December 9, 1902, must file the original when returned.

Who may solemnize marriage:

By the Revised Laws of 1880 minister of the gospel, ordained according to the usage of his denomination, and who resides in the state, or who labors statedly in the state as minister or missionary, and, whether residing in or out of the state, preaches the gospel and performs the other functions of his office. The act of November 20, 1888, amends the foregoing by striking out the words "and, whether residing in or out of the state, preaches the gospel and performs the other functions of his office."

Justice of the peace in the county for which he is appointed.

Quakers, or Friends.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. If solemnized by Quakers, it must be in the manner used in their societies.

Authorities:

Code, 1887; Laws of 1889-90, 1893-94, 1895-96, 1899-1900, 1902-3-4, 1906; Pollard's Code, 1904.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 14 years; females, 12 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 21 years.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the certificate, with the blanks properly filled out, to the town clerk within ten days after the marriage.

A male resident of this state married without the state must, under penalty of a fine not less than \$10, deposit a certificate with the clerk of the town where he resides, within sixty days.

Record of return:

Clerk must keep a record of all marriages duly returned to him, by filing the originals after their return, under the act of December 9, 1902.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of the secretary of state, prior to the act of November 4, 1896, through annual reports by the clerks. The act of that date provides for biennial reports to the secretary of the state board of health. An act of 1898 made the reports annual and the act of December 9, 1902, again makes them biennial.

Fees:

Fee for issuing and recording license, and recording marriage return, 50 cents.

Penalties:

Fine of not less than \$10 for solemnizing a marriage without a marriage license.

Fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment not more than six months, for undertaking to join persons in marriage without being lawfully authorized to do so.

Fine not less than \$20 for failure to make the return of a marriage within ten days.

Revised Laws of 1880 imposed a fine not less than \$20 for failure of the clerk to comply with the requirements relating to returns to the secretary of state. Public Statutes of 1906 impose the same penalty, but for issuing a certificate contrary to the restrictions of the statute.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to a person whose husband or wife is continually beyond the sea, or out of the state for seven years together, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time; or if the former marriage was contracted while under the age of consent and not afterwards assented to, or has been avoided by sentence of nullity.

A person sentenced to hard labor during life in the state prison is considered as dead so far as relates to marriage.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

When an absolute divorce is granted, the parties are deemed single and may lawfully marry again. But it is not lawful for the libellee to marry a person other than the libellant for three years from the time such divorce is granted, unless the libellant dies within that time.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before a person professing to be a justice or a minister of the gospel shall be void, nor shall the validity thereof be affected on account of want of jurisdiction or authority in such supposed justice or minister: *Provided*, That the marriage is in other respects lawful and is consummated with a belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they were lawfully joined in marriage.

When the parents of an illegitimate child intermarry, the child, if recognized by the father as his child, is considered legitimate and is capable of inheriting.

VIRGINIA.

Character of consent:

Consent of parent or guardian must be given personally or in writing to the clerk, judge, or mayor. If in writing, it must be attested by one witness who must prove it under oath, or, by the act of February 28, 1890, it may be acknowledged before some person authorized to acknowledge deeds. If the person under age has been previously married, no consent is necessary.

The act of March 8, 1894, provides that if there be no parent or guardian, or if such person be abandoned by his or her parents, the judge of the county or hustings court of the county or city wherein the female resides may either in term or vacation, on the application of the person intending to marry, properly certified, authorize a marriage license to be issued as required.

The written consent may also be acknowledged by postmasters, under the provisions of this amendment.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, stepmother, sister, daughter, granddaughter, half-sister, aunt, son's widow, wife's daughter or her granddaughter or stepdaughter, brother's daughter, or sister's daughter. If any man shall have heretofore married his brother's widow, or the widow of his brother's or sister's son, or his uncle's widow, such marriage is hereby declared to be legal and valid, and exempt from the penalties prescribed by existing laws.

The act of December 17, 1895, amended the foregoing by adding the following: "But this section shall not be construed as prohibiting a man from marrying an aunt of his former wife."

The act of December 12, 1903, struck out the words inserted by the act of December 17, 1895.

No woman shall marry her father, grandfather, stepfather, brother, son, grandson, half-brother, uncle, daughter's husband, husband's son or his grandson or stepson, brother's son, sister's son, or husband of her brother's or sister's daughter.

The act of January 28, 1896, amended the foregoing by omitting the following prohibition: "Or husband of her brother's or sister's daughter," and by adding the following: "If any woman shall have heretofore married her brother's or sister's deceased daughter's husband, such marriage is hereby declared legal and valid, and exempt from the penalties prescribed by existing laws."

The act of December 12, 1903, restores the prohibition left out by the act of January 28, 1896, by adding "or husband of her brother's or sister's daughter," but omits the other provision added by that act.

In the cases mentioned, in which the relationship is founded on marriage, the prohibition continues in force, notwithstanding the dissolution of such marriage by death or divorce, unless the divorce be for a cause which made the marriage originally unlawful or void.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees.

Void marriages:

Marriages between white and colored persons; bigamous marriages; marriages under the age of consent, if there be separation during nonage and no cohabitation after reaching such age.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of insane persons and of persons physically incapable of entering the marriage state.

Such marriages are declared to be "void from the time they shall be so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity, or from the time of the conviction of the parties," under the penal statutes.

Criminal marriages:

Marriage by taking away and detaining against her will any female; bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of white and colored persons.

Common law or contract marriages:

"The enactment of our statute wholly abrogated the common law in force in this state on the subject of marriages; and no marriage or attempted marriage, if it took place in this state, can be held valid here unless shown to have been under a license, and solemnized according to our statute. The language of the statute is mandatory, and not simply directory." (See 100 Virginia, 250.)

What marriages may be annulled:

The void and voidable marriages given above may be annulled

at the suit of either party, but the right is not extended to a party above the age of consent to annul a marriage with a party under the age.

Either party may bring suit to affirm a marriage the validity of which is denied or doubted.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

The law in force in 1887 provided that the license should be issued by the clerk of the court of the county or corporation in which the female usually resided; or, if the office of the clerk was vacant, by the judge of the county court of such county, or the mayor of such corporation: *Provided*, That when the residence of a female to be married was within the limits of a city the license should be issued by the clerk of the court of such city.

The act of January 17, 1896, amended the foregoing by providing that if the female was a nonresident of the state, the license should be issued by the clerk of the court of the county or corporation in which the marriage was to be solemnized.

The act of December 12, 1903, amends the law concerning license by providing that the license shall be issued by the clerk of the circuit court of the county, or of the corporation or hustings court of the corporation in which the female to be married usually resides; if the female is a nonresident of the state, then by the clerk of the circuit court of the county or corporation or hustings court of the corporation in which the marriage is to be solemnized; or, if the office be vacant or the clerk is unable to issue the license, then by the judge of the circuit court of such county, or the mayor of such corporation: *Provided*, That when the residence of the female is within the limits of the city, the license shall be issued by the clerk of the corporation or hustings court of such city.

Record of license:

Every license, so issued, must be registered in a book to be kept by the clerk for that purpose.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of any religious denomination, duly authorized, and who is in regular communion with the religious society of which he is reported a member.

Persons appointed by the county court to solemnize marriage within the county, or a particular district thereof, upon giving bond in the sum of \$500.

The act of March 15, 1906, provided for such appointment by the circuit and corporation courts.

Religious society to which parties belong, having no ordained minister.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. If solemnized by a religious society, it must be by the persons and in the manner prescribed and practiced in such society.

Minister to file his license:

Minister must produce proof, before the court of some county or corporation in the state, of his ordination, and of his being in regular communion with the religious society of which he is reputed a member, and give bond in the penalty of \$500. The court may then make an order authorizing him to celebrate the rites of marriage.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license and certificate of the clerk, together with his own certificate of solemnization, within two months after the marriage, to the clerk issuing the license.

"Resident of the state marrying outside the state may return a proper certificate to the clerk of the county or corporation of residence and have it recorded."

Record of return:

Clerk must record all marriages duly returned to him within twenty days after such return is made, and must file and preserve the originals.

State registration:

Provided for under direction of the state auditor of public accounts, and reports to the general assembly by that officer.

Fees:

Fee for issuing and registering license and recording marriage return, \$1.

Person solemnizing marriage shall be paid by the husband a fee of \$1 in each case. Any person exacting a greater fee forfeits to the party aggrieved \$50.

Penalties:

Fine of \$10 for failure of the clerk to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by the statute.

Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for making a false or erroneous entry, record, registration, or written statement in any book, record, register, certificate, or copy.

Forfeiture of his bond for failure of any minister to make return of marriage. Act of May 20, 1903, adds a fine of from \$5 to \$10 for each offense.

Fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year for knowingly issuing a license contrary to law, or for solemnizing marriage without a license.

Fine of \$200, half to the informer, for solemnizing marriage between a white person and a colored person.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to a person whose former husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for seven years next before marriage of such person to another,

and is not known by such person to be living within that time; nor to a person divorced from the former marriage, or whose former marriage has been declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

In granting a divorce for adultery the court may decree that the guilty party shall not marry again.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized by any person professing to be authorized to solemnize the same shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of authority in such person, if the marriage be in all other respects lawful, and be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

If a man, having had a child or children by a woman, afterwards intermarries with her, such child or children, or their descendants, if recognized by him before or after the marriage, are deemed legitimate.

In case of seduction, subsequent marriage of the defendant and the female seduced may be pleaded in bar of a conviction.

Marriage out of state valid:

In case of incestuous or bigamous marriages, or marriages prohibited for miscegenation, solemnized outside the state for the purpose of evading the prohibition, if the parties return to and reside in this state, the validity is governed by the same law, in all respects, as if solemnized in this state.

WASHINGTON.

Authorities:

Code, 1881; Laws of 1883, 1885-86, 1889-90, 1891, 1893, 1905; Ballinger's Codes and Statutes, 1897; Supplement to Ballinger's Codes and Statutes, 1899-1903.

Definition:

"Marriage is a civil contract which may be entered into by males of the age of 21 years, and females of the age of 18 years, who are otherwise capable."

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

See next paragraph.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years, or a license can not issue.

Section 2380, Code of Washington, 1881, and section 4467, Code of 1897, provided that males of 21 years and females of 18 years are capable of marriage; but section 2391, Code of 1881, and section 4479, Code of 1897, provide that a license can not issue below those ages without parental consent.

Character of consent:

Written consent of parent or guardian must be given county auditor before he may issue license.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriage is prohibited between persons nearer of kin than second cousins, whether of the whole or half blood, computing by the rules of the civil law.

Marriage is unlawful between a man and his father's sister, mother's sister, father's widow, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's widow, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's widow, daughter's son's widow, brother's daughter, or sister's daughter; and between a woman and her father's brother, mother's brother, mother's husband, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, son's son, daughter's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, brother's son, or sister's son. Such marriages are declared to be incestuous.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages.

Void marriages:

No marriages expressly declared to be void.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages to which either party is incapable of consenting for want of legal age or a sufficient understanding, or where the consent of either is obtained by force or fraud, are voidable, but only at the suit of the party laboring under the disability, or upon whom force or fraud is imposed.

Criminal marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace, or duress.

Common law or contract marriages:

The courts have held that under the statutes an agreement to live together as husband and wife is ineffectual to establish that relation.

What marriages may be annulled:

When there is any doubt as to the facts rendering a marriage void, either party may apply for a decree of nullity.

When a party is incapable of consenting to a marriage for want of age or understanding, or when consent is obtained by force or fraud, the marriage is voidable at the suit of the party laboring under the disability or upon whom the force or fraud is imposed.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County auditor. Before license is issued the applicant therefor must file with the auditor the affidavit of some credible person other than himself, showing the parties to be of legal age, or any facts necessary to be shown in any particular case.

Record of license:

Auditor must make a record of license before delivering it.

Who may solemnize marriage:

By the act of 1883 marriage could be solemnized by the following: Any minister or priest of any church or religious denomination in the territory.

Judge or justice of district or probate court.

Justice of the peace within his county.

Any religious denomination according to its ritual or ceremonies.

The act of December 12, 1889, provides for solemnization by the

following persons: Any regularly ordained minister or priest of any church or religious denomination anywhere within the state; judge of supreme or superior courts; justice of the peace within his county; religious organization or congregation, according to the established ritual or form commonly practiced therein.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form is required, except that the parties thereto must assent or declare in the presence of the minister, priest, or judicial officer solemnizing the same, and in the presence of at least two attending witnesses, that they take each other to be husband and wife. When solemnized by a religious organization or congregation, it must be according to the established ritual or form commonly practiced therein.

Marriage certificate:

Person solemnizing marriage must give to each of the parties thereto, if required, a certificate thereof.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage is authorized to retain the license in his possession.

Return of marriage:

By the Code of 1881 person solemnizing marriage was required to make and deliver a certificate of the same to the judge of the probate court of the county wherein the marriage took place, within three months after the marriage.

Section 4473, General Laws of 1897, provides that the certificate shall be returned "to the judge of the superior court [county clerk] of the county where the marriage took place * * *" within the same time.

Religious organizations solemnizing marriage make return through certificates filed by the person presiding or officiating.

Record of return:

Judge must file and record the certificate when duly returned to him.

State registration:

Laws of 1891 provide for state registration under the direction of the state board of health, through reports of the county auditor.

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license and recording certificate of marriage, \$3.

Penalties:

Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for issuing a marriage license contrary to the provisions of the statute.

Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$300 for neglect or failure to make proper return of a marriage solemnized.

Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for solemnizing marriage without authority to do so, or for joining persons in marriage contrary to the provisions of the statutes. This provision

supersedes the penalties imposed by the laws of 1854 and appearing in the Code of 1881 as sections 924 and 926.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage has been absent for five successive years, without being known to such person to be living within that time; nor to any person whose former marriage has been pronounced void, annulled or dissolved.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The statute in force in 1887 provides that when a divorce is granted the court shall order a full and complete dissolution of the marriage as to both parties: *Provided*, That neither party shall be capable of contracting marriage with a third person until the period has expired within which an appeal may be taken, or until the termination of such appeal, if taken.

The amendment of March 9, 1893, added to the above the following: "and it shall be unlawful for any divorced person to intermarry with any third person within six months from the date of the entry of the judgment or decree granting the divorce, or in case an appeal is taken it shall be unlawful to contract such marriage until judgment be rendered on said appeal in the supreme court."

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

Illegitimate children become legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents with each other.

If before judgment upon an indictment for seduction the defendant marry the woman seduced, it is a bar to any further prosecution for the offense.

The act of February 24, 1905, provided that "if before judgment upon an information or indictment [for seduction] the defendant marry the woman seduced, all proceedings under such information or indictment shall be stayed, and no further proceedings shall be had thereunder so long as the defendant shall live with, provide for, and support his wife; but if at any time within three years from the date of such marriage the defendant shall wrongfully abandon or fail to support his wife, prosecution shall proceed under said information or indictment in the same manner as though no marriage had taken place."

A marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a minister or a priest of any religious denomination in this state or professing to be an authorized officer thereof, is not void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of power or authority in such person, if such marriage be consummated with a belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Authorities:

Code of 1887; Laws of 1887, 1891, 1897, 1904; Code of 1899; Code of 1906.

The Code of 1887 is taken as containing the statutes in force at the beginning of the period under consideration.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Under the Code of 1887—males, 14 years; females, 12 years.

The act approved February 25, 1897, changes the age of consent to 18 years for males and 16 years for females.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 21 years.

Character of consent:

Consent of the parent or guardian must be given, either personally or in writing, to the county clerk before he may issue license. If in writing, the consent must be subscribed by a witness who must prove it under oath. It is also provided that "if any female of the age of 12 years and under 14 years shall marry without the consent of her father or guardian, or, if she have none, of her mother, the county court of the county in which

she resided at the time of such marriage shall, upon the petition of her next friend, commit her estate to a receiver, who shall give bond before the court and shall hold the estate to her separate use until she arrives at the age of 21 years, after which the court may direct the same to be delivered to her as her sole and separate property."

Parental consent is not required in case of a person under 21 years of age who has been previously married.

Prohibited degrees:

No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, stepmother, sister, daughter, granddaughter, half-sister, aunt, uncle's wife, son's wife, wife's daughter, or her granddaughter or stepdaughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, or wife of his brother's or sister's son.

No woman shall marry her father, grandfather, stepfather, brother, son, grandson, half-brother, uncle, daughter's husband, husband's son, or his grandson or stepson, brother's son, sister's son, or husband of her brother's or sister's daughter.

If such relationship is founded on a marriage the prohibition con-

tinues, notwithstanding the dissolution of such marriage by death or divorce, unless the divorce be for a cause which made the marriage originally unlawful or void.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees.

Void marriages:

None specified.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages between whites and negroes; bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages when either party is insane, or incapable from physical causes of entering into the marriage state; marriages under the age of consent. All such marriages are "void from the time they are so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity."

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites and negroes. It is criminal to take away or detain a female against her will with intent to marry her or cause her to marry another.

Common law or contract marriages:

"Every marriage in this state shall be under a license, and solemnized in the manner herein provided; * * *."

What marriages may be annulled:

The voidable marriages enumerated above.

When a marriage is supposed to be void or any doubt exists as to its validity, for any of those causes, either party may institute a suit for affirming or annulling the same.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county in which the female usually resides.

Record of license:

Clerk must make a record of all licenses before delivering them.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Minister of the gospel, duly authorized.

Religious society to which parties belong, having no licensed minister.

Character and form of solemnization:

No special form prescribed. When solemnized by a religious society which has no licensed minister, it must be by the persons and in the manner prescribed by and practiced in any such society.

Minister to file his license:

"When any minister of the gospel shall, before the circuit or county court of any county in this state, or the clerk of any county court therein when neither of such courts shall be in session, produce proof that he is duly licensed as such, and of his being in regular communion with the religious society of which he is a member, and give bond in the penalty of \$1,500, such court or clerk may make an order authorizing him to celebrate the rites of marriage in all the counties of the state. And no person, other than a minister who has complied with this statute, shall hereafter celebrate the rites of marriage in this state." (Act of 1882.)

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return the license, properly certified, to the clerk within sixty days after the marriage.

If a resident of a state be married out of it, a certificate or statement, verified by affidavit, may be returned, whereupon it must be recorded.

Record of return:

Clerk must record an abstract of the license and certificate within

twenty days after receiving the same. The original is filed and preserved.

State registration:

Formerly provided for through reports to the state auditor, now through reports to the registrar of vital statistics.

The act approved March 2, 1887, provides for a system of registration under the supervision of the state board of health.

Fees:

For administering and writing certificate of oath and for issuing and registering marriage license, and recording and giving receipt for certificates of marriage, \$1.

Any person authorized to celebrate the rites of marriage to be paid by the husband a fee of at least \$1 in each case.

Penalties:

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not more than one year, or both, for knowingly issuing a license contrary to law.

A minister forfeits his bond and is liable to any other penalty imposed by statute for failure to make and return the certificate.

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for performing the marriage ceremony without a lawful license or when not authorized.

Fine not exceeding \$200 imposed upon any white person who solemnizes marriage between a white person and a negro.

Fine of \$10 for failure to properly record a return.

Fine of not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$500 for making a false entry or record.

Fine of not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$300 for giving false information for record.

Fines in various amounts are imposed for failure of the officers to perform the duties connected with state registration.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose former husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for seven years next before the marriage of such person to another, and is not known by such person to be living within that time; or whose former marriage has been declared void.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person who, at the time of a subsequent marriage, has been divorced from the bond of a former marriage.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized by any person professing to be authorized to solemnize the same shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of authority in such person, if the marriage be in all other respects lawful and be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

If a man, having had a child or children by a woman, afterwards intermarries with her, such child or children, or their descendants, if recognized by him before or after the marriage, are deemed legitimate.

Marriage out of state valid:

If any person resident in this state, in order to evade the law, and with an intention of returning to reside in this state, goes into another state or country and there marries in violation of the prohibition of the statutes of this state, and afterwards returns and resides here, cohabiting [with the other party] as man and wife, such marriage is governed by the same law in all respects as if it had been solemnized in this state.

WISCONSIN.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1878; Laws of 1881, 1882, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, and 1905; Revised Statutes, 1898; Supplement, 1906.

Definition:

Marriage, so far as its validity in law is concerned, is a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties capable in law of contracting is essential.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 15 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Males, 21 years; females, 18 years. This applies to persons who have not had a former wife or husband and who have a parent or guardian residing in the state.

Character of consent:

By the statute in force in 1887, consent of the parent or guardian had to be given, either in person or in writing, to the party solemnizing the marriage before the ceremony could be performed.

The act of April 29, 1899, providing for a marriage license makes it necessary for the same consent to be given to the county clerk before he may issue a license.

If in writing, the consent must be attested by two witnesses, one of whom formerly had to prove the execution of the writing under oath.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages are prohibited between persons nearer of kin than first cousins, computing by the rules of the civil law, whether of the half or of the whole blood. Such marriages are declared to be incestuous and void.

Prohibited marriages:

Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. The act of May 2, 1901, declares it unlawful for persons to marry within one year after divorce unless authorized by the court which grants the divorce.

The act of June 19, 1905, amends the foregoing by providing that the court may *only* authorize the divorced persons to remarry each other within the year.

"No insane person or idiot shall be capable of contracting a marriage."

Void marriages:

Incestuous marriages and bigamous marriages, if solemnized within the state; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages of divorced persons within one year after decree, by the act of May 2, 1901.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages to which either party is incapable of assenting from want of age or understanding; marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud, in the absence of subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Such marriages are declared to be "void from such time as shall be fixed by the judgment of a court of competent authority declaring the nullity thereof."

Criminal marriages:

The prohibited marriages enumerated above.

What marriages may be annulled:

The void and voidable marriages enumerated above may be annulled in an action brought by either party.

But in general such action can not be brought by a capable party against the incapable; nor can a marriage be annulled because contracted under the age of consent, if the parties freely cohabit after attaining such age; nor can the marriage of an insane person be declared void if the parties freely cohabit after restoration of the person to reason.

When the validity of a marriage is doubted or denied by one party the other may commence an action to affirm it.

License:

No license was required prior to April 29, 1899.

The act of April 29, 1899, makes license a prerequisite to marriage.

The same act also provides that "upon application of either of the parties to a proposed marriage any county judge, court of record, or presiding judge thereof, in his discretion, by order may authorize the marriage without such license, or the delay of five days after the issuing of such license. Such order shall be delivered to the person performing the ceremony and by him returned in place of or in connection with the license to the register of deeds or register of vital statistics."

The license is in force for only one month from the date of issue.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county in which the female resides, or, if not a resident of the state, then from the county in which the marriage is to take place. Such license must be obtained not less than five days previous to the marriage.

Record of license:

Clerk must file and preserve all sworn statements made for the purpose of procuring the license.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Ordained minister or priest in regular communion with any religious society and who continues to be such minister or priest. Judge of a court of record throughout the state.

Justice of the peace in the county in which he is elected or appointed.

Court commissioner in the county in which he is elected or appointed.

Quakers, or Friends.

The act of March 5, 1901, provides for the solemnization of marriage by any licentiate of a denominational body or an appointee of any bishop, while serving as the regular minister or priest of any church of the denomination to which he belongs, provided he be not restrained from so doing by the discipline of his denomination.

The act of March 27, 1903, provides for the solemnization of marriage by any police justice or municipal judge in the county in which he is elected or appointed.

Character and form of solemnization:

Person solemnizing marriage must ascertain, if unknown to him, whether the parties are legally entitled to marry.

No particular form of solemnization is required, except that the parties must solemnly declare, in the presence of the judge, minister, priest, or magistrate, and the attending witnesses, that they take each other as husband and wife; and in every case there must be at least two witnesses present besides the person performing the ceremony. If solemnized by Quakers, it must be in the form practiced and in good use in their meetings.

Minister to file his license:

Ministers or priests, before they are authorized to solemnize a marriage, must file a copy of their credentials of ordination, or other proof of such official character, with the clerk of the circuit court of some county in the state, who must record the same and give a certificate thereof; and the place where such credentials are recorded is indorsed upon each certificate of marriage granted by any minister or priest, and recorded with the same.

The act of March 5, 1901, provides for a similar filing by the licentiate of his credentials of license or appointment with the circuit clerk of the county in which is located the church under his ministry.

Marriage certificate:

Whenever a marriage has been solemnized the person solemnizing the same must give to each of the parties, if requested, a certificate thereof.

Record by person solemnizing:

Person solemnizing marriage must keep a record of all marriages performed by him.

Return of marriage:

The law in force in 1887 provides for a return of marriage, by the person solemnizing the same, to the county register of deeds within thirty days after the marriage.

The law of April 10, 1897, provides that the person and societies solemnizing marriage in certain cities having a registrar of vital statistics must file with such registrar a certificate of the marriage within thirty days after the marriage; and the registrar must transmit every week all reports of marriages received by him to the county register of deeds.

The license under the act of April 28, 1899, must be returned with a marriage certificate to the register of deeds of the county in which it issued, or to the registrar of vital statistics in cities of the first class.

Record of return:

Register of deeds must record all returns of marriage duly made to him and must file the certificate returned.

The license is filed when returned.

State registration:

Provided for under the direction of the state board of health, through monthly or quarterly reports of the registers of deeds:

Fees:

Fee for issuing marriage license, 50 cents.

The act of May 18, 1903, provides a fee of \$2 for an order by a county judge or county court authorizing a marriage without license.

Penalties:

Fine of from \$25 to \$100 for neglect to make proper return of a marriage.

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not more than one year, for joining persons in marriage contrary to law or knowing of any legal impediment; for making a false certificate; for solemnizing marriage when not authorized by law to do so; for falsely personating an officer or one who is authorized; for participating in or aiding a fictitious or false marriage; or for solemnizing marriage without examining one of the parties under oath or requiring the parental consent when it is necessary.

The act of April 29, 1899, imposes the following penalties:

Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for knowingly issuing or signing a marriage license contrary to the provisions of the statute.

Fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, for solemnizing a marriage without a license, or when five days have not elapsed since the date of the license, unless the court has authorized the marriage without a license.

Laws of 1905, section 3, chapter 416, impose a fine or forfeiture of \$250 upon every register of deeds for every failure to transmit copies of the records to the state board of health.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Statute against bigamy does not extend to any person whose husband or wife continually remains beyond sea, or voluntarily withdraws from the other and remains absent for the space of seven years together, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time.

Sentence of imprisonment for life dissolves a marriage and no subsequent pardon restores conjugal rights.

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The law in force in 1887 provides that when a judgment of divorce from the bond of matrimony is granted in this state by a court of competent authority, such judgment fully and completely dissolves the marriage contract as to both parties.

The act of May 2, 1901, provides that no person divorced from the bonds of matrimony, by any court of this state, shall marry again within one year from the date of the entry of such decree, unless the court or judge who granted the divorce authorizes the marriage of such divorced person within the year.

The act of June 19, 1905, provides that the court or judge granting a divorce may *only* authorize the marriage of the divorced persons to each other within the year.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a judge, court commissioner, justice of the peace, minister, or priest, shall be deemed or adjudged void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction in such person, provided the marriage be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

When the parents of an illegitimate child intermarry, and the father, after such marriage, acknowledges the child, such child is thereby legitimized.

The subsequent intermarriage of a female seduced, with a male guilty of the seduction, may be pleaded in bar of a conviction.

Marriage out of state valid:

Any person who is or becomes a resident in the state may file a certificate of a marriage out of this state, whereupon it is recorded.

WYOMING.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1887; Laws of 1890, 1895; Revised Statutes, 1899.

The Revised Statutes of 1887 are taken as containing the statutes in force at the beginning of the period under consideration.

Definition:

In law, marriage is considered a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of contracting is essential.

Age at which minors are capable of marrying:

Males, 18 years; females, 16 years.

Age below which parental consent is required:

Required if either party is a minor.

Character of consent:

Verbal or written consent of parent or guardian must be given to the county clerk before he may issue license. If written, the consent must be proved by the testimony of at least one competent witness.

Prohibited degrees:

Marriages are prohibited and declared void between parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, of the half as well as the whole blood, uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, and first cousins, and this prohibition extends to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relations; but does not extend to any persons not related by consanguinity.

Prohibited marriages:

Bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot; marriages within the prohibited degrees. Such marriages "shall in no case be solemnized."

Void marriages:

Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of insane persons or idiots.

Voidable marriages:

Marriages to which either party is under the age of legal consent, if the parties separate during nonage and do not cohabit afterwards; and marriages to which the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud, and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation.

Criminal marriages:

Bigamous marriages.

What marriages may be annulled:

Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages under age of legal consent; marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud.

When a marriage is supposed to be void or its validity is doubted for any of the causes which render the above marriages void or voidable, either party may file a petition in the district court for annulling the same. Proceedings are had as in a suit for divorce.

But a marriage can not be annulled, on the ground of nonage of a party, at the suit of the competent person, nor where the parties freely cohabit after attaining the age of consent. When the validity of any marriage is denied or doubted by either party, the other party may file a petition for affirming it.

License:

License required.

By whom issued:

County clerk of the county in which the marriage is to take place.

Record of license:

Clerk must make record of all licenses issued.

Who may solemnize marriage:

Licensed or ordained preacher of the gospel.

Judge.

Justice of the peace.

Religious society to which parties belong, according to its rites and customs.

Character and form of solemnization:

No particular form required, except that the parties must solemnly declare in the presence of the magistrate or minister, and the attending witnesses, that they take each other as husband and wife, and in any case there must be at least two witnesses besides the minister or magistrate present at the ceremony.

Marriage certificate:

When a marriage is solemnized, the minister or magistrate who solemnizes the same must give each of the parties, on request, a certificate thereof.

Return of marriage:

Person solemnizing marriage must return a similar certificate of the same to the county clerk of the county wherein the marriage is solemnized within three months after the marriage.

Religious society solemnizing marriage must make and return the certificate through one of its officers.

Record of return:

County clerk must record all marriage returns in a book kept for that purpose, within one month after receiving the same.

Fees:

Fee of \$3 for issuing and recording marriage license, under the Revised Statutes of 1887.

Fee of \$2 for issuing and recording marriage license, by the Laws of 1895, chapter 76, section 15.

Penalties:

Penalty of a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, for neglect to make proper return of a marriage to the county clerk; for neglect of the clerk to record such return; for attempting to join persons in marriage without being lawfully authorized to do so, or when knowing of any legal impediment to the marriage; for wilfully and know-

ingly making a false certificate of any marriage to the county clerk; or for wilfully and knowingly making a false record of any return of a marriage.

Remarriage during life of former spouse:

Section 988, Revised Statutes, 1887, provided that the statute against bigamy should not extend to any person whose husband or wife had been continually absent for the space of five years together, prior to the second marriage, he or she not knowing such husband or wife to be living within that time; nor to any person whose former marriage had been declared void.

Chapter 73, Laws of 1890, is entitled "An act defining crimes, regulating criminal procedure, and for other purposes." Section 74 of that act defines bigamy as a marriage while a former spouse is alive and a former bond of matrimony is still undissolved, "and no legal presumption of death having arisen."

Subsequent marriage after divorce:

The statute against bigamy does not extend to a person whose former marriage has been dissolved by a decree of absolute divorce.

Encouragement and restraint of marriage:

No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a justice of the peace or a minister of the gospel shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected, on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority in such supposed justice or minister: *Provided*, The marriage be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

Illegitimate children inherit the same as those born in wedlock, if the parents subsequently intermarry, and such children be recognized after such intermarriage, by the father, to be his illegitimate children.

In case of seduction, subsequent marriage of the parties may be pleaded in bar of a conviction. This provision was in section 939, Revised Statutes, 1887. It is not contained in chapter 73, Laws of 1890, of which section 77 is the corresponding section.

Marriage out of state valid:

All marriage contracts without this territory, (state), valid by the laws of the country in which the same are contracted, are valid in all courts and places in this territory (state).

CHAPTER III.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY REGULATIONS GOVERNING DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES: 1887 TO 1906.

The present chapter consists mainly of a digest of the statutory provisions in regard to divorce in effect in the several states during the period covered by the present investigation, January 1, 1887, to December 31, 1906. This digest is preceded by a few definitions and statements of an elementary character in regard to the nature of divorce, a synopsis of the leading features of the digest here presented, a copy of the syllabus of the important case of *Haddock v. Haddock* decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1906, a copy of the bill recommended by the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws for passage in all states of the Union, and a brief statement of state provisions for divorce statistics.

DEFINITIONS, ETC.

Bouvier's Dictionary defines divorce as "the dissolution or partial suspension, by law, of the marriage relation."¹ It then proceeds: "The dissolution is termed divorce from the bonds of matrimony, or, in the Latin form of the expression, *a vinculo matrimonii*; the suspension, divorce from bed and board, *a mensa et thoro*. The former divorce puts an end to the marriage; the latter leaves it in full force. The term 'divorce' is sometimes also applied to a sentence of nullity, which establishes that a supposed or pretended marriage either never existed at all, or at least was voidable at the election of one or both of the parties." In popular usage the term "absolute divorce" is frequently applied to divorce from the bonds of matrimony, while divorces from bed and board are called limited divorces or judicial separations.

In regard to the choice of these terms Bouvier says: "The more correct modern usage * * * confines the signification of divorce to the *dissolution* of a *valid* marriage. What has been known as a divorce *a mensa et thoro* may more properly be termed a legal separation. So also a sentence or decree which renders a marriage void *ab initio*, and bastardizes the issue, should be distinguished from one which is entirely prospective in its operation; and for that purpose the former may be termed a sentence of nullity."

In the act proposed by the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws the terms used are "divorce from the bonds of matrimony, or divorce *a vinculo*

matrimonii; divorce from bed and board, or divorce *a mensa et thoro*; and decrees of nullity."

In this report no consistent scheme of usage has been followed. In the statistical section the word divorce is loosely used to cover not only true divorces, that is, dissolutions of existing valid marriages, but also judicial separations, and in some states, because of a lack of discrimination of terms in the statutes and in the court records, decrees of nullity. In the present digest divorces are classified as absolute and limited, and where a statute calls a decree of nullity a divorce the terminology of the statute has been followed. In the chapter on foreign laws and in that on foreign statistics the term "divorce" is used to apply only to absolute dissolutions of marriages, while the term "separation" is used for the suspension of the marital relations.

The digest of divorce law in the United States should perhaps be prefaced by a brief reference to English jurisprudence. The common law courts of England never had any jurisdiction to entertain suits for divorce. All suits relating to matrimonial affairs came before the ecclesiastical courts which recognized only divorce *a mensa et thoro*. Absolute divorce was very uncommon in England prior to 1858, and the only way in which such a divorce could be obtained was by a bill in Parliament.

Upon the settlement of America by English colonists the laws in force in England at that period became the common law of the land, and in analogy with the practice in England absolute divorce could be obtained only by recourse to the legislature. In Connecticut, and perhaps in one or two other states, divorces are still granted in rare instances by the legislature, and in Delaware, prior to 1897, nearly all divorces were legislative.

At the present time practically all divorces in the United States are granted by the civil courts. No tribunal in any of the states has the jurisdiction of the English ecclesiastical court, and consequently no court has jurisdiction to entertain and grant suits for divorce except where such jurisdiction has been expressly conferred upon it by statute. Where such jurisdiction has been conferred, it is exercised in accordance with the general principles of equity practice, subject to such modifications as statutes may direct. Hence all the causes for, and rules governing the incidents of, divorce

¹ Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 593.

are expressed in the statutes, while many of the rules governing procedure are those of the common or unwritten law.

Statutory law is particularly incomplete with regard to nullities of marriage, which are considered in this digest in connection with divorce. Where a marriage is absolutely void because of fraud, duress, error in the person, insanity, or bigamy it is probable that a competent court in any state would grant a decree of nullity on the principles of common law even where the statutes were silent. In some of the states also, and perhaps in all in which there are no statutes on the subject, courts of competent jurisdiction will entertain suits by the wife for alimony for the support of herself and children where the husband fails to make suitable provision for their support. These suits are entertained on the common law principle that a husband is in duty bound to provide for the support of his family.

SYNOPSIS OF LEADING FEATURES.

Constitutional provisions regarding divorce.—Forty-one states, not including Oklahoma, make some mention of the subject of divorce in their constitutions.

In 24 states the provision is almost identical with the following: "The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following cases: * * * granting divorces * * * ." These states are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

In 8 states, namely, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin, provisions practically similar are found in the respective constitutions. The following are examples of the provisions: "No divorce shall be granted, nor alimony allowed, except by the judgment of a court, as shall be prescribed by general and uniform law" (Delaware); "Divorces shall not be granted by the legislature" (Michigan); "All power to grant divorces is vested in the district courts, subject to regulation by law" (Kansas); "The general assembly shall grant no divorce, nor exercise any judicial power not herein expressly conferred" (Ohio).

In Massachusetts it is provided that all cases of marriage, divorce, and alimony and all appeals from the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council until the legislature shall, by law, make other provisions, and in New Hampshire a similar section gives provisional jurisdiction to the superior court.

In New York it is provided that no divorce shall be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings.

In North Carolina the constitution provides that "the general assembly shall have the power to pass

general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case."

In South Carolina the constitution of 1895 provides that "divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed in this state."

In Tennessee the provision is as follows: "The legislature shall have no power to grant divorces, but may authorize the courts of justice to grant them for such causes as may be specified by law, but such laws shall be general and uniform in their operation throughout the state."

In Virginia it is provided that "the general assembly shall confer on the courts power to grant divorces, * * * and shall not, by special legislation, grant relief in these or other cases of which the courts or their tribunals may have jurisdiction."

In Washington there is a double provision: "The legislature shall never * * * grant any divorces," and "the superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases * * * of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; * * * ."

The most unusual provision is found in Georgia, where the language of the constitution is as follows: "No total divorces shall be granted, except on the concurrent verdicts of two juries at different terms of the court." "When a divorce is granted, the jury rendering the final verdict shall determine the rights and disabilities of the parties." And again: "Divorce cases shall be brought in the county where the defendant resides, if a resident of this state; if the defendant be not a resident of this state, then in the county in which the plaintiff resides."

Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont do not mention the subject of divorce in their constitutions.

The constitution of Oklahoma, adopted in 1907, makes a provision similar to that in the 24 states first enumerated.

Judicial divorces.—The state of South Carolina has no provision for the granting of divorces. By the act of January 31, 1872, provision was made for absolute divorce on the grounds of adultery, abandonment, cruelty, and neglect to provide. This law was repealed on December 20, 1878, and in 1895 a section prohibiting divorce was inserted in the new state constitution.

In Indian Territory and Oklahoma the first provision for the granting of divorces was made on May 2, 1890.

In all the other states and territories the statutes have contained provisions and regulations for the granting of divorces for a period longer than that covered by this investigation.

Jurisdiction of courts.—The following statement shows the courts having original divorce jurisdiction in the different states and territories:

<i>State.</i>	<i>Court.</i>
Alabama.....	Court of chancery. ¹
Arizona.....	District court.
Arkansas.....	Circuit court (by equitable proceedings).
California.....	Superior court.
Colorado.....	District court (when sitting as a court of chancery), and county court (when alimony asked does not exceed \$2,000).
Connecticut.....	Superior court.
Delaware.....	Superior court.
District of Columbia.....	Supreme court.
Florida.....	Circuit court.
Georgia.....	Superior court.
Idaho.....	District court.
Illinois.....	Circuit courts and superior court of Cook county.
Indian Territory.....	United States district court.
Indiana.....	Superior and circuit courts.
Iowa.....	District and circuit courts (by equitable proceedings).
Kansas.....	District court.
Kentucky.....	Courts of general equity jurisdiction.
Louisiana.....	District courts.
Maine.....	Supreme judicial court.
Maryland.....	Court of equity.
Massachusetts.....	Superior court.
Michigan.....	Circuit and chancery courts.
Minnesota.....	District court.
Mississippi.....	Court of chancery.
Missouri.....	Circuit court. ²
Montana.....	District court (sitting as court of chancery).
Nebraska.....	District court.
Nevada.....	District court.
New Hampshire.....	Supreme court.
New Jersey.....	Court of chancery.
New Mexico.....	District court.
New York.....	Supreme and superior city courts.
North Carolina.....	Superior court.
North Dakota.....	District court.
Ohio.....	Court of common pleas. ³
Oklahoma.....	District court.
Oregon.....	Circuit court.
Pennsylvania.....	Court of common pleas.
Rhode Island.....	Superior court.
South Dakota.....	Circuit court.
Tennessee.....	Circuit and chancery courts.
Texas.....	District court.
Utah.....	District court.
Vermont.....	County court.
Virginia.....	Circuit and corporation courts (chancery side).
Washington.....	Superior court.
West Virginia.....	Circuit court (chancery side).
Wisconsin.....	Circuit court.
Wyoming.....	District court.

Venue.—The venue, or place where proceedings are required to be instituted, is restricted in certain states as follows:

In Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Washington the venue is in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

¹ Divorce suits may also be heard by any city court with equity jurisdiction.

² The Cape Girardeau, Hannibal, Louisiana, and Sturgeon courts of common pleas also have original jurisdiction over divorce suits within the limits of their territorial jurisdiction.

³ In 7 counties the probate court has concurrent jurisdiction over divorce suits.

In Ohio, in the county in which the plaintiff resides, or in which the cause of action arose.

In Arizona, Indiana, and Texas, in the county in which the plaintiff has resided for six months prior to the filing of the petition.

In Utah, in the county in which the plaintiff has resided for one year prior to the filing of the petition.

In Vermont, in the county in which the plaintiff has resided for six months prior to the filing of the petition when divorce is sought for adultery, intolerable severity, or wilful desertion, and the cause accrued out of the state; in other cases, in the county in which either party resides.

In Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, in the chancery district in which the defendant resides or in the district in which the parties lived when the separation occurred; if the defendant is a nonresident of the state, then in the district in which the plaintiff resides.

In Georgia, in the county in which the defendant resides; if the defendant is a nonresident, then in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

In Kentucky, in the county in which the wife usually resides; if she is a nonresident, in the county of the husband's residence.

In Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, in the county in which either party resides.

In Massachusetts, in the county in which one of the parties resides, except that when the plaintiff has left the county in which the parties have lived together, the defendant still living therein, the action shall be heard and determined in that county.

In Nevada, in the county in which the cause for divorce accrued, or in which the defendant shall reside or be found, or in which the plaintiff shall reside if the latter be either the county in which the parties last cohabited or in which the plaintiff shall have resided for six months before filing the petition.

In Minnesota it is provided by section 6, chapter 62, General Statutes of Minnesota, 1878, that a divorce may be decreed "on suit brought where the parties, or either of them, reside;" but by section 10 of the same chapter, it is provided that "all actions for divorce shall be commenced by summons and complaint, in the county where the plaintiff resides."

Causes of divorce.—The statutory causes for absolute divorce, for limited divorce, and for annulment of marriage are summarized in tabular form on pages 268 and 269. In this table the causes are given in the column at the extreme left—in the "stub" as it is technically called—and the states are given in the box heading. If opposite a particular cause and under a given state the letter D is found it signifies that in the given state the particular cause is, by statute, a ground for absolute divorce, while the letter S signifies that it is a ground for limited divorce, and the letter A, that it is a ground for annulment.

It should be remembered that such a table gives only a broad general summary of the statutory causes. If more detailed information is desired, it will be found in the digest for each state under the headings "causes" and "annulment."

In regard to the causes for annulment it should perhaps be explicitly stated that the causes given are only those specifically laid down in the statutes. No attempt has been made to determine what other causes, if any, may exist in a given state by virtue of the common law. For a general statement of the common law on this subject see "Void and Voidable Marriages," page 183.

When divorce is refused.—In many states the statutes provide that applications for divorce shall be refused where there has been collusion, connivance, condonation, or recrimination. Such statutes are simply declaratory of well-known legal principles, and it is probably true that in those states in which no mention is made of these defenses in the statutes a showing of any of them would nevertheless be a sufficient ground for refusing a divorce.

Collusion is an agreement between husband and wife that one of them shall commit, or appear to have committed, or be represented in court as having committed, acts constituting a cause of divorce, for the purpose of enabling the other to obtain a divorce.

Connivance is the corrupt consent of one party to the commission by the other of the acts constituting the cause of divorce.

Condonation is the conditional forgiveness, either express or implied, of a matrimonial offense constituting a cause of divorce.

Recrimination is a showing by the defendant of any cause of divorce against the plaintiff, in bar of the plaintiff's cause of divorce.

The following statement shows the states and terri-

tories whose statutes refuse divorce for the reasons specified:

Collusion.	Connivance.	Condonation.	Recrimination.
Alabama ¹	Alabama ¹	Alabama ¹	Alabama. ¹
Arizona ¹	Arizona ²	Arizona ¹	Arizona. ¹
Arkansas.....	Arkansas.....	Arkansas.....	Arkansas.
California.....	California.....	California.....	California.
Colorado.....	Colorado.....	Colorado.....	Colorado.
Delaware.....	Delaware ³	Delaware ¹	Delaware. ¹
Florida ¹	Florida.....	Florida.....	Florida. ¹
Georgia ⁴	Georgia ⁴	Georgia ⁴	Georgia. ⁴
Idaho.....	Idaho.....	Idaho.....	Idaho.
Illinois.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	Illinois. ¹
Indian Territory.....	Indian Territory.....	Indian Territory.....	Indian Territory.
	Indiana ¹	Indiana ¹	Indiana. ¹
		Kentucky. ¹	Kansas. ⁵
		Louisiana.	
Maine.....			Maine. ¹
Michigan.....	Michigan ¹	Michigan ¹	Michigan.
Minnesota ¹	Minnesota ⁶	Minnesota ¹	Minnesota. ⁷
Mississippi ¹	Mississippi.....	Mississippi ¹	Mississippi.
Missouri.....	Missouri.....	Missouri.....	Missouri. ¹
Montana.....	Montana.....	Montana.....	Montana.
Nebraska.....	Nebraska ¹	Nebraska ¹	Nebraska.
		Nevada. ¹	
New Jersey.....	New Jersey ¹	New Jersey.....	New Jersey. ¹
	New York ⁶	New York ¹	New York. ¹
North Carolina.			
North Dakota.....	North Dakota.....	North Dakota.....	North Dakota.
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma.
	Oregon ⁸	Oregon ¹	Oregon. ¹
	Pennsylvania ⁹	Pennsylvania ¹	Pennsylvania. ¹
Rhode Island.			
South Dakota.....	South Dakota.....	South Dakota.....	South Dakota.
Tennessee.....	Tennessee ⁹	Tennessee ¹	Tennessee. ¹
Texas ¹	Texas ⁹	Texas ¹	Texas. ¹
	Virginia ⁶	Virginia. ¹⁰	
	Washington. ¹¹	Washington. ¹¹	
	West Virginia ⁴	West Virginia. ¹²	
	Wisconsin ⁸	Wisconsin. ¹	
Wyoming.....	Wyoming ⁴	Wyoming ¹	Wyoming.

¹ In case of adultery.

² By husband; also, exposure by the husband of the wife to lewd company.

³ By husband, in case of adultery.

⁴ In case of adultery, cruel treatment, desertion, or intoxication.

⁵ In the discretion of the court.

⁶ In case of adultery, when the act complained of was committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the plaintiff.

⁷ In case of adultery, or in an action for limited divorce by the wife, when the husband proves to the satisfaction of the court that his conduct was justified by the ill conduct of the wife.

⁸ When the offense was committed by the procurement, or, in the case of adultery, by the connivance, of the plaintiff.

⁹ By husband in case of adultery; also, exposure by the husband of the wife to lewd company, whereby she became ensnared to the crime of adultery.

¹⁰ In case of adultery, upon conviction of infamous offense, or of the wife's having been with child, or a prostitute before marriage, the cohabitation of the parties after knowledge of the fact will be a bar to divorce.

¹¹ In case of force, fraud, or adultery.

¹² In case of adultery, upon conviction of infamous offense, or of the wife's having been with child, or a prostitute before marriage, or when the husband has been a notoriously licentious person, the cohabitation of the parties after knowledge of the fact will be a bar to divorce.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

STATUTORY CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE, FOR LIMITED

[D represents absolute divorce or divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*; S, legal

CAUSE.		NEW ENGLAND.					SOUTHERN NORTH ATLANTIC.			NORTHERN SOUTH ATLANTIC.					SOUTHERN SOUTH ATLANTIC.				
		Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania. ¹	Delaware.	Maryland. ²	District of Columbia.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia. ³	Florida.
1	Desertion:																		
2	Abandonment or desertion.....	D	⁴ D	DS	D	DS	D	S	D	DS	D	DS	S	DS	DS	S		D	D
3	Refusal to move to state.....																		
4	Cruelty:																		
5	Extreme cruelty.....	D	⁶ D	DS	D	DS	D	S	S	S	D	S	S	⁶ S	⁶ S	S		DS	D
6	Attempt to take life.....																		
7	Violence endangering life.....									DS									
8	Indignities and defamation.....									DS									
9	Sexual immorality:																		
10	Adultery.....	D	D	DS	D	DS	D	D	D	DS	D	D	D	D	D	D		D	D
11	Crime against nature.....																		
12	Lewd conduct.....																		
13	Loathsome disease.....																		
14	Intemperance:																		
15	Habitual drunkenness.....	D	D		D	DS	D				D		S		S	S		DS	D
16	Habitual use of drugs.....	D			D	DS	D												
17	Neglect of responsibilities:																		
18	Neglect to provide.....	D		DS	D	DS		S			DS								
19	Neglect of duty.....																		
20	Defects of disposition:																		
21	Violent temper.....																		D
22	Intolerant religious belief.....		D																
23	Crime:																		
24	Conviction or imprisonment.....		D	DS	D		D			D	D			D	D			D	
25	Fugitive from justice.....																		
26	Lack of real consent to marriage:																		
27	Duress or force.....			A				A		D			A					D	
28	Fraud or fraudulent contract.....			A			D	A		D			A					D	
29	Incapacity to contract marriage:																		
30	Mental incapacity.....	A		A	A			A	D	D	A		A	A	A	A		D	
31	Want of age.....	A		A	A			A			DS		A	A	A	A			
32	Personal unfitness to contract marriage:																		
33	Impotency or physical incapacity.....	D	D	A	D	DS		A	D	D	D	D	A	DA	DA	DA		D	D
34	Pregnancy before marriage.....												D	D	D	D		D	
35	Illicit carnal intercourse before marriage.....																		
36	Illegality of marriage:																		
37	Bigamy.....	A		A	A			A	A	DA	A	A	A	A	A	A			D
38	Consanguinity.....	A		A	A			A	A	D	A	A	A	A	A	A		D	D
39	Miscegenation.....																		
40	Other causes:																		
41	Void and voidable marriages (not otherwise specified).....		A			DS	A					D							
42	Previous divorce in another state.....																		D
43	Misconduct.....					DS		S				S							
44	Vagrancy.....																		
45	Voluntary separation.....					⁶ DS													
46	Civil death.....					DS													
47	Presumption of death.....					DS	D												
48	Causes deemed sufficient by court.....					S													

¹ After hearing any cause for divorce the court may decree the divorce or that the marriage is null and void.² Limited divorce may be decreed in a case where absolute divorce is prayed, if the causes prove to be sufficient to entitle the party to the same.³ Limited divorce may be granted on any ground which was held sufficient in the English courts prior to May 4, 1784.⁴ There are six provisions dealing with different phases of desertion.⁵ Includes "treatment endangering reason or injuring health."

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separation, limited divorce, or divorce *a mensa et thoro*; and A, annulment.]

⁷ Provided they have not lived and cohabited together after the death of the former husband or wife.

⁷ Provided they have not lived and cohabited together after the death of the former husband or wife.

* Living apart without any cohabitation for five consecutive years.

* Living apart without any cohabitation for five consecutive years next before the application.

(*change of name after divorce*.—In 26 states and territories, upon granting a decree of divorce, the name of the woman may be changed under the conditions mentioned below, and, unless otherwise indicated, the statute providing for such change of name was in effect during the entire 20-year period covered by this investigation.

In Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island, when a divorce is granted to a woman, upon her application, the court may, in its discretion, change her name to that of a former husband or to her maiden name. This provision was made in Indian Territory in 1890; in New Hampshire in 1905; and in Oklahoma in 1893.

In the District of Columbia, Georgia, Maine, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin such change may be made in all cases, whether the wife was plaintiff or defendant. This provision was made in Maine in 1897, and in Wisconsin in 1889.

In Michigan, by a law enacted June 17, 1905, it was provided that in granting a decree of divorce the court may, at the instance of the woman, whether plaintiff or defendant, decree to restore to her her maiden name, or the name she legally bore prior to her marriage to the husband in the divorce suit, or allow her to adopt another name: *Provided*, That when there is a minor child, issue of the marriage, this act shall not apply.

In New Jersey, by an act approved April 17, 1905, it was provided that in case of any absolute decree of divorce between husband and wife, heretofore or hereafter made by any court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the wife so divorced to assume her maiden name: *Provided*, That she shall have first filed with the county clerk of the county in which she resides, and the county clerk of the county in which she resided when the divorce was granted, a declaration, setting forth her intention so to assume her maiden name, and the day and date on which such change of name is to be made.

In Arizona the statute in force in 1887 provided that in suits for divorce the court may, in its discretion, on the final disposition of the case, enter a decree changing the name of either party to said suit, if such change of name is specially prayed for in the pleadings of such party. By the act of September 1, 1901, the foregoing was amended so as to limit the change of name to the wife.

In Texas the statute provides for the change of name of either party, if such change is specially pleaded.

In Delaware, by the act of February 24, 1899, it was provided that in granting any decree of divorce the court may change the name of any wife, party in such

suit, and the name or names of any or all issue born during the continuance of the marriage sought to be dissolved.

In Vermont, upon granting an absolute divorce to a woman, the court may, by order to that effect, allow her to assume her maiden name, or the name of a former husband; and may change the names of the minor children of divorced parents when application for that purpose is made in the petition for divorce.

Court practice and judicial decisions.—In some states a public officer is required by law to appear in divorce cases to protect the interests of the state.

In Colorado, when the defendant in a divorce case fails to appear, the court must appoint an attorney, who shall secure a fair and impartial hearing of the cause. In Utah, when the ground of a petition for divorce is insanity, the district attorney must make such defense as may be just and proper to protect the rights of the defendant and the interests of the state, and similar provisions are in force in Idaho. In Indiana, by act of the legislature of 1903, it is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to appear and resist a petition for divorce if not contested. In Kentucky it is the duty of the county attorney to resist every application for divorce. In Michigan, if there are children under the age of 14 years affected by the proceedings, it is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to conduct the defense in the interests of the children. In Oregon the state, by law, becomes a party in divorce suits, and it is the duty of the district attorney, so far as may be necessary, to prevent fraud or collusion, to control the proceedings for the defense, and in case the defendant does not appear, or defend the case in good faith, to make a defense on behalf of the state. In Washington whenever a petition for divorce remains undefended it is the duty of the district attorney to conduct the defense. There may be other states, also, in which the appearance of a representative of the state is provided for.

The question of the validity of a divorce outside of the state granting it is one which has been before the courts. It is fundamental that where the court granting the divorce has secured jurisdiction over both parties, or over one party and the marriage as a *res*, the decree of the state granting the divorce is binding upon all states under the provision of the Constitution of the United States that full faith and credit shall be given by one state to the judicial decree of another state. Where the service of notice is by publication and where the court has jurisdiction over but one of the parties and not over the marriage as a *res* and the state is not the domicile of matrimony it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Haddock v. Haddock* (201 U. S., 562) that the decree is not binding on other states. The syllabus of this case is as follows:

SYLLABUS.

HADDOCK v. HADDOCK, 201 U. S., 562.

Argued December 11, 1905. Decided April 12, 1906.

The husband and wife being domiciled in New York, the husband left the wife, acquired, in good faith, after a lapse of years, a domicile in Connecticut, and obtained in that state, and in accordance with its laws, a judgment of divorce based on constructive, and not actual, service of process, on the wife, who meanwhile remained domiciled in New York and never appeared in the action. The wife subsequently sued for divorce in New York and obtained personal service in that state on the husband who pleaded the Connecticut judgment. *Held*,

Without questioning the power of the state of Connecticut to enforce the decree within its own borders, and without intimating any doubt that the state of New York might give it such degree of efficacy that it might be entitled to in view of the public policy of the state, that the Connecticut decree, rendered as it was without being based on personal service of the process on, and therefore without personal jurisdiction of the court over, the wife, was not entitled to obligatory enforcement in the state of New York by virtue of the full faith and credit clause of the Federal Constitution.

A suit for divorce brought in a state other than that of domicile of matrimony against a wife who is still domiciled therein is not a proceeding *in rem* justifying the court to enter a decree as to the *res*, or marriage relation, entitled to be enforced outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

Questions concerning alleged fraud in contracting a marriage and laches on the part of one of the parties in bringing an action for divorce are matters solely of state cognizance, and may not even be allowed to indirectly influence this court in determining the Federal question which is involved.

The states at the time of the adoption of the Constitution possessed full power over the subject of marriage and divorce and the Constitution delegated no authority to the Central Government in regard thereto, and the destruction of the power of the states over the dissolution of marriage as to their own citizens can not be brought about by the operation of the full faith and credit clause of the Constitution of the United States.

Previous decisions of this court hold in regard to the full faith and credit to be given by states to the judicial decrees of other states that:

The requirement is not that some, but that full, faith and credit, equal to that to which it is entitled in the state where rendered, shall be given to a judicial decree of another state.—*Harding v. Harding*, 198 U. S., 317.

A personal judgment against a nonresident—not a proceeding *in rem*—based merely upon constructive service and therefore jurisdiction not being acquired over the defendant's person may not be enforced in another state under the full faith and credit clause.—*Pennoy v. Neff*, 95 U. S., 714.

All governments possess inherent power over the marriage relation, its formation and dissolution, as regards their own citizens, and where a court or legislature of a state has acted conformably with its own laws concerning the marriage tie as to a citizen of that state, its action is binding in that state as to that citizen, and its validity under the due process clause of the Constitution may not therein be questioned.—*Maynard v. Hill*, 125 U. S., 190.

As a corollary to the power of the state, irrespective of any extraterritorial effect, any other sovereign may, under the principles of comity, give to such a decree the efficacy which its own conception of duty and public policy may justify.

Where husband and wife are domiciled in a state jurisdiction exists in that state, for good cause to enter a decree of divorce, entitled to enforcement in another state under the

full faith and credit clause; and where a *bona fide* domicile has been acquired in a state by either husband or wife, a decree of divorce obtained by either in a court having personal jurisdiction of the other is likewise entitled to be so enforced in other states.—*Cheever v. Wilson*, 9 Wall., 108.

Where the domicile of a matrimony is in a particular state, and the husband abandoning the wife, wrongfully goes into another state in order to avoid his marital obligation, such other state does not become a new domicile of matrimony, nor the actual or constructive domicile of the wife. That continues in the original state until she actually acquires a new one.—*Barber v. Barber*, 21 How., 582.

Where the domicile of the husband is in a particular state, which is also the domicile of matrimony, the courts of that state may, in virtue of the wife's duty to be at the matrimonial domicile, disregard her unjustifiable absence therefrom and treat her as having her domicile therein for the purpose of dissolving the marriage and render a judgment to that effect entitled to recognition in all other states under the full faith and credit clause of the Constitution.—*Atherton v. Atherton*, 181 U. S., 155.

Uniform divorce legislation.—For more than a quarter of a century the advisability of securing uniform divorce laws throughout the country has attracted a great deal of attention. According to the opinion of all writers, and of national legislators, the Federal Congress can not deal with this matter without an amendment to the Constitution, and efforts have therefore been concentrated upon securing uniform divorce laws under state legislation.

The American Bar Association, commissioners appointed by governors of states, and the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws have all dealt with this subject very fully and have devoted much time and ingenuity in drafting proposed laws. The latest, and perhaps most complete suggested legislation, is that recommended by the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws, which follows.

At the meeting of the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws, held at Philadelphia, Pa., November 13 and 14, 1906, in compliance with instructions given to the committee on resolutions at the preceding session, held in Washington, D. C., February 22, 1906, the committee on resolutions presented a form of statute embodying the principles formulated by the congress on the subject of annulment of marriage and divorce, which, after some slight amendment, was adopted by the congress. In submitting this form of statute the committee on resolutions made the following statement, among other things, in explanation of the same:

It will be observed that the act relating to annulment of marriage and divorce, while complete in its enumeration of causes for annulment, for divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and for divorce from bed and board, and in its general provisions relating to the legitimacy of children and the effect of foreign decrees, deals only with such matters relating to practice and procedure as are necessary to embody the resolutions of the congress. In the first draft of the proposed statute submitted by the subcommittee to the general committee at a meeting held in St. Paul, Minn., on September 1, 1906, complete and elaborate provisions were inserted to cover all questions relating to these important subjects, but after

careful consideration the committee decided that it would not be practicable to secure the passage of an uniform statute if these provisions were retained, by reason of the probable disinclination of many of the states to change the existing laws governing procedure. It was deemed unimportant that there should be uniformity on this subject if the general principles adopted by the congress were made effective in the different jurisdictions.

The congress, while expressing a desire that the causes for divorce enumerated in its resolutions should be decreased rather than increased, recognizes the varying opinions of the different communities represented in the state legislature as existing facts and leaves to each state to decide what these causes shall be; the causes enumerated in the resolutions and the statute are now the law in 40 states of the Union. While it is too much to hope in the present state of public opinion that causes will be materially decreased in many of the states, it is believed that the principle that no state should extend its jurisdiction beyond cases where one of its own residents is a party will be universally recognized. If this principle is carried out with the restrictions relating to service provided by the statute, a prolific cause of scandal and injustice will be removed. Probably the most difficult problem that the committee has attempted to solve is the effect to be given to foreign decrees. It found the recognition of the principle of comity too firmly imbedded in the jurisprudence of nearly all of the states to be ignored, and it was necessary to recognize the American principle of separate domicile of the wife for purposes of divorce as too firmly established to be disturbed. Under these circumstances it decided to draft the general provision covered by sections 7 to 10 of the act conferring jurisdiction, and then to require that full faith and credit be given to all foreign decrees where jurisdiction was obtained substantially in conformity with them. The adoption of this act will tend to abate the scandal of migratory divorces, it will fix the status of all divorced persons on the same plane in all of the states, and will introduce such changes in the administration of the divorce laws as will reduce to a minimum the opportunities for fraud and collusion.

Objection has been made to those provisions of the act requiring public hearings, on the ground of injury to public morals, but the committee are of opinion that the decision of the congress is based upon sound policy, and the advantages of a public and open hearing in the presence of the court outweigh any of the dangers that have been suggested.

It will be found that no extreme change will be made in any of the existing laws by the adoption of this statute, excepting by the extension to some of them of the principle of divorce from bed and board, the argument for which has been fully set forth in the debates and accepted by the congress.

Proposed uniform divorce law.—The form of bill as recommended by the congress on uniform divorce laws is as follows:

AN ACT REGULATING ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

CHAPTER I.—JURISDICTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Article I.—Annulment of marriage.

SECTION 1. Causes for annulment.

A marriage may be annulled for any of the following causes existing at the time of the marriage:

(a) Incurable physical impotency, or incapacity for copulation, at the suit of either party: *Provided*, That the party making the application was ignorant of such impotency or incapacity at the time of the marriage.

(b) Consanguinity or affinity according to the table of degrees established by law, at the suit of either party; but when any such marriage shall not have been annulled during the lifetime of the parties the validity thereof shall not be inquired into after the death of either party.

(c) When such marriage was contracted while either of the parties thereto had a husband or wife living, at the suit of either party.

(d) Fraud, force, or coercion, at the suit of the innocent and injured party, unless the marriage has been confirmed by the acts of the injured party.

(e) Insanity of either party, at the suit of the other, or at the suit of the committee of the lunatic, or of the lunatic on regaining reason, unless such lunatic, after regaining reason, has confirmed the marriage: *Provided*, That where the party compos mentis is the applicant, such party shall have been ignorant of the other's insanity at the time of the marriage, and shall not have confirmed it subsequent to the lunatic's regaining reason.

(f) At the suit of the wife when she was under the age of 16 years at the time of the marriage, unless such marriage be confirmed by her after arriving at such age.

(g) At the suit of the husband when he was under the age of 18 at the time of the marriage, unless such marriage be confirmed by him after arriving at such age.

Article II.—Divorce.

SECTION 2. Kinds of.

Divorce shall be of two kinds:

(a) Divorce from the bonds of matrimony, or divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*.

(b) Divorce from bed and board, or divorce *a mensa et thoro*.

Article III.—Divorce a vinculo.

SECTION 3. Causes for.

The causes for divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall be:

(a) Adultery.

(b) Bigamy, at the suit of the innocent and injured party to the first marriage.

(c) Conviction and sentence for crime by a competent court having jurisdiction, followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years, or in the case of indeterminate sentence, for at least one year: *Provided*, That such conviction has been the result of trial in some one of the states of the United States, or in a Federal court, or in some one of the territories, possessions, or courts subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or in some foreign country granting a trial by jury, followed by an equally long term of imprisonment.

(d) Extreme cruelty, on the part of either husband or wife, such as to endanger the life or health of the other party or to render cohabitation unsafe.

(e) Wilful desertion for two years.

(f) Habitual drunkenness for two years.

Article IV.—Divorce a mensa.

SECTION 4. Causes for.

The causes for divorce from bed and board shall be:

(a) Adultery.

(b) Bigamy, at the suit of the innocent and injured party to the first marriage.

(c) Conviction and sentence for crime by a competent court having jurisdiction, followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years, or in the case of indeterminate sentence, for at least one year: *Provided*, That such conviction has been the result of trial in some one of the states of the United States, or in a Federal court, or in some one of the territories, possessions, or courts subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or in some foreign country granting a trial by jury, followed by an equally long term of imprisonment.

(d) Extreme cruelty, on the part of either husband or wife, such as to endanger the life or health of the other party or to render cohabitation unsafe; or such indignities, threats, or acts of abuse, as to render the condition of the other party intolerable and life burdensome, and to force such party to separate from the other and to live apart.

(e) Wilful desertion for two years.

- (f) Habitual drunkenness for two years.
- (g) Hopeless insanity of the husband.

Article V.—Bars to relief.

SECTION 5. When decree shall be denied.

No decree for divorce shall be granted if it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the suit has been brought by collusion, or that the plaintiff has procured or connived at the offense charged, or has condoned it, or has been guilty of adultery not condoned.

Article VI.—Jurisdiction.

SECTION 6. In what courts.

The * * * court of this state shall have and entertain jurisdiction of all actions for annulment of marriage, or for divorce.

SECTION 7. By personal service in actions for annulment.

For purposes of annulment of marriage, jurisdiction may be acquired by personal service upon the defendant within this state when either party is a bona fide resident of this state at the time of the commencement of the action.

SECTION 8. By personal service in actions for divorce.

For purposes of divorce, either absolute or from bed and board, jurisdiction may be acquired by personal service upon the defendant within this state, under the following conditions:

(a) When, at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona fide resident of this state, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery or bigamy, unless one of the parties has been for the two years next preceding the commencement of the action a bona fide resident of the state.

(b) When, since the cause of action arose, either party has become, and for at least two years next preceding the commencement of the action has continued to be, a bona fide resident of this state: *Provided*, The cause of action alleged was recognized in the jurisdiction in which such party resided at the time the cause of action arose, as a ground for the same relief asked for in the action in this state.

SECTION 9. By publication in actions for annulment.

When the defendant can not be served personally within this state and when at the time of the commencement of the action the plaintiff is a bona fide resident of this state, jurisdiction for the purpose of annulment of marriage may be acquired by publication, to be followed, where practicable, by service upon or notice to the defendant without this state, or by additional substituted service upon the defendant within this state, as prescribed by law.

SECTION 10. By publication in actions for divorce.

When the defendant can not be served personally within this state and when at the time of the commencement of the action the plaintiff is a bona fide resident of this state, jurisdiction for the purpose of divorce, whether absolute or from bed and board, may be acquired by publication, to be followed, where practicable, by service upon or notice to the defendant without this state, or by additional substituted service upon the defendant within this state as prescribed by law, under the following conditions:

(a) When, at the time the cause of action arose, the plaintiff was a bona fide resident of this state, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery or bigamy, unless the plaintiff has been for the two years next preceding the commencement of the action a bona fide resident of this state.

(b) When, since the cause of action arose, the plaintiff has become, and for at least two years next preceding the commencement of the action has continued to be, a bona fide resident of this state: *Provided*, The cause of action alleged was recognized in the jurisdiction in which the plaintiff resided at the time the cause of action arose, as a ground for the same relief asked for in the action in this state.

SECTION 11. *Particeps criminis* may be made a party.

Any one charged as a *particeps criminis* shall be made a party,

upon his or her application to the court, subject to such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe.

SECTION 12. Hearings.

All hearings and trials shall be had before the court, and not before a master, referee, or any other delegated representative; and shall in all cases be public.

SECTION 13. Attorney, appointment of by court.

In all uncontested cases, and in any other case where the court may deem it necessary or proper, a disinterested attorney may be assigned by the court actively to defend the case.

Article VIII.—Evidence.

SECTION 14. Proof required.

No decree for annulment of marriage, or for divorce, shall be granted unless the cause is shown by affirmative proof aside from any admission on the part of the defendant.

SECTION 15. Impounding of record and evidence.

No record or evidence in any case shall be impounded, or access thereto refused.

Article IX.—Decrees.

SECTION 16. Rule for decree *nisi*.

If after hearing of any cause, or after a jury trial resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff, the court shall be of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree annulling the marriage, or to a decree for divorce from the bonds of matrimony, a decree *nisi* shall be entered.

SECTION 17. Final decrees, entry of.

A decree *nisi* shall become absolute after the expiration of one year from the entry thereof, unless appealed from or proceedings for review are pending, or the court before the expiration of said period for sufficient cause, upon its own motion, or upon the application of any party, whether interested or not, otherwise orders; and at the expiration of one year such final and absolute decree shall then be entered, upon application to the court by the plaintiff, unless prior to that time cause be shown to the contrary.

SECTION 18. Decree *a mensa*, terms of.

In all cases of divorce from bed and board for any of the causes specified in section 4 of this act, the court may decree a separation forever thereafter, or for a limited time, as shall seem just and reasonable, with a provision that in case of a reconciliation at any time thereafter, the parties may apply for a revocation or suspension of the decree; and upon such application the court shall make such order as may be just and reasonable.

SECTION 19. Former name of wife.

The court upon granting a divorce from the bonds of matrimony to a woman may allow her to resume her maiden name, or the name of a former deceased husband.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article XI.—Children.

SECTION 20. Legitimacy of.

(a) In an action brought by the wife, the legitimacy of any child born or begotten before the commencement of the action shall not be affected.

(b) In an action brought by the husband, the legitimacy of any child born or begotten before the commission of the offense charged shall not be affected; but the legitimacy of any other child of the wife may be determined as one of the issues of the action. All children begotten before the commencement of the action shall be presumed to be legitimate.

Article XII.—Foreign decrees.

SECTION 21. Effect of.

Full faith and credit shall be given in all the courts of this state to a decree of annulment of marriage or divorce by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state, territory, or possession of the United States when the jurisdiction of such court was obtained in the manner and in substantial conformity with the conditions

prescribed in sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 of this act. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the power of any court to give such effect to a decree of annulment or divorce by a court of a foreign country as may be justified by the rules of international comity: *Provided*, That if any inhabitant of this state shall go into another state, territory, or country in order to obtain a decree of divorce for a cause which occurred while the parties reside in this state, or for a cause which is not ground for divorce under the laws of this state, a decree so obtained shall be of no force or effect in this state.

Article XIII.—Repeals.

SECTION 22. Repealing clause.

The following acts of assembly and parts of acts, viz: * * * and all other acts and parts of acts of assembly of this state, general, special, or local, inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall affect or apply to any actions for annulment of marriage, or for divorce, now pending.

SECTION 23. When act shall take effect.

This act shall take effect on the day of, A. D....

Divorce law of New Jersey.—The legislature of New Jersey at its regular session in 1907 passed an act, which was approved May 17, 1907, conforming very closely to the form of statute adopted by the congress on uniform divorce laws. This action, following so closely after the submission of this form of statute by the divorce congress, is deemed of sufficient importance and significance to authorize the insertion here of a copy of the divorce law as enacted by the New Jersey legislature. The act referred to is as follows:

Chapter 216.

An Act providing for divorces and for decrees of nullity of marriage, and for alimony and the maintenance of children (Revision of 1907).

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

I. DECREES OF NULLITY.

1. Decrees of nullity of marriage may be rendered in all cases when—

I. Either of the parties has another wife or husband living at the time of a second or other marriage;

II. The parties are within the degrees prohibited by law, but when any such marriage shall not have been annulled during the lifetime of the parties the validity thereof shall not be inquired into after the death of either party;

III. The parties or either of them was at the time of marriage physically and incurably impotent: *Provided*, The party making the application was ignorant of such impotency or incapability at the time of the marriage, or has not subsequently ratified the marriage;

IV. The parties or either of them was, at the time of the marriage, incapable of consenting thereto, and the marriage has not been subsequently ratified: *Provided*, That where the party capable of consent is the applicant such party shall have been ignorant of the other's incapacity at the time of the marriage, and shall not have confirmed the marriage subsequently to the other party regaining capacity;

V. At the suit of the wife, when she was under the age of 16 years at the time of the marriage, unless such marriage be confirmed by her after arriving at such age;

VI. At the suit of the husband when he was under the age of 18 at the time of the marriage, unless such marriage be confirmed by him after arriving at such age.

The decree of nullity of marriage shall not render illegitimate the issue of any marriage so dissolved, except where the marriage is dissolved because either of the parties had another wife or husband living at the time of a second or other marriage. Such marriage shall be deemed void from the beginning, and the issue thereof shall be illegitimate.

II. CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

2. Divorces from the bond of matrimony may be decreed for the following causes:

I. Adultery by either of the parties;

II. Wilful, continued, and obstinate desertion for the term of two years;

3. Divorces from bed and board may be decreed for—

I. Adultery by either of the parties;

II. Wilful, continued, and obstinate desertion for the term of two years;

III. Extreme cruelty in either of the parties.

In all cases of divorce from bed and board, the court may decree a separation forever thereafter, or for a limited time, as shall seem just and reasonable, with a provision that in case of a reconciliation at any time thereafter the parties may apply for a revocation or suspension of the decree, and upon such application the court shall make such order as may seem just and reasonable.

III. JURISDICTION.

4. The court of chancery shall have jurisdiction of all causes of divorce or nullity and of alimony and maintenance by this act directed and allowed.

5. For purposes of annulment of marriage jurisdiction may be acquired—

I. By personal service of process upon the defendant within this state when either party is a bona fide resident of this state at the time of the commencement of the action;

II. When the defendant can not be served personally with process within this state, and when at the time of the commencement of the action the petitioner is a bona fide resident of this state, jurisdiction for the purpose of annulment of marriage may be acquired by publication, to be followed, where practicable, by service upon or notice to the defendant without this state, or by additional substituted service upon the defendant within this state, as prescribed by law or by the rules of court.

6. For purposes of divorce, either absolute or from bed and board, jurisdiction may be acquired by personal service of process upon the defendant within this state, under the following conditions:

(a) When, at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona fide resident of this state, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action, except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, unless one of the parties has been for the two years next preceding the commencement of the action a bona fide resident of this state.

(b) When, since the cause of action arose, either party has become, and for at least two years next preceding the commencement of the action has continued to be, a bona fide resident of this state: *Provided*, The cause of action alleged was recognized in the jurisdiction in which such party resided at the time the cause of action arose, as a ground for the same relief asked for in the action in this state.

7. When the defendant can not be served personally with process within this state, and when at the time of the commencement of the action the plaintiff is a bona fide resident of this state, jurisdiction for the purpose of divorce, whether absolute or from bed and board, may be acquired by publication, to be followed, where practicable, by service upon or notice to the defendant without this state, or by additional substituted service upon the defendant within this state, as prescribed by law or rules of court, under the following conditions:

(a) When, at the time the cause of action arose, the petitioner was a bona fide resident of this state, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action, except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, unless the petitioner has been for the two years next preceding the commencement of the action a bona fide resident of this state.

(b) When, since the cause of action arose, the petitioner has become, and for at least two years next preceding the commencement of the action has continued to be, a bona fide resident of this state: *Provided*, The cause of action alleged was recognized in the jurisdiction in which the petitioner resided at the time the cause of action arose, as a ground for the same relief asked for in the action in this state.

8. The court of chancery shall not have jurisdiction of any cause for divorce, or nullity of marriage under this act, unless the petitioner shall make his or her oath or affirmation, which shall be annexed to the petition, that his or her petition is not made by any collusion between him or her and the defendant, but in truth and good faith, for the causes set forth in the petition.

IV. PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE.

9. The like process and procedure shall be had and pursued in all such causes as are usually had and pursued in other causes in the court of chancery, except so far as other process and procedure is prescribed by or under the authority of this act.

10. All suits in the court of chancery for divorce, or nullity under this act, shall be commenced by filing a petition with the clerk of the court, which petition shall plainly and fully state the cause or causes of the application for such divorce or nullity and the relief prayed.

11. Upon filing the said petition the clerk shall, if required, make out a certified copy thereof, to be served on the defendant, and issue a citation under the seal of the court, for the defendant to answer the said petition on or before such day as shall be mentioned for that purpose in the said citation, which may be any day, either in term time or vacation, not less than thirty days subsequent to the date of issuing the said writ; such citation shall bear date the day of issuing thereof, and be tested in the name of the chancellor; to every citation a notice shall be added that the defendant is not required to appear at Trenton in person at the return day, but if he intend to make a defense, it is only necessary for him to answer, plead, or demur to the petition within the time required by law.

12. It shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may require, of any county, to whom any such citation and certified copy of the petition shall be directed or delivered, to serve the same, and to make return of the said citation at the time and place therein mentioned, which shall be filed by the clerk.

13. Every such citation shall be served by delivering to the defendant personally a copy thereof, together with a certified copy of the petition, at least twenty entire days before its return.

14. If it shall be made to appear, by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the chancellor, that such defendant is out of this state, or can not upon due inquiry be found therein, or that he or she conceals himself or herself within this state, the chancellor may thereupon by order direct such defendant to answer the petition, at a certain day therein named, not less than two or more than six months from the date of such order, which order or notice thereof shall, within twenty days thereafter, be published in one of the newspapers published in this state, and designated in such order, and continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in every week, and shall be published in such other manner as the particular circumstances of the case may require, if, in the opinion of the chancellor, any further or other publication shall be necessary.

Service upon the defendant within or without this state of the petition and of such order or notice thereof as service substituted for personal service of process within this state, shall also be made within the same time, and in such manner as the chancellor may by general rules prescribe.

15. The defendant shall file his or her plea, demurrer, or answer to the petition within three days after the day mentioned in the citation, if the citation is returned "served" or "cited" by the sheriff or coroner, and within the time limited by the order to answer, unless, in either case, the court grants further time for that purpose. The answer shall plainly and fully set forth the cause or causes of his or her defense and shall be signed by the defendant, but shall not be sworn to. No replication shall be necessary to put the cause at issue. If the defendant files a plea or demurrer to the petition, the proceedings therein, including the fixing of time for filing of an answer after plea or demurrer overruled, shall be as in the causes in the court of chancery on pleas or demurrers to bills.

16. If the defendant shall not file his or her answer within the time limited by this act or granted by the court, the court may make an order that the petitioner proceed to take depositions and other evidence and bring on the hearing of the cause *ex parte*.

17. Anyone charged as a *particeps criminis* shall be made a party, upon his or her due application to the court, subject to such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe.

18. In all uncontested cases, where the court may deem it necessary or proper, a disinterested solicitor may be assigned by the court actively to defend the case.

19. No proceedings in any suit commenced under this act shall be set aside or otherwise annulled or made void for any defect in matter of form or for any mistake or omission not affecting the real merits of the cause, and the chancellor may permit either party to amend his or her proceedings in the cause, either in matters of form or substance, and proceed to give judgment according to the merits of the case.

20. If after hearing of any cause, or after a jury trial resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff, the court shall be of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree annulling the marriage, or a decree for divorce from the bonds of matrimony, a decree *nisi* shall be entered.

21. A decree *nisi* shall become absolute after the expiration of six months from the entry thereof, unless appealed from or proceedings for review are pending, or the court before the expiration of said period, for sufficient cause, upon its own motion or upon the application of any party, whether interested or not, otherwise orders; and at the expiration of six months such final and absolute decree shall then be entered upon application to the court by the petitioner, unless prior to that time cause be shown to the contrary. Appeals shall be taken only from the decrees *nisi* and not from the final decrees, and shall be taken within six months from the filing of the decree *nisi*.

22. When any cause shall be finally determined, the clerk of the court of chancery shall enter or enroll together, in order, the proceedings, decretal orders, reports, and final decree in such cause in his book of decrees, which enrollment shall be signed as in other cases.

23. There shall be allowed in the taxation of costs, for the petition, the sum of \$1; for the answer, the sum of \$1; to the clerk, for the citation and certified copy of the petition, 75 cents; to the sheriff, for serving and returning the citation, \$1.50; and to the examiner, for taking the examination of every witness, for each sheet, 20 cents, and for certifying every exhibit shown to a witness, 10 cents; and no other or greater fee shall be allowed for the said service.

24. If, in the opinion of the chancellor, any matter of fact shall render the intervention of a jury necessary in any suit or proceeding for divorce or nullity, then the court of chancery is hereby authorized to direct an issue for the trial of the same in the supreme court or in one of the circuit courts.

V. ALIMONY AND MAINTENANCE.

25. Pending a suit for divorce or nullity or after decree of divorce, it shall be lawful for the court of chancery to make such order touching the alimony of the wife, and also touching the care, custody, education, and maintenance of the children, or any of them, as the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case shall ren-

der fit, reasonable, and just, and to require reasonable security for the due observance of such orders, and upon neglect or refusal to give such reasonable security as shall be required, or upon default in complying with the order, to award and issue process for the immediate sequestration of the personal estate and the rents and profits of the real estate of the party so charged, and to appoint a receiver thereof, and cause such personal estate and the rents and profits of such real estate, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, to be applied toward such alimony and maintenance as to the said court shall from time to time seem reasonable and just, or to enforce the performance of the said orders by such other lawful ways and means as is usual and according to the course and practice of the court of chancery; orders so made may be revised and altered by the court from time to time as circumstances may require.

26. In case a husband, without any justifiable cause, shall abandon his wife or separate himself from her, and refuse or neglect to maintain and provide for her, it shall be lawful for the court of chancery to decree and order such suitable support and maintenance to be paid and provided by the said husband for the wife and her children, or any of them, by that marriage, or to be made out of his property, and for such time as the nature of the case and the circumstances of the parties render suitable and proper in the opinion of the court, and to compel the defendant to give reasonable security for such maintenance and allowance, and from time to time to make such further orders touching the same as shall be just and equitable, and to enforce such decree and orders in the manner mentioned in the last preceding section of this act; but during the time such maintenance shall be allowed by the decree or order of the court, the husband shall not be chargeable with her debts; in cases where a husband can not be found within this state to be served with process, his estate, property, and effects within this state, and the rents and profits thereof, may be sequestered to compel his appearance and performance of any decree or order which may be made in the suit, but the process of sequestration shall be issued only upon special order therefor, to be made upon proof of the claim alleged in the bill, and that the defendant can not be found within the state for the service of process; upon process of sequestration, a bond as provided in cases of *ne exeat* may be given in discharge of the writ, and the sum in which the party shall give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, shall be indorsed upon the writ in words at length; where the proceedings are by process of sequestration, and defendant does not appear, the decree shall be enforceable only out of and against the estate sequestered.

27. In any such suit as is mentioned in the last preceding section, it shall be lawful for the chancellor, if application therefor be made before answer filed, to order a bond to be given, in the sum of \$100, by one or more sufficient sureties, with condition to pay such costs as shall or may be awarded by the court to be paid to the defendant.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

28. If it appear to the court that the adultery complained of shall have been occasioned by the collusion of the parties, and done with an intention to procure a divorce, or that the complainant was consenting thereto, or that both parties have been guilty of adultery not condoned, then no divorce shall be decreed.

29. Whenever any poor person shall have cause of suit under this act, and shall make an affidavit or affirmation that he or she is not worth \$100 clear estate, the chancellor may, at his discretion, assign to such poor person a solicitor and counsel, learned in the law, to prosecute the said cause, who, together with all other officers, shall perform their respective duties therein without fee or reward.

30. The court, upon or after granting a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, may allow her to resume her maiden name or the name of a former deceased husband.

31. Wilful and obstinate desertion shall be regarded, held, and construed to be "continued" within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding that after such desertion has or shall have begun, the deserting party has or shall have been imprisoned in this or any other

state or country upon conviction by due process of law for a crime, misdemeanor, or offense, not political, committed in this or any other state or country, or for any other reason shall have been under restraint, either by due process of law or his or her voluntary act.

32. The chancellor shall from time to time make such rules and orders regulating the practice and procedure under this act as may, in his judgment, render the proceedings more efficient and simple and prevent unnecessary cost and delay.

VII. FOREIGN DECREES.

33. Full faith and credit shall be given in all courts of this state to a decree of annulment of marriage or divorce by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state, territory, or possession of the United States when the jurisdiction of such court was obtained in the manner and in substantial conformity with the conditions prescribed in sections 5, 6, and 7 of this act. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the power of any court to give such effect to a decree of annulment or divorce by a court of a foreign country as may be justified by the rules of international comity: *Provided*, That if any inhabitant of this state shall go into another state, territory, or country, in order to obtain a decree of divorce for a cause which occurred while the parties resided in this state, or for a cause which is not ground for divorce under the laws of this state, a decree so obtained shall be of no force or effect in this state.

34. This act shall take effect January 1, 1908, and the acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall affect proceedings in any suit pending at the time this act goes into effect so far as relates to the jurisdiction of the court or the causes of divorce or nullity, or the effect or validity of orders or divorces already made in such pending actions, but the further proceedings and practices in such actions shall be in accordance with this act as nearly as may be practicable.

State provisions for divorce statistics.—There are 14 states which collect and publish statistics of divorce. In 9 of these states the collection and publication are made in accordance with a special provision of law (a copy of which is appended in each case), while in the other 5 states they are made under general provisions of law. The following statement gives for each state the department or officer charged with the duty of their collection and publication:

<i>State.</i>	<i>Department or officer.</i>
California	Commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics.
Connecticut	Secretary of state board of health.
Indiana	Bureau of statistics.
Maine	Registrar of vital statistics.
Massachusetts	Secretary of the commonwealth.
Michigan	Secretary of state.
Minnesota	Commissioner of statistics.
Montana	Bureau of agriculture, labor, and industry.
New Hampshire	Registrar of vital statistics.
New Jersey	State bureau of vital statistics.
Ohio	Secretary of state.
Rhode Island	Secretary of state board of health.
South Dakota	Superintendent of census and vital statistics.
Vermont	Secretary of state board of health.

California—Statutes and Amendments to the Codes, 1905; Chapter CXIII, page 109.

SECTION 1. The commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics is hereby directed, in addition to his other duties, to collect and present in his biennial report to the legislature statistics relating to marriage, divorce, and crime.

Connecticut—General Statutes, Revision of 1902.

SECTION 2516. The clerks of the superior court shall, at the close of each term or session thereof, return to the secretary of the state board of health the number and causes of divorces granted at such term or session, which returns shall be tabulated, and published in the annual report of said board. (*Law passed in 1879.*)

Maine—Public Laws of 1891, chapter 118, section 12.

SECTION 12. The clerks of courts for the several counties shall, annually, during the month of February, make returns to the registrar of vital statistics relating to libels for divorce in their respective counties for the calendar year next preceding. Such returns shall specify the following details; the number of divorces granted; and the names of the parties including the maiden name and any other former name of female, if any, when ascertainable.

Massachusetts—General Laws of 1882, chapter 194.

SECTION 1. The clerks of courts for the several counties, and of the superior judicial court for the county of Suffolk, shall, annually, during the month of February, make returns to the secretary of the commonwealth in relation to libels for divorce in their respective counties for the calendar year next preceding. * * *

SECTION 3. The secretary shall annually prepare from said returns full and complete abstracts and tabular statements of the facts relating to divorces for each county, and embody such abstracts in the annual reports to the legislature relating to the registry of births, deaths, and marriages. (*Effective May 1, 1882.*)

Michigan—An act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of divorces in Michigan. Acts of 1897, page 12, number 9.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the clerks of circuit courts for the several counties, the clerks of superior courts and of all other courts having jurisdiction in divorce cases shall annually, on or before the 1st day of February in each year, make returns to the secretary of state in relation to petitions or bills for divorce in their respective courts, for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding such returns. The returns shall be made on blanks supplied by the secretary of state for that purpose, and shall specify the following details: Number of petitions or bills pending at the beginning of the year; whole number of petitions or bills filed within the year; number of divorces granted; number of

divorces refused; number of petitions or bills contested; number of petitions or bills pending at the end of the year; alleged cause for divorce in each case; sex of complainant; date and place, state or country, where the marriage was performed; the name of each party; age of each party; number of children in family.

SECTION 2. The secretary of state shall prepare from said returns abstracts and tabular statements of the facts relating to divorces in this state and embody the same in the annual report relating to the registry of births, marriages, and deaths.

New Hampshire—Public Statutes of 1901, chapter 175, section 19.

SECTION 19. The clerks of the supreme court shall, at the close of each term in their respective counties at which divorces are granted, make return to the registrar of vital statistics of the number of divorces decreed at the term, the causes thereof, the sex of the libellant, and date of the decree.

Rhode Island—Court and Practice Act of 1905.

SECTION 5. The clerks of the superior court shall make returns to the secretary of the state board of health, on or before the first day of March in each and every year, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, of all the applications for divorce, showing the number of applications, the number thereof continued, the number granted, and the causes for which the same are granted, but without the names of the parties, in accordance with the blanks which shall be furnished them by the secretary of state.

South Dakota—Laws of 1905, chapter 63, section 21.

SECTION 21. It shall be the duty of the clerk of courts of each county * * * on or before the fifteenth day of each month, [to] transmit to the superintendent of census and vital statistics * * * a record * * * of the decrees of divorce which may have been filed in his court records * * * during the next previous calendar month.

Vermont—Public Statutes, 1906, section 3279.

SECTION 3279. A county clerk shall annually, in the month of January, make returns to the secretary of the state board of health of the number of divorces granted in the county and the causes therefor, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding.

DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS.

ALABAMA.

Authorities:

Revised Code, 1886; Civil Code, 1896; Acts of Alabama, 1903.

Jurisdiction:

Court of chancery and, by the Code of 1896, any city court when invested with equity jurisdiction; "in the chancery district in which the defendant resides, or in the district in which the parties resided when the separation occurred; if the defendant is a nonresident, then in the district in which the other party to the marriage resides."

Residence:

When the defendant is a nonresident, the plaintiff must have been a bona fide resident of the state for one year next before the filing of the petition.

No petition can be filed for a divorce on the ground of voluntary abandonment, unless the party applying therefor has been a bona fide resident of the state for three years next before the filing of the petition.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

As in other chancery suits, and it is also provided, that if defendant is a nonresident, or if his or her residence is unknown, or if he or she has been absent from the state for more than six

months from the filing of the petition, or conceals himself or herself so that process can not be served, then service may be by publication.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. In favor of either party, when the other was, at the time of the marriage, physically and incurably incapacitated from entering into the married state.
2. Adultery.
3. Voluntary abandonment from bed and board for two years next preceding the filing of the petition.
4. Imprisonment in the penitentiary of this or any other state for two years, the sentence being for seven years or longer.
5. The commission of the crime against nature, whether with mankind or beast, either before or after marriage.
6. Becoming addicted after marriage to habitual drunkenness.
7. In favor of the husband, when the wife was pregnant at the time of marriage without his knowledge or agency.
8. In favor of the wife, when the husband has committed actual violence on her person attended with danger to life or health, or when from his conduct there is reasonable apprehension of such violence.

Limited divorce—

1. Cruelty in either of the parties, or for any cause which would justify a decree from the bonds of matrimony, if the party applying therefor desires only a divorce from bed and board.

Alimony:**Temporary—**

Pending a suit for divorce the court must make an allowance for the support of the wife out of the estate of the husband, suitable to his estate and the condition in life of the parties.

Permanent—

If the wife has no separate estate, or if it be insufficient for her maintenance, the court upon granting a divorce, must decree the wife an allowance out of the estate of the husband, taking into consideration the value thereof and the condition of his family.

If the divorce is in the wife's favor for husband's misconduct, the allowance must be as liberal as the husband's estate will permit, regard being had to the condition of his family and to all the circumstances of the case.

If in the husband's favor for wife's misconduct, the allowance must be regulated by the ability of the husband and the nature of the misconduct of the wife.

Refusal of divorce:**Collusion—**

No decree can be rendered if it appear that adultery was committed by either, with the consent of the other, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce.

Connivance—

No decree can be rendered when the husband knew of, or connived at, the adultery of the wife.

Condonation—

No decree can be rendered where there has been a condonation of adultery by the admission of the offending party to conjugal embraces, after knowledge of the commission of the crime.

Recrimination—

No decree can be rendered where both parties have committed adultery.

Annulment:

On conviction for incest for marrying within the prohibited degrees, the court must declare such marriage null and void.

Answer:

The defendant's answer need not be verified by oath. Whether sworn to or not, it is not evidence, and has no other effect than to put in issue the allegations of the petition.

No divorce on confession:

No decree can be rendered on the confession of the parties or either of them.

Legitimacy of children:

When a divorce is granted the husband for the pregnancy of the wife at the time of the marriage, the issue is thereby bastardized.

Custody of children:

Upon granting a divorce, the court may give the custody and education of the children of the marriage to either father or mother, as may seem right and proper, having regard to the moral character and prudence of the parents, the age and sex of the children * * *. But in cases of abandonment of the husband by the wife, he shall have the custody of the children after they are seven years old, if he is a suitable person to have such charge.

Remarriage:

In making his decree the chancellor shall direct whether the party against whom the decree is made shall be permitted to marry again, and where no such order is made the court may, upon petition and proper proof, allow or disallow the petitioner to marry again, as justice may seem to require.

On February 13, 1903, an act was approved making it unlawful for either party to marry again after a decree of divorce has been granted, until after the expiration of the time allowed for taking an appeal (sixty days from the date of the decree), as well as during the pendency of an appeal, if one is taken.

ARIZONA.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1887; United States Statutes at Large, volume 29; Revised Statutes, 1901; Session Laws, 1903.

Jurisdiction:

District court, in the county in which the plaintiff has resided for six months next preceding the filing of the petition.

Residence:

Plaintiff must be an actual bona fide resident of the territory, and must have resided in the county six months next preceding the filing of the petition.

The above was in effect in 1887. By the Revised Statutes of 1901, it was provided that plaintiff must have resided in the territory for one year, and in the county where the action is brought for six months next preceding the filing of the petition.

On May 25, 1896, Congress passed the following act applying to all territories: "No divorce shall be granted in any territory for any cause unless the party applying for the divorce shall have resided continuously in the territory for one year next preceding the application: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect any action duly commenced and pending at the date of the passage thereof."

Service of process or notice:**Personal or by publication—**

Under the Revised Statutes of 1901, if defendant is a nonresident of the territory, or absent from the territory, or his or her residence is unknown, service shall be by publication at least once each week for four successive weeks, and the service shall be complete thirty days after the first publication.

Causes:**Absolute divorce—**

1. Where the husband or wife is guilty of excesses, cruel treatment, or outrages toward the other, whether by the use of personal violence or any other means.
2. In favor of the husband, when his wife shall have been taken in adultery.
3. In favor of the husband, when the wife shall have voluntarily left his bed or board for the space of six months with the intention of abandonment.
4. In favor of the wife, when the husband shall have left her for six months with the intention of abandonment.
5. For habitual intemperance.
6. Wilful neglect to provide for his wife the necessities and comforts of life for six months, having the ability to provide the same, or failing to do so by reason of his idleness, profligacy, or dissipation.
7. When the husband shall have been taken in adultery with another woman.
8. In favor of either husband or wife, when the other shall have been convicted, after marriage, of a felony, and imprisoned in any prison.

The above were the causes for absolute divorce in 1887.

The Revised Statutes of 1901 provide the following causes:

1. When adultery has been committed by either husband or wife.
2. When one of the parties was physically incompetent at the time of marriage, and the same has continued to the time of the commencement of the suit.

3. When one of the parties has been convicted of a felony and sentenced to imprisonment therefor in any prison: *Provided*, That no suit shall be sustained for this cause until one year after final judgment of conviction: *And provided further*, That the husband has not been convicted on the testimony of the wife, nor the wife on the testimony of the husband, and no pardon granted to either party shall take from the other the right to sue for and procure a divorce for this cause.
4. When either party has wilfully deserted the other for the term of two years next preceding the commencement of the suit.
5. When one of the parties has been guilty of extreme physical cruelty to the other.
6. When the husband has neglected for the period of two years to provide his wife with the common necessities of life, having the ability to provide the same, or failing to do so by reason of his idleness, profligacy, or dissipation.
7. When prior to the marriage either party shall have been convicted of a felony or infamous crime in any state, territory, or country, without the knowledge on the part of the other party of such fact at the time of such marriage.
8. In favor of the husband when the wife at the time of the marriage shall have been pregnant by another man than the husband and without his knowledge at the time of such marriage.

By an act approved March 18, 1903, the Revised Statutes of 1901 were amended as follows:

The first, second, third, seventh, and eighth causes were unchanged.

The fourth cause was amended so as to require desertion for the period of one instead of two years.

The fifth cause was amended to read as follows: "When the husband or wife is guilty of excesses, cruel treatment, or outrages towards the other, whether by the use of personal violence or any other means."

The sixth cause was amended so as to require a period of one instead of two years, during which the husband has neglected to provide for his wife.

"Habitual intemperance of either party" was made a cause for absolute divorce. This cause seems to have been omitted from the Revised Statutes of 1901.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Arizona. But the Revised Statutes of 1901 provided that when the husband wilfully deserted or abandoned the wife she could maintain an action against him for permanent maintenance and support.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may allow the wife a sum for her support.

The Revised Statutes of 1901 provide, in addition, for the payment as alimony of any sum necessary for the prosecution of the suit, attorneys' fees, or for support and maintenance.

Permanent—

On granting a divorce the court shall also decree and order a division of the estate of the parties in such a way as shall

seem just and right, having due regard to the rights of each party and their children, if any.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

In any suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, if it appears that the adultery complained of is occasioned by collusion of the parties, and is done with the intention to procure a divorce, then no divorce shall be decreed.

Connivance—

In any suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, if it shall be proved that the husband connived at his wife's prostitution; or exposed her to lewd company, whereby she became ensnared to the crime aforesaid, then no divorce shall be decreed.

Condonation—

In any suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, if it shall be proved that the complainant has admitted the defendant into conjugal society or embraces after he or she knew the criminal fact, then no divorce shall be decreed.

Recrimination—

In any suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, if it shall be proved that the complainant has been guilty of like crime, then no divorce shall be decreed.

Answer:

The defendant shall not be compelled to answer under oath, nor shall the complaint be taken for confessed for want of answer.

Change of name after divorce:

By acts of March 10, 1887, and September 1, 1901, it was provided that in suits for divorce the court may, in its discretion, on the final disposition of the case, enter a decree changing the name of either party to said suit, if such change of name is specially prayed for in the pleadings of such party.

The foregoing was the law in 1887. The Revised Statutes of 1901 provide as follows: In suits for divorce the court may, in its discretion, enter a decree changing the name of the wife in said suit, if such change is prayed for in the pleading of such party.

Annulment:

The district court had power to annul marriages—

For natural or incurable impotency of the body at the time of entering into the marriage contract; or for any other impediment that renders such contract void.

By the Revised Statutes of 1901 impotency was made a cause for divorce, and annulment of marriage by the district court was provided for on account of any impediment that renders such contract void.

No divorce on confession:

The decree of the court shall be rendered upon full and satisfactory evidence. Either party may be a witness, but no divorce shall be granted on the testimony of a party unless the same be corroborated by other evidence.

Remarriage:

After a decree of absolute divorce either party may marry again.

Legitimacy of children:

A decree of absolute divorce shall not in any wise affect the legitimacy of the children of the marriage.

Custody of children:

In granting a divorce the court may make such orders concerning the care and custody of the minor children of the parties as shall be deemed proper and necessary for the benefit of the children.

ARKANSAS.

Authorities:

Digest of the Statutes, 1884; Sandels & Hill's Digest, 1894; Acts of 1895.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit court, by equitable proceedings, in the county where complainant resides. Process may be directed to any county in the state where the defendant then resides.

Residence:

Complainant must have been a resident of the state for one year next before the commencement of the action. In case the cause of divorce occurred or existed out of the state, the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a legal cause of divorce in the state where it arose or existed.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Where either party, at the time of the contract, was and still is impotent.
2. Where either party wilfully deserts and absents himself or herself from the other for the space of one year without reasonable cause.
3. Where he or she had a former wife or husband living at the time of the marriage sought to be set aside.
4. Where either party shall be convicted of felony or other infamous crime.
5. Where either party shall be addicted to habitual drunkenness for the space of one year.
6. Where either party shall be guilty of such cruel and barbarous treatment as to endanger the life of the other.
7. Where either party shall offer such indignities to the person of the other as shall render his or her condition intolerable.
8. Where either party shall have committed adultery subsequent to such marriage.

An additional cause of divorce did exist, as follows: "Where either party shall, subsequent to such marriage, have become permanently or incurably insane." This cause was repealed by the act approved March 28, 1895.

Limited divorce—

For the same causes as absolute divorce.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may allow the wife maintenance and a reasonable fee for her attorneys.

Permanent—

When a decree shall be entered, the court shall make such order touching the alimony of the wife as from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case shall be reasonable.

Authorities:

Deering's Annotated Codes and Statutes, 1885; Statutes and Amendments to the Codes, 1891, 1895, 1903, 1905; Civil Code, 1903.

Jurisdiction:

Superior court.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been a resident of the state for six months next preceding the filing of the petition.

The above was in effect in 1887. By an act approved March 10, 1891, the statute was amended so as to require that plaintiff must have resided in the state for one year, and in the county in which the action is brought for three months next preceding the filing of the petition.

Legal presumption that domicile of husband is domicile of wife does not apply.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Adultery.
2. Extreme cruelty.
3. Wilful desertion for one year.
4. Wilful neglect for one year.
5. Habitual intemperance for one year.
6. Conviction of felony.

Limited divorce—

There are no statutory provisions for limited divorce in California. The statutes, however, provide that when the husband wilfully deserts the wife, she may, without applying for a

*Refusal of divorce:**Collusion—*

If the court is satisfied that the offense shall have been occasioned by the collusion of the parties, or done with an intent to procure a divorce, then no divorce shall be granted or decreed.

Connivance—

If the court is satisfied that the complainant was consenting to the offense, then no divorce shall be granted or decreed.

Recrimination—

If the court is satisfied that both parties have been guilty of adultery, or other offense complained of, then no divorce shall be granted or decreed.

Limitation of time:

In all cases the action must be commenced within five years next after the occurrence or existence of the cause complained of.

Change of name after divorce:

When a divorce is granted to a married woman, the court may restore her to the name she bore previous to the marriage from which she has been divorced, if the complaint or petition prays such relief.

*Annulment:**Marriage may be annulled—*

1. For want of age or understanding.
2. On account of physical incapacity.
3. When the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud.

Legitimacy of children:

No divorce shall affect the legitimacy of children born prior to the decree.

No decree by default:

The statements of the complainant shall not be taken because of the defendant's failure to answer, or his or her admission of their truth.

Remarriage:

After a decree of absolute divorce either party may marry again.

CALIFORNIA.

divorce, maintain in the superior court an action against the husband for permanent support and maintenance of herself, or of herself and children.

The act of March 16, 1901, amended the above so as to provide that "when the husband wilfully deserts or abandons the wife, or when entitled to a divorce from him for any cause, she may," etc.

On March 18, 1905, the statute was again amended so as to provide that when the wife has any cause of action for divorce as provided in the code, she may, without applying for a divorce, maintain in the superior court an action against the husband for permanent support and maintenance of herself, or of herself and children.

It is also provided that even though judgment of divorce is denied, the court may, in an action for divorce, provide for the maintenance by the husband of the wife and her children.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

When an action for divorce or for maintenance is pending, the court may require the husband to pay, as alimony, any money necessary for the prosecution or defense of the action, and for support and maintenance of the wife and children.

If the existence of the marriage is denied, no alimony *pendente lite* must be allowed until, upon a hearing for that purpose, had after due notice, the court finds from the evidence the fact of the existence of the marriage.

The preceding paragraph became law by the amendment of March 16, 1901.

Permanent—

Where a divorce is granted for an offense of the husband, the

court may compel him to provide for the maintenance of the children of the marriage and to make such suitable allowance to the wife for her support, during her life, or for a shorter period, as the court may deem just, having regard to the circumstances of the parties, respectively.

When the wife has either a separate estate or there is community property sufficient to give her alimony or a proper support, the court may withhold any allowance to her out of the separate property of her husband.

Refusal of divorce:

Divorce must be denied upon showing—

1. Connivance.
2. Collusion.
3. Condonation.
4. Recrimination.
5. Limitation and lapse of time.

Limitation of time:

In case of adultery the action must be commenced within two years after the commission of the act of adultery or after its discovery by the injured party.

In case of conviction of felony the action must be commenced before the expiration of two years after a pardon, or the termination of the period of sentence.

In all other cases the action must be commenced without unreasonable lapse of time.

Annulment:

A marriage may be annulled for any of the following causes existing at the time of the marriage—

1. That the party in whose behalf it is sought to have the marriage annulled was under the age of legal consent, and such marriage was contracted without the consent of his or her parents or guardians, or person having charge of him or her; unless, after attaining the age of consent, such party for any time freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.
2. That the former husband or wife of either party was living, and the marriage with such former husband or wife was then in force.
3. That either party was of unsound mind, unless such party, after coming to reason, freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.
4. That the consent of either party was obtained by fraud, unless such party afterwards, with full knowledge of the facts constituting the fraud, freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.
5. That the consent of either party was obtained by force, unless such party afterwards freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.
6. That either party was at the time of marriage physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, and such incapacity continues, and appears to be incurable.

If either party to any marriage denies the same, or refuses to join in a declaration thereof, the other party may proceed, by action in the superior court, to have the validity of the marriage determined and declared.

Either party to an incestuous or void marriage may proceed, by action in the superior court, to have the same so declared.

Action for annulment, where and when commenced:

1. For the first cause, by the party to the marriage who was married under the age of legal consent, within four years after arriving at the age of consent, or by a parent, guardian, or other person having charge of such nonaged male or female, at any time before such married minor has arrived at the age of legal consent.
2. For the second cause, by either party during the life of the other, or by such former husband or wife.
3. For the third cause, by the party injured, or relative or guardian of the party of unsound mind, at any time before the death of either party.

4. For the fourth cause, by the party injured, within four years after the discovery of the facts constituting the fraud.
5. For the fifth cause, by the injured party, within four years after the marriage.
6. For the sixth cause, by the injured party, within four years after the marriage.

Custody of children:

In an action for divorce the court may, before or after judgment, give such directions for the custody, care, and education of the children of the marriage as may seem necessary or proper, and may at any time vacate or modify the same.

Legitimacy of children:

When a divorce is granted for the adultery of the husband, the legitimacy of children of the marriage begotten of the wife before the commencement of the action is not affected. (*Repealed in 1901.*)

When a divorce is granted for the adultery of the wife, the legitimacy of children begotten of her before the commission of the adultery is not affected; but the legitimacy of other children of the wife may be determined by the court upon the evidence in the case.

No decree by default:

No divorce can be granted upon the default of the defendant, or upon the uncorroborated statement, admission, or testimony of the parties, or upon any statement or finding of fact made by a referee; but the court must, in addition to any statement or finding of the referee, require proof of the facts alleged, and such proof, if not taken before the court, must be upon written questions and answers.

Effect of decree:

The effect of a judgment decreeing a divorce is to restore the parties to the state of unmarried persons.

Remarriage:

By an amendment approved February 25, 1897, it was provided that the marriage of a divorced person within one year from the date of the decree was illegal and void. This particular section was also amended in 1901, held unconstitutional, and amended again in 1903 to include an interlocutory decree.

Interlocutory decrees:

In actions for divorce the court must file its decision and conclusions of law as in other cases, and if it determines that no divorce shall be granted, final judgment must thereupon be entered accordingly. If it determines that the divorce ought to be granted, an interlocutory judgment must be entered, declaring that the party in whose favor the court decides is entitled to a divorce, and from such interlocutory judgment an appeal may be taken within six months after its entry, in the same manner and with like effect as if the judgment were final.

When one year has expired after the entry of such interlocutory judgment, the court on motion of either party, or upon its own motion, may enter the final judgment granting the divorce, and such final judgment shall restore them to the status of single persons, and permit either to marry after the entry thereof; and such other and further relief as may be necessary to complete disposition of the action; but if any appeal is taken from the interlocutory judgment or motion for a new trial is made, final judgment shall not be entered until such motion or appeal has been finally disposed of, nor then, if the motion has been granted or judgment reversed. The death of either party after the entry of the interlocutory judgment does not impair the power of the court to enter final judgment as hereinbefore provided; but such entry shall not validate any marriage contracted by either party before the entry of such final judgment, nor constitute any defense of any criminal prosecution made against either.

The above statute providing for interlocutory decrees was approved March 2, 1903.

Authorities:

General Statutes, 1883; Biennial Laws, 1885; Laws of 1889, 1893; Mills' Annotated Statutes, 1891, Supplement, 1905.

Jurisdiction:

District court, sitting as a court of chancery. On April 3, 1893, the statute was amended by extending jurisdiction to the county court in actions where the petition does not ask more than \$2,000 alimony.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been a resident of the state one whole year prior to the commencement of the action, unless the offense or injury was committed in the state or while one or both of the parties resided in the state.

On April 3, 1893, the statute was amended so as to provide that the plaintiff must have been a bona fide resident and citizen of the state for one year prior to the commencement of the action, except in applications for divorce on the ground of adultery or extreme cruelty, where the offense was committed within the state: *Provided*, That such suit must be brought in the county in which the parties reside, or in which the defendant last resided.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

On April 3, 1893, a statute was enacted regarding service of process, which provides for personal service whenever possible; but when the defendant has left the state and his or her whereabouts is unknown, or when the defendant has concealed himself or herself so that service can not be made, then service may be by publication, upon proper application to the court.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either party at the time of the marriage was and continued to be impotent, or, in consequence of immoral or criminal conduct subsequent to the marriage, became impotent.
2. When he or she has a wife or husband living at the time of such marriage.
3. When either party has committed adultery subsequent to the marriage.
4. When either party has wilfully deserted and absented himself or herself from the wife or husband, without reasonable cause, for the period of one year; or has wilfully deserted and absented himself or herself from the wife or husband and departed from the state without any intention of returning.

On April 3, 1893, the fourth cause was amended by striking out words, "or has wilfully deserted and absented himself or herself from the wife or husband and departed from the state without any intention of returning."

5. When either party has been guilty of extreme cruelty.
On April 3, 1893, the fifth cause was amended so as to read as follows: When "either party has been guilty of extreme cruelty or repeated acts of cruelty towards the other; and such acts of cruelty may consist as well in the infliction of mental suffering as of bodily violence."
6. When the husband, being in good bodily health, shall fail to make reasonable provision for the support of his family for the space of one year.
7. When either party has been guilty of habitual drunkenness for the space of one year.
8. When either party has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime.

On April 3, 1893, the eighth cause was amended by striking out the words "or other infamous crime."

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Colorado.

Procedure:

In all cases for a divorce, where the defendant shall appear and deny the charges in the complainant's bill alleged, the same shall be tried by a jury; but if the bill is taken for confessed, the court may proceed to a hearing of the cause by examination of witnesses in open court, or may refer the cause to the master in chancery to take proofs.

The above was modified by a statute approved April 3, 1893, which provides that "in every case for divorce a jury shall be regularly impaneled and sworn, who shall hear all the evidence and render a verdict only upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant of the matters charged in the complaint; and such verdict shall be received by the court, and like proceedings may be had thereon, as upon verdicts in other civil cases; and no trial of any case for divorce shall be had unless the plaintiff be personally present."

It was further provided that no default for want of appearance shall be taken or allowed in any action for divorce, but if a defendant having been duly summoned shall fail to appear or plead within the time required by this act, then such case may be regularly set for trial, the same as though such appearance had been made and issue joined.

Special provisions for defense:

The statute of April 3, 1893, provides that whenever a case for divorce shall be called for trial, and no appearance shall be made for the defendant, the court shall appoint an attorney for such defendant whose duty it shall be to conduct the hearing for such defendant; he shall cross-examine plaintiff's witnesses and in all respects secure a fair and impartial hearing of the case.

Alimony:

Temporary—

Court may grant alimony and, by the act of April 3, 1893, counsel fees *pendente lite*.

Permanent—

When a divorce shall be decreed the court may grant alimony and maintenance for wife and children, or either of them, as may be reasonable and just.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

If the court finds that any agreement or collusion between the parties has been entered into, upon which the injury or offense complained of shall have been committed for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, it shall order the suit dismissed. This provision had a somewhat different wording prior to April 3, 1893.

Recrimination—

If both parties shall be found guilty of adultery, when adultery is the ground of complaint, no divorce shall be decreed.

On April 3, 1893, the above statute was amended so as to provide for a cross complaint, and if, upon the trial, both parties shall be found guilty of injuries or offenses which would entitle the opposite party to a decree of divorce, then no divorce shall be granted to either party.

Custody of children:

Court may make such order as the case may warrant regarding the custody of the children.

Legitimacy of children:

No divorce shall affect the legitimacy of the children of the marriage except when the marriage shall be declared void on the ground of a prior marriage.

Reopening of case:

In case no appeal or writ of error shall be taken from a decree of the court granting a divorce, the court shall have power to set aside the decree and reopen the case at any time within one year from the date of entering such decree, upon application of

the defeated party under oath showing good reason therefor; but if no such application be made within such time, or the same be denied, then such decree shall never be reopened for any cause.

The above was approved April 3, 1893.

CONNECTICUT.

Authorities:

General Statutes of Connecticut, 1888, 1902; Acts of 1893, 1895, 1899, 1905.

Legislative divorce:

Legislative divorces are not forbidden by the constitution or amendments thereto. From the session of 1889 to that of 1905, inclusive, nine legislative divorces were granted, all of which were absolute.

Jurisdiction:

Superior court.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have resided in the state for three years next preceding the date of the complaint; unless the cause of divorce shall have arisen subsequent to the removal into the state; or unless the defendant shall have continuously resided in the state three years next before the date of petition, and actual service shall have been made upon him; or unless the alleged cause is habitual intemperance, or intolerable cruelty, and the plaintiff was domiciled in the state at the time of the marriage, and before bringing the petition has returned to the state with the intention of permanently remaining.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

If the adverse party resides out of or is absent from the state, any judge or clerk of the supreme court of errors, or of the superior court, or any county commissioner, may make such order of notice as he may deem reasonable. If the defendant does not actually receive notice, the court may order such further notice to be given as it may deem reasonable and continue the complaint until the order is complied with.

On February 28, 1893, the above statute was amended so that the last sentence read in substance as follows: If the defendant does not actually receive notice, the court may hear such cause, or may order such further notice to be given as it may deem reasonable and continue the complaint until the order is complied with.

On May 11, 1899, the statute was again amended so as to read as follows: If the adverse party resides out of or is absent from the state, or the whereabouts of the adverse party is unknown to the plaintiff, any judge or clerk of the supreme court of errors, or of the superior court, or any county commissioner, may make such order of notice to the adverse party as he may deem reasonable. If the defendant does not actually receive notice, the court may hear such cause, or may order such further notice to be given as it may deem reasonable and continue the complaint until the order is complied with.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Fraudulent contract.
3. Wilful desertion for three years, with total neglect of duty.
4. Seven years' absence during all of which period the absent party has not been heard from.
5. Habitual intemperance.
6. Intolerable cruelty.

Remarriage:

During the period of one year from the granting of a decree of divorce neither party thereto shall be permitted to remarry any other person.

The statute regarding remarriage was approved April 3, 1893.

7. Sentence to imprisonment for life.

8. Any infamous crime involving a violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Connecticut.

There is, however, a peculiar provision in the General Statutes of 1888 and 1902, which makes separate maintenance possible upon the application of the wife. The provision is as follows: "Whenever any married woman shall have become addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors after her marriage and while her husband was engaged in the sale of such liquors, within the same house in which they resided, he shall, at her request, provide for her a separate maintenance according to his ability, and upon the complaint of such married woman to the superior court, alleging such facts, it may order and enforce such decree against said husband for the separate maintenance of his wife as it shall consider just, and may direct any proper security to be given therefor."

Alimony:

Temporary—

The court may order alimony *pendente lite* to be paid to the wife in any action for divorce. (Approved May 13, 1895.)

Permanent—

The court may assign to any woman to whom a decree of divorce is granted part of the estate of her late husband, not exceeding one-third.

Change of name after divorce:

Upon granting a divorce to a wife the court may change her name if desired.

Annulment:

Whenever from any cause any marriage is void, the superior court may, upon complaint, annul the same.

Remarriage:

After the granting of a decree of divorce the parties may marry again.

Time for hearing:

No complaint claiming a divorce shall be heard, or decree granted, until after the expiration of ninety days from the date the complaint is returnable, except when the defendant shall appear in court, either in person or by counsel, in which case the complaint shall be treated as privileged, and assigned for trial and tried as soon as may be.

Custody of children:

On any complaint by a woman for divorce, the court may make any proper order as to the custody, care, and education of the children.

In all cases in which a divorce has been or shall be granted to a wife, without any order relative to the custody of the children, and in all cases in which a husband and wife, having minor children, shall, by reason of the abandonment or cruelty of the husband, live separately, the court may, upon complaint of the mother, award the custody of the children to her for such time as it may deem proper.

In all controversies before the court between husband and wife as to the custody of minor children, the court may assign the custody of such children to either parent as it may deem proper.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1874; Revised Statutes of 1852, amended to 1893; Biennial Laws, 1887, 1891, 1898-99; Constitution, 1897.

Legislative divorce:

Legislative divorces were common in Delaware up to June 4, 1897. Section 18 of article 2 of the constitution adopted on that date reads as follows: "No divorce shall be granted, nor alimony allowed, except by the judgment of a court as shall be prescribed by general and uniform law." The former constitution made provision for legislative divorces for causes of which the superior court took no cognizance. The number of such divorces granted subsequent to the session of the legislature of 1887 and prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1897 was as follows: Session of 1889, 63; session of 1891, 47; session of 1893, 53; session of 1895, 48; session of 1897, 100.

Jurisdiction:

The superior court has sole cognizance of judicial divorces.

Residence:

The petitioner must be a resident of the county in which the petition is filed.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

If summons can not be served personally, an alias summons shall issue to the next term, which the sheriff shall publish for one month in such newspapers, one or more, as he shall judge best for giving the defendant notice.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Desertion for three years.
3. Habitual drunkenness.
4. Impotence of either party at the time of marriage.
5. Extreme cruelty.
6. Conviction, either in or out of the state, after marriage, of a crime by the laws of this state deemed felony, whether such crime shall be perpetrated before or after such marriage.
7. Procurement of marriage by fraud for want of age, the husband being under the age of 18 years or the wife being under the age of 16 years at the time of the marriage and such marriage not being after those ages voluntarily ratified.
8. Wilful neglect on the part of the husband for three years to provide for his wife the necessities of life suitable to her condition.

Limited divorce—

Limited divorce may be decreed, in the discretion of the court, for the seventh and eighth causes above specified.

Procedure:

Upon the appearance of the defendant or upon proof of the service of the summons one month before the time of its return, or upon proof of due service of notice by publication, it shall be the duty of the court, and they are hereby authorized, to appoint some suitable person commissioner, whose duty it shall be to proceed to hear and take in writing the evidence in the cause, and report the same, together with his finding or award thereon, at the next term of said court, and the court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment as to the court shall seem meet and proper: *Provided, however,* That either party may file exceptions to the finding and award of such commissioner, at any time before the judgment of the court, upon giving notice of the intention of doing so to the other party, and the court shall hear and decide upon the exceptions.

Alimony:

Temporary—

The court may grant alimony to the wife for her sustenance pending her petition for divorce, and may order and direct

the husband to pay such sum as may be deemed necessary to defray the expenses in conducting her suit, whether the application be on the part of either the wife or husband.

Permanent—

When a divorce shall be decreed for the aggression of the husband the petitioner shall be restored to all her real estate and be allowed, out of her husband's real and personal estate, such share as the court shall think reasonable; but if the divorce be for the wife's aggression the court may restore the whole or a part of her real estate and also such share of her husband's personal property as may seem reasonable.

Any such allowance or division of the property may be by a gross sum or an annual allowance or an assignment by metes and bounds.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

If collusion appear between the parties, the petition shall be dismissed.

Connivance—

When the petitioner, if a husband, allowed of his wife's prostitution, the petition shall be dismissed.

Condonation—

When the petitioner has admitted the defendant into conjugal society, or embraces, after knowledge of the adultery, the petition shall be dismissed.

Recrimination—

If the defendant shall recriminate and prove that the plaintiff has been guilty of adultery, the petition shall be dismissed.

Validity of divorces obtained in another state:

When an inhabitant of this state shall go into any other jurisdiction to obtain a divorce for any cause occurring here, or for any cause which would not authorize a divorce by the laws of this state, a divorce so obtained shall be of no force or effect in this state.

In all other cases a divorce decreed in any other state or country according to the law of the place, by a court having jurisdiction of the cause and of both parties, shall be valid in this state.

Change of name after divorce:

In granting any decree of divorce the court may change the name of any wife, party in such suit, and the name or names of any or all issue born during the continuance of the marriage sought to be dissolved. In such case the court shall state and set forth in the decree the name or names by which any such wife or child shall hereafter be known. From the time of granting such decree the name of any wife or child so changed shall be, for all intents and purposes, the legal name of such wife or child.

The above statute was approved February 24, 1899.

Annulment:

The superior court shall have sole cognizance to decree marriages null and void which are prohibited by law for consanguinity or affinity, or between a white person and negro or mulatto, or where either of the parties had, at the time of the marriage, another husband or wife living, or where either of the parties was at that time insane.

When a marriage is supposed to be void, or its validity doubted, for any of these causes, either party may file a petition to have such marriage affirmed or declared void

Remarriage:

The husband, or wife, who shall have been guilty of adultery, shall not marry the person with whom the said crime was committed.

No divorce on confession:

The confession of neither party shall be received in evidence, unless such confession shall be corroborated by the testimony of three or more competent witnesses or by strongly corroborative circumstances.

Legitimacy of children:

In case of the annulment of marriage for causes other than insanity the issue of such marriage shall be deemed to be illegitimate, except that when marriage is annulled because of the prior marriage of either party, if the second marriage is contracted in good faith in the reasonable belief in the former husband's or wife's death, the fact shall be stated in the decree of nullity, and the issue of the second marriage shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the parent who was capable of contracting the marriage.

In no other case shall a decree of divorce affect the legitimacy of children.

Divorce to nonresident:

No absolute divorce shall be decreed by the court when the cause alleged in the petition occurred out of the state and the petitioner was a nonresident thereof at the time of its occurrence, unless for the same or like cause such divorce would be allowed by the laws of the state or country in which it is alleged to have occurred.

The above statute was approved April 24, 1891.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Authorities:

Compiled Statutes in force in the District of Columbia, including Acts of the second session of the Fiftieth Congress, 1887 to 1889; Code enacted March 3, 1901; Code as amended, 1902; Code as amended to 1905.

Jurisdiction:

Supreme court of the District of Columbia, in equity.

Residence:

If the cause of divorce occurred out of the District, plaintiff must have resided in the District for two years next preceding the filing of the petition.

The above was in effect in 1887. By the Code enacted March 3, 1901, the statute was amended so as to provide that no divorce shall be decreed in favor of any person who has not been a bona fide resident of the District for at least three years next before the application for any cause which shall have occurred out of the District and prior to residence therein.

Service of notice:

Personal or by publication—

If it shall appear by the affidavit of a disinterested witness that the defendant is a nonresident of the District, or has been absent therefrom for the space of six months, the court, after the return of one summons "not found," may authorize notice of the pendency of the petition to be given by publication in such manner as it may direct.

Personal service must be twenty days, or publication must be made forty days before the commencement of the term at which the case is tried.

By the Code of 1901, publication may be substituted for personal service of process upon any defendant who can not be found and is shown by affidavit to be a nonresident, or to have been absent from the District for at least six months. But summons for the defendant shall have issued and been returned "not to be found." The order of publication must be published at least once a week for three successive weeks, and a copy of the advertisement must be mailed to the defendant at his last known place of residence at least twenty days before any order or decree can be passed against him.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Where the marriage was contracted while either of the parties thereto had a former wife or husband living, unless the former marriage has been lawfully dissolved and no restraint imposed on the party contracting such second marriage.
2. Where the marriage was contracted during the lunacy of either party.
3. Where either party was matrimonially incapacitated at the time of the marriage.
4. Where either party has committed adultery during the marriage.
5. For habitual drunkenness for a period of three years of the party complained against.
6. For cruelty of treatment, endangering the life or health of the party complaining.

7. For wilful desertion and abandonment by the party complained of against the party complaining for the full uninterrupted space of two years.

Limited divorce—

1. Cruelty of treatment, endangering the life or health of one of the parties.
2. Reasonable apprehension, to the satisfaction of the court, of bodily harm.

The above causes were in effect in 1887. The Code of March 3, 1901, amended the statute relating to causes for divorce so as to provide as follows:

Absolute divorce—

1. Where one of the parties has committed adultery during the marriage.

Limited divorce—

1. Drunkenness.
2. Cruelty.
3. Desertion.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

By a provision in the Code of 1901, whenever any husband shall fail or refuse to maintain his wife and minor children, if any, although able to do so, the court, on application of the wife, may decree that he shall pay her, periodically, such sums as would be allowed to her as permanent alimony in case of divorce for the maintenance of herself and the minor children committed to her care by the court.

Special provisions for defense:

The Code of 1901 contains the following provision: In all uncontested divorce cases, and in any other divorce case where the court may deem it necessary or proper, a disinterested attorney shall be assigned by the court to enter his appearance for the defendant and actively defend the cause, and such attorney shall receive such compensation as the court may deem proper, to be paid by the parties as the court may direct.

The Code of 1901 also contained the following provision, which was repealed in 1905: The clerk of the court in which any proceeding for divorce shall be instituted shall immediately notify the United States attorney of the institution of such proceeding and it shall be the duty of said attorney to enter his appearance therein in order to prevent collusion and to protect public morals.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may also award alimony to the wife for her sustenance during the pendency of a petition for a divorce filed for any cause.

The above was in effect in 1887. The Code of 1901 amended the statute regarding temporary alimony so as to provide that during the pendency of a suit for divorce the court shall have power to require the husband to pay alimony to the wife for the maintenance of herself and their minor children committed to her care and suit money, including counsel fees, to enable her to conduct her case, whether she be plaintiff or defendant.

Permanent—

In all cases where divorce is granted the court allowing the same shall have power, if it see fit, to award alimony to the wife.

By the Code of 1901 the statute regarding permanent alimony was amended so as to provide that when a divorce was granted to the wife the court should have authority to decree her permanent alimony sufficient for her support and that of any minor children whom the court may assign to her care.

If the divorce is granted on the application of the husband, the court may, nevertheless, require him to pay alimony to the wife, if it shall seem just and proper.

Change of name after divorce:

In granting an absolute divorce the court may restore to the wife her maiden or other previous name.

Annulment:

Marriage may be annulled—

1. On account of consanguinity or affinity.
2. When either party had a former wife or husband living.

The above was in effect in 1887. The Code of 1901 made the following provision regarding the annulment of marriage: All applications for annulment shall be made by petition to the supreme court of the District.

Marriages may now be declared void in the following cases:

1. Where such marriage is contracted while either of the parties thereto had a former wife or husband living, unless the former marriage had been lawfully dissolved.
2. Where such marriage was contracted during the lunacy of either party (unless there has been voluntary cohabitation after the lunacy), or was procured by fraud or coercion.
3. Where either party was matrimonially incapacitated at the time of marriage and has continued so.
4. When either of the parties had not arrived at the age of legal consent to the contract of marriage (unless there has been voluntary cohabitation after coming to legal age), but in such cases only at the suit of the party not capable of consenting.

Authorities:

McClellan's Digest, 1881; Laws of 1899, 1901, 1905; Revised Statutes, 1892.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit court. Revised Statutes of 1892 and of 1906 provide that "suits for divorce shall in all cases be by bill in equity."

Residence:

Complainant must have resided in the state two years before filing the bill or petition.

On May 19, 1899, the above was amended by adding the words "except where the defendant has been guilty of the act of adultery in this state, then any citizen of this state may obtain divorce at any time, and the two years residence shall not be required of such complainant."

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

If the defendant is absent from the state, so that ordinary process can not be served, or, if served, the party can not be compelled to appear and answer or plead, the court may order a hearing on the bill, a copy of such order to be published in some public newspaper of the state, for the space of three months at least, or for a longer time, if the court shall so direct, or a copy of the petition and order for the hearing, certified by the clerk of the court, shall be actually served upon or delivered to the defendant at least three months before the day fixed for the hearing, or for a longer time, if the court shall so direct.

5. Where the marriage was produced by fraud or coercion.

6. Marriages prohibited for consanguinity or affinity.

Custody of children:

The court shall have power to order and direct, in every case of divorce, who shall have the guardianship and custody of the children of the marriage so divorced, and who shall be charged with their maintenance.

This express provision does not appear in the Code of 1901.

Legitimacy of children:

In case of dissolution of marriage by reason of either party having a former wife or husband living, if the marriage was contracted in good faith by the other party and in ignorance of said obstacle to the marriage, the issue of said marriage shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the parent who was capable of contracting.

In case of the dissolution of a marriage on account of the lunacy of either party at the time of the marriage, the issue of the marriage shall be deemed legitimate.

The Code of 1901 amended the last paragraph by adding the word "idiocy" so as to make it read "idiocy or lunacy," and makes both provisions apply to cases where the marriage is declared void instead of to cases of "dissolution."

Otherwise the legitimacy of issue is not affected but must be tried and determined according to the course of a common law.

No decree by default:

No decree of divorce shall be rendered on default without proof; no admissions of the defendant shall be taken as proof of the facts charged, but the same must be proved by other evidence.

Remarriage:

By the Code of 1901, in case of absolute divorce the innocent party only may remarry, but nothing therein contained shall prevent the remarriage of the divorced parties to each other.

Absolute decree after a limited one:

By the Code of 1901, it is provided that when a limited divorce has been decreed the court may afterwards decree an absolute divorce between the parties for any cause arising since the first decree and sufficient to entitle the complaining party to such decree.

FLORIDA.

Revised Statutes of 1892 and 1906 provide, "bills for divorce may be brought against defendants residing out of the state, and service shall be effected upon them as in other cases in chancery."

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Where the parties are within the degrees prohibited by law.
2. Where either party is naturally impotent.
3. Adultery in either of the parties.
4. Where either of the parties had another wife or husband living at the time of such second or other marriage.
5. Extreme cruelty in either party.
6. Habitual indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper.
7. Habitual intemperance.
8. Wilful, obstinate, and continued desertion by either party for the term of one year.
9. To any person who shall have been a citizen of Florida for two years, whose husband or wife shall have obtained a divorce in any other state or country.

On April 25, 1901, a statute was enacted making incurable insanity for four years in either party a ground for absolute divorce, and prescribing the method of procedure in an application for divorce under such cause. This statute was repealed May 11, 1905.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Florida.

But the circuit courts shall have jurisdiction, on application

of wives for alimony against their husbands on the husband deserting his wife for one year, or on his living in open or avowed adultery with another woman for three months, and in cases of cruel, inhuman, and barbarous treatment. Such application shall be by bill in chancery, alleging the cause why alimony is claimed, and the proceeding shall be as in other causes in chancery, and the facts arising upon the matter in issue shall be determined by a jury; either of the aforementioned causes being found to exist, the court shall decree alimony out of defendant's estate: *Provided, however*, That alimony shall not be granted in case of open adultery of the wife.

The above was modified by the Revised Statutes of 1892 so as to provide that a wife living apart from her husband might obtain alimony without seeking a divorce, for any of the causes of absolute divorce above enumerated except the fourth, "upon bill filed and suit prosecuted as in other chancery causes; and the court shall have power to grant such temporary and permanent alimony and suit money as the circumstances of the parties may render just; but no alimony shall be granted to an adulterous wife."

Provision was also made for alimony unconnected with causes of divorce in the following language: "If any husband having ability to maintain or contribute to the maintenance of his wife or minor children, shall fail to do so, the wife, living with him, or living apart from him through his fault, may obtain such maintenance or contribution upon bill filed and suit prosecuted as in other chancery causes, and the court shall make such orders as may be necessary to secure to her such maintenance or contribution."

Alimony:

Temporary—

Revised Statutes, 1892, provide that in any action for divorce the wife may, in her petition or answer, claim alimony and suit money, and, if such claim shall seem well-founded, the court shall allow a reasonable sum therefor.

Permanent—

When a divorce shall be decreed on account of the parties being within the prohibited degrees, or for the cause of adultery or extreme cruelty, the court shall and may, in every case, make such order, touching the care and maintenance of the children

of that marriage, and also touching the maintenance and alimony of the wife, or any allowance to be made to her as from the circumstances of the parties and nature of the case may be fit, equitable, and just.

By the Revised Statutes of 1892 permanent alimony was provided for as follows: In every decree of divorce in a suit by the wife, the court shall make such orders touching the maintenance, alimony, and suit money of the wife, or any allowance to be made to her, as from the circumstances of the parties and nature of the case may be fit, equitable, and just; but no alimony shall be granted to an adulterous wife.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

No divorce shall be decreed if it shall appear to the court that the adultery complained of was occasioned by collusion of the parties, with intent to obtain a divorce.

Recrimination—

No divorce shall be decreed if it shall appear to the court that both parties have been guilty of adultery.

Legitimacy of children:

No decree of divorce shall render illegitimate the children born during the marriage, except when it is rendered upon the fourth cause given for absolute divorce, in which case the marriage shall be invalid from the beginning, and the issue illegitimate, and subject to all the legal disabilities of such issue.

Effect of decree:

A decree of alimony granted on a cause of divorce shall release the wife from the control of her husband, and she may use her alimony, and acquire, use, and dispose of other property, uncontrolled by her husband.

Custody of children:

In any suit for divorce, the court may, at any stage of the case, make such orders touching the care, custody, and maintenance of the children of the marriage as may be fit, equitable, and just.

Prior to the Revised Statutes of 1892 this was expressly authorized only in case of divorce for adultery or cruelty or from an incestuous marriage.

Remarriage:

After a decree of divorce either party is at liberty to marry again.

GEORGIA.

Authorities:

Code, 1882; Laws of 1890-91, 1893, 1895; Code, 1895.

Jurisdiction:

Superior court.

Residence:

The statute contained no requirements regarding residence until the act of October 20, 1891, which provided that the libellant must have been a bona fide resident of the state twelve months and of the county wherein the suit is filed six months before the filing of the petition.

On December 1, 1893, the statute regarding residence was amended by striking out the provision requiring six months' residence in the county.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

If the libellee is a nonresident, service shall be as provided for in equity cases.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Intermarriage by persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity and affinity.
2. Mental incapacity at the time of the marriage.
3. Impotency at the time of the marriage.
4. Force, menace, duress, or fraud in obtaining the marriage.
5. Pregnancy of the wife, at the time of the marriage, unknown to the husband.

6. Adultery in either of the parties after marriage.

7. Wilful and continued desertion by either of the parties for the term of three years.

8. The conviction of either party for an offense involving moral turpitude, and under which he or she is sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of two years or longer.

Absolute or limited divorce may be granted in the discretion of the jury, in case of either—

1. Cruel treatment; or
2. Habitual intoxication.

Limited divorce—

Limited divorce may be granted on any ground which was held sufficient in the English courts prior to May 4, 1784.

Procedure:

An action for divorce shall be by petition and process, as in ordinary suits, filed and served as in other cases, unless the defendant be a nonresident of this state, when service shall be perfected as prescribed in causes of equity.

The same rules of pleading shall obtain as in other causes at law.

The concurrent verdict of two juries, at different terms of the court, shall be necessary to an absolute divorce.

A limited divorce may be granted on the verdict of one jury.

If one verdict is found in favor of the respondent, the libellant can not dismiss his or her suit without the consent of the opposite party.

The verdict of the jury shall specify the kind of divorce granted and the disposition to be made of the property of the parties.

New trials may be granted from verdicts on application for divorce, as in other cases.

A juror having conscientious scruples as to granting divorces is incompetent to serve on such applications. At the request of the complainant the court may inquire of the panel touching such scruples.

When a divorce is granted, the jury rendering the final verdict shall determine the rights and disabilities of the parties, subject to the revision of the court.

Special provisions for defense:

In divorce cases proceeding ex parte, it is the duty of the judge to see that the grounds are legal, and sustained by proof, or to appoint the solicitor-general, or some other attorney of the court, to discharge that duty for him.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

When husband or wife are living separately, or bona fide in a state of separation, and there is no action for divorce pending, the wife may, in behalf of herself and her minor children, if any, or either, institute a proceeding by petition in equity for maintenance, and the court, after hearing, may grant such order as it might grant if the petition were part of a pending libel for divorce.

Alimony:

Temporary—

When an action for divorce is pending, or a suit by the wife for permanent alimony, the court may grant such temporary alimony, including expenses of litigation, as the condition of the husband and the facts of the case may justify.

Permanent—

In a final verdict of divorce in favor of a wife, the jury shall specify the amount, if any, of permanent alimony for her and for the minor children of the marriage.

Permanent alimony is granted in the following cases:

1. In cases "of divorce considered in the former section." (What "former section" is referred to is not clear.)
2. In cases of voluntary separation.
3. Where the wife, against her will, is either abandoned or driven off by her husband.

In either of the two latter cases the husband may voluntarily make provision for the support and maintenance of his wife, which shall be a bar to her right to permanent alimony.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion, connivance, condonation, and recrimination are sufficient grounds for the refusal of divorce brought on the cause of adultery, desertion, cruel treatment, or intoxication.

In all cases, the party sued may plead in defense the conduct of

the party suing, and the jury may, on examination of the whole case, refuse a divorce.

The confession of a party to acts of adultery or cruel treatment should be received with great caution, and if unsupported by corroborating circumstances should not be deemed sufficient to grant a divorce.

Change of name after divorce:

In all divorce cases the wife may petition for the restoration of the name she bore at the time of her last marriage, and if an absolute divorce is granted to her, the judgment or decree therein rendered shall specify and restore to her such name.

Trial by jury:

The concurrent verdict of two juries, at different terms of the court, shall be necessary to an absolute divorce.

A limited divorce may be granted on the verdict of one jury.

No decree by default:

By an act approved December 16, 1895, it was provided that no verdict or judgment by default shall ever be taken in a divorce suit, but the allegations in such petition shall be established by evidence before the juries.

Cross petition:

When a libel for divorce is instituted the respondent may, in his or her plea and answer, recriminate and ask a divorce in his or her favor; and if on the trial the jury believe such party entitled to divorce instead of the libellant, they may so find upon legal proof, so as to avoid the necessity of cross action.

Effect of decree:

An absolute divorce annuls the marriage from the time of the rendition of the decree, except it be for a cause rendering the marriage void originally.

A limited divorce authorizes neither party to marry; and if sufficient provision for the maintenance of the wife has been made by the verdict of the jury, the husband shall not be liable for her future support.

Legitimacy of children:

In no case of divorce shall the issue be rendered bastards, except in cases of pregnancy of the wife at the time of the marriage.

Custody of children:

In all cases of divorce granted, the party not in default shall be entitled to the custody of the minor children of the marriage. The court may, however, in its discretion, look into all the circumstances, and make a different disposition of the children, withdrawing them from the custody of either or both parties, and placing them, if necessary, in possession of guardians appointed by the ordinary.

Definitions:

Alimony is an allowance out of the husband's estate made for the support of the wife when living separate from him. It is either temporary or permanent.

IDAHO.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1887; Laws of 1895, 1899, 1903; Codes of Idaho, 1901.

Jurisdiction:

District court.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been a resident of the territory or state for six months next preceding the institution of the suit.

In the statute of February 4, 1895, making permanent insanity a cause of divorce, it was provided that in actions for divorce for this cause the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state for six years next preceding the institution of the suit.

By a statute approved February 27, 1903, the above was changed so as to require only one year's residence prior to the institution of a suit on the ground of permanent insanity.

Service of process or notice:

Service must be personal or by mail. Service by mail is complete at the time of deposit in the post office, but the time with-

in which the defendant is required to take any steps is extended, according to the distance of the place of his address, not to exceed thirty days.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Extreme cruelty.
3. Wilful desertion for one year.
4. Wilful neglect for one year.
5. Habitual intemperance for one year.
6. Conviction of felony.
7. Permanent insanity.

The statute making permanent insanity a cause of divorce was approved February 4, 1895, and provides that such insane person must have been duly and regularly confined in an insane asylum of a state for at least six years next preceding the commencement of the action for divorce, and that such insanity must appear to the court to be permanent and incurable.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Idaho.

Alimony:**Temporary—**

While an action for divorce is pending the court may require the husband to pay as alimony any money necessary to enable the wife to support herself or her children or to prosecute or defend the action.

Permanent—

Where a divorce is granted for an offense of the husband, the court may compel him to provide for the maintenance of the children of the marriage, and to make such suitable allowance to the wife for her support as the court may deem just, having regard to the circumstances of the parties, respectively.

Refusal of divorce:

Divorces must be denied upon showing—

1. Collusion.
2. Condonation.
3. Recrimination.

A divorce must also be denied—

1. When the cause is adultery, and the action is not commenced within two years after the commission of the act of adultery, or after its discovery by the injured party.
2. When the cause is conviction of felony, and the action is not commenced before the expiration of one year after a pardon or the termination of the period of sentence.
3. In all other cases where there is an unreasonable lapse of time before the commencement of the action.

Annulment:

A marriage may be annulled for any of the following causes, existing at the time of the marriage:

1. That the party in whose behalf it is sought to have the marriage annulled was under the age of legal consent, and such marriage was contracted without the consent of his or her parents or guardian, or persons having charge of him or her, unless, after attaining the age of consent, such party for any time freely cohabits with the other as husband and wife.
2. That the former husband or wife of either party was living, and the marriage with such former husband or wife was then in force.
3. That either party was of unsound mind, unless such party, after coming to reason, freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.
4. That the consent of either party was obtained by fraud, unless such party afterwards, with full knowledge of the facts constituting the fraud, freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.
5. That the consent of either party was obtained by force, unless such party afterwards freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife.
6. That either party was, at the time of marriage, physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, and such incapacity continues and appears to be incurable.

An action for annulment for the above causes must be commenced as follows:

1. For the first cause, by the party who was under the age of legal consent, within four years after arriving at the age of consent; or by parent, guardian, or other person having charge of such nonaged male or female, at any time before such married minor has arrived at the age of legal consent.

2. For the second cause, by either party, during the life of the other, or by such former husband or wife.
3. For the third cause, by the party injured, or relative or guardian of such party, at any time before the death of either party.
4. For the fourth cause, by the party injured, within four years after the discovery of the fraud.
5. For the fifth cause, by the injured party within four years after the marriage.
6. For the sixth cause, by the injured party within four years after the marriage.

Legitimacy of children:

When a divorce is granted for the adultery of the wife, the legitimacy of children begotten of her before the commission of the adultery is not affected.

Revised Statutes of 1901 provide that the issue of all marriages null in law, or dissolved by divorce, are legitimate.

In cases of annulment on the ground that a former husband or wife is living, or on the ground of insanity, children begotten before the judgment are legitimate.

Custody of children:

In an action for divorce the court may, before or after judgment, give such direction for the custody, care, and education of the children of the marriage as may seem necessary and proper.

No decree by default:

No divorce can be granted upon the default of the defendant, or upon the uncorroborated statement, admission, or testimony of the parties, or upon any statement or finding of fact made by a referee; but the court must, in addition to any statement or finding of the referee, require proof of the facts alleged.

Effect of decree:

The effect of a judgment decreeing a divorce is to restore the parties to the state of unmarried persons.

Remarriage:

By the act of February 14, 1903, a marriage is illegal and void if contracted within less than six months after a former marriage has been dissolved or annulled.

Definitions:

Adultery is the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife.

Extreme cruelty is the infliction of grievous bodily injury or grievous mental suffering upon the other by one party to the marriage.

Wilful desertion is the voluntary separation of one of the married parties from the other with intent to desert.

Wilful neglect is the neglect of the husband to provide for his wife the common necessities of life, he having the ability to do so, or it is the failure to do so by reason of idleness, profligacy, or dissipation.

Habitual intemperance is that degree of intemperance from the use of intoxicating drinks which disqualifies the person a great portion of the time from properly attending to business, or which would reasonably inflict a course of great mental anguish upon the innocent party.

Collusion is an agreement between husband and wife that one of them shall commit, or appear to have committed, or be represented in court as having committed, acts constituting a cause of divorce for the purpose of enabling the other to obtain a divorce, and is a bar to an action for such acts.

Recrimination is a showing by the defendant of any cause of divorce against the plaintiff in bar of the plaintiff's cause for divorce.

ILLINOIS.

Authorities:

Starr & Curtis' Annotated Statutes; Laws of 1891, 1905; Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1903, 1905.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit courts of the respective counties and superior court of

Cook county; the proceedings shall be had in the county where the complainant resides, but process may be directed to any county in the state.

Residence:

Complainant must have resided in state one year next before the

filing of the petition, unless the offense or injury complained of was committed in the state, or whilst one or both of the parties resided in the state.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Process, practice, and proceedings are as in other cases in 'chancery. "In no case of default shall the court grant a divorce, unless the judge is satisfied that all proper means have been taken to notify the defendant of the pendency of the suit, and that the cause of divorce has been fully proven by reliable witnesses. Whenever the judge is satisfied that the interests of the defendant require it, the court may order such additional notice as equity may seem to require."

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either party at the time of marriage was and continues to be naturally impotent.
2. When he or she had a wife or husband living at the time of such marriage.
3. When either party has committed adultery subsequent to the marriage.
4. When either party has wilfully deserted or absented himself or herself from the wife or husband, without any reasonable cause, for the space of two years.
5. When either party has been guilty of habitual drunkenness for the space of two years.
6. When either party has attempted the life of the other by poison or other means showing malice.
7. When either party has been guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty.
8. When either party has been convicted of felony or other infamous crime.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Illinois.

Action for separate maintenance—

By an act approved June 17, 1891, it was provided—

"That married women, who, without their fault, now live or hereafter may live separate and apart from their husbands, may have their remedy in equity in their own names, respectively, against their said husbands in the circuit court of the county where the husband resides, for a reasonable support and maintenance, while they so live or have so lived separate and apart; * * *".

"Proceedings under this act shall be instituted in the county where the husband resides, and process may be served in any county in the state * * * ; in case the husband shall abandon the wife without fault on her part, and remove to another county in this state, then and in that case such suit may be brought by the wife either in the county where they resided at the time of such abandonment as aforesaid or in the county where the husband resides at the time of the commencement of such suit."

Alimony:

Temporary—

"In all cases of divorce the court may require the husband to pay to the wife, or pay into court for her use during the pendency of the suit, such sum or sums of money as may enable

her to maintain or defend the suit; and in every suit for a divorce, the wife, when it is just and equitable, shall be entitled to alimony during the pendency of the suit."

Permanent—

"When a divorce shall be decreed the court may make such order touching the alimony and maintenance of the wife, * * * as, from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case, shall be fit, reasonable, and just; * * *."

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

If the injury complained of was occasioned by collusion of the parties, then no divorce shall be decreed.

Connivance—

If the injury complained of was done with the assent of the complainant for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, or with the consent of the complainant, then no divorce shall be decreed.

Recrimination—

If both parties have been guilty of adultery, when adultery is the ground of complaint, then no divorce shall be decreed.

Change of name after divorce:

The court, upon granting to a woman a divorce, may allow her to resume her maiden name or the name of any former husband.

Legitimacy of children:

No divorce shall affect the legitimacy of the children of such marriage, except where the marriage is declared void on the grounds of a prior marriage.

Trial by jury:

When the defendant appears and denies the charges in the bill, either party shall have the right to a jury trial.

No decree by default:

In no case of default shall the court grant a divorce unless the cause of divorce has been fully proven by reliable witnesses.

If the petition is taken as confessed, the court shall proceed to hear the case by examination of witnesses in open court.

No divorce on confession:

No confession of the defendant shall be taken as evidence unless the court or jury shall be satisfied that such confession was made in sincerity and without fraud or collusion.

Custody of children:

Court may make such order for custody and care of minor children of the parties during pendency of the suit as may be deemed expedient and for the benefit of the children.

After divorce is decreed the court may make such order touching the care, custody, and support of the children, or any of them, as shall be fit, reasonable, and just.

Remarriage:

By the act in force July 1, 1905, it was provided that in every case in which a divorce has been granted neither party shall marry again within one year from the time the decree was granted, and when the cause is adultery, the person decreed guilty shall not marry for a term of two years from the time the decree was granted: *Provided, however*, that nothing in this act shall prevent the persons divorced from remarrying each other.

Every person marrying contrary to the provisions of this act shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than three years, and said marriage shall be held absolutely void.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Authorities:

Mansfield's Digest of Arkansas Statutes, 1884; United States Statutes at Large, volume 26; Statutes of Indian Territory, 1899.

By an act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, Mansfield's Digest of Arkansas Statutes of 1884 was extended over and put in force in Indian Territory, and the United States court, which had been established in the territory by the act of Congress of March 1, 1889, was given authority to exercise the powers of courts of probate under said laws. Prior to the extension of the statutes

of Arkansas the courts applied the principles of the common law unless proof were made of some local law or custom. Under the common law there was no divorce by temporal courts; the local laws of this territory are inaccessible; and Congress has passed no divorce laws applicable to all the territories.

Consequently the digest of the laws relating to divorce for Indian Territory begins with the act of Congress of May 2, 1890, and the statistics of divorce for Indian Territory shown in the report are from the same date.

Jurisdiction:

United States court, by equitable proceedings, in the judicial division where plaintiff resides. Process may be directed to any judicial division in the state.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been a resident of the territory for one year next before the commencement of action. In case the cause of divorce occurred or existed out of the territory, the plaintiff must have been a resident of the territory at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a legal cause of divorce in the state where it arose or existed.

Act of Congress of May 25, 1896, provides that no divorce shall be granted in any territory for any cause unless the applicant shall have resided continuously in the territory one year next preceding the application.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Where either party, at the time of the contract, was and still is impotent.
2. Where either party wilfully deserts and absents himself or herself from the other for the space of one year without reasonable cause.
3. Where he or she had a former wife or husband living at the time of the marriage sought to be set aside.
4. Where either party shall be convicted of felony or other infamous crime.
5. Where either party shall be addicted to habitual drunkenness for the space of one year.
6. Where either party shall be guilty of such cruel and barbarous treatment as to endanger the life of the other.
7. Where either party shall offer such indignities to the person of the other as shall render his or her condition intolerable.
8. Where either party shall have committed adultery subsequent to such marriage.
9. Where either party shall, subsequent to such marriage, have become permanently or incurably insane.

Limited divorce—

For the same causes as absolute divorce.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may

allow the wife maintenance and a reasonable fee for her attorneys.

Permanent—

When a decree shall be entered, the court shall make such order touching the alimony of the wife as from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case shall be reasonable.

*Refusal of divorce:**Collusion—*

If the court is satisfied that the offense has been occasioned by the collusion of the parties, or done with an intent to procure a divorce, then no divorce shall be granted or decreed.

Connivance—

If the court is satisfied that the complainant was consenting to the offense, then no divorce shall be granted or decreed.

Recrimination—

If the court is satisfied that both parties have been guilty of the adultery, or other offense complained of, then no divorce shall be granted or decreed.

Limitation of time:

In all cases the action must be commenced within five years next after the occurrence or existence of the cause complained of.

Change of name after divorce:

When a divorce is granted to a married woman, the court may restore her to the name she bore previous to the marriage from which she has been divorced, if the complainant prays such relief.

Legitimacy of children:

No divorce shall affect the legitimacy of children born prior to the decree.

Annulment:

The following marriages may be annulled: Where either party was incapable of consenting from want of age or understanding, or incapable from physical causes, of entering into the marriage state; or where the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud.

No decree by default:

The statements of the complainant shall not be taken as true because of the defendant's failure to answer, or his or her admission of their truth.

Remarriage:

After a decree of absolute divorce either party may marry again.

INDIANA.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1881; Acts of 1883, 1901, 1903; Burns' Annotated Statutes, 1901.

Jurisdiction:

Superior and circuit courts.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been a bona fide resident of the state for two years, and of the county for six months before the filing of the petition.

Plaintiff's residence must be proven by at least two witnesses who are resident freeholders and householders of the state.

Plaintiff must also file with his petition an affidavit, showing the length of time he has been a resident of the state, and stating particularly the place, town, city, or township in which he has resided for the last two years.

*Service of process or notice:**Personal or by publication—*

If the defendant is a resident of the state, personal service must be had. If it shall appear by the affidavit of a disinterested person that the defendant is a nonresident, the clerk shall give notice of the pendency of the petition by publication for three successive weeks in some weekly newspaper of general circulation published in the county, or if there be no such paper, then in the paper published in the state nearest the county seat of such county. Before publication plain-

tiff must file affidavit with the clerk stating the residence of the defendant, if the same is known to plaintiff, in which case the clerk of the court is required to forward by mail to the defendant a marked copy of the paper containing the notice. If the residence of defendant is unknown to plaintiff, the plaintiff must so state in the affidavit.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Adultery, except as otherwise provided.
2. Impotency existing at the time of the marriage.
3. Abandonment for two years.
4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of either party by the other.
5. Habitual drunkenness of either party.
6. The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for his family for a period of two years.
7. The conviction, subsequent to the marriage, in any country, of either party, of an infamous crime.

Limited divorce—

Prior to February 28, 1903, there was no limited divorce in Indiana, but a married woman could obtain provision for the support of herself and infant children in the following cases:

1. When the husband shall have deserted his wife or wife and children, not leaving her or them sufficient provision for her or their support.

2. When the husband shall have been convicted of felony, and imprisoned in the state prison, not leaving his wife, or his wife and children, sufficient provision for her or their support.
3. When the husband is an habitual drunkard, and by reason thereof becomes incapacitated or neglects to provide for his family.
4. When a married man renounces the marriage covenant, or refuses to live with his wife in the conjugal relation, by joining himself to a sect or denomination the rules and doctrines of which require a renunciation of the marriage covenant, or forbid a man and woman to dwell and cohabit together in the conjugal relation according to the true intent and meaning of the institution of marriage.

By an act in force April 23, 1903, limited divorce was provided for as follows:

A separation from bed and board for a limited time may be decreed by the superior and circuit courts of this state for the following reasons:

1. Adultery, if it is not the result of connivance or consent of the parties, and plaintiff is not guilty of the same offense.
2. Desertion, or when the wife is plaintiff, neglect or refusal to suitably provide for her, covering a period of six months.
3. Habitual cruelty of one party toward the other or such constant strifes of both parties as render their living together intolerable.
4. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the confirmed excessive use of morphine, cocaine, or any other drug.
5. Gross and wanton neglect of conjugal duty of either party, covering a period of six months.

Procedure:

Witnesses may be examined in court or depositions taken and used as in other civil actions, at the option of the party offering the testimony; but this section shall not be construed to authorize the taking of depositions where the witnesses can be compelled to attend and testify as provided by law in other cases, unless the judge, for good cause shown, shall otherwise direct.

Special provisions for defense:

Whenever a petition for divorce remains undefended, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to appear and resist such petition.

On March 9, 1903, the above statute was amplified and the language changed, but the general effect of the statute remained as before.

On March 9, 1901, a statute was enacted, applying only to counties having 100,000 inhabitants, or more, making the same provision, but elaborating the same and making provision for the payment of the prosecuting attorney.

Alimony:

Temporary—

Pending a petition for divorce, the court may make such orders relative to the property of the parties and relative to the expenses of the suit as will insure to the wife an efficient preparation of her case and a fair and impartial trial. On decreeing a divorce in favor of the wife or refusing one on the application of the husband the court shall require the husband to pay all reasonable expenses of the wife in the prosecution or defense of the petition when such divorce has been granted or refused.

Permanent—

The court shall make such decree for alimony as the circumstances of the case shall render just and proper; and such decree for alimony shall be valid against the husband whether asked for in the petition or given by the court on default.

The act in force April 23, 1903, providing for limited divorce, made provision similar to the above concerning alimony.

Refusal of divorce:

Divorces shall not be granted for adultery in any of the following cases:

Connivance—

When the offense has been committed with the connivance or consent of the party seeking the divorce.

Condonation—

When the party seeking the divorce has voluntarily cohabited with the other with knowledge of the fact of adultery.

Recrimination—

When the party seeking the divorce has also been guilty of adultery under such circumstances as would have entitled the opposite party, if innocent, to a decree.

When the plaintiff has failed to file the petition for two years after the discovery of the adultery.

Validity of divorces obtained in another state:

A divorce decreed in another state, by a court having jurisdiction thereof, shall have full effect in this state.

Time for hearing:

The cause shall stand for issue and trial at the first term of the court after the summons has been personally served upon the defendant ten days, or publication has been made thirty days, before the first day of such term.

Answer or cross petition:

Answer of defendant must be under oath if so required by petitioner. In addition to an answer the defendant may file a cross petition for divorce; and when filed, the court shall decree the divorce to the party legally entitled thereto. If the original petition be dismissed after the filing of the cross petition, the defendant may proceed to the trial of the cross petition without further notice to the adverse party; and the case upon such cross petition shall in all things be governed by the same rules applicable to a case on an original petition.

Annulment:

Upon application of the incapable party any court having jurisdiction to decree divorce is given jurisdiction to annul and declare void a marriage which either of the parties was incapable of contracting for want of age or understanding. The proceedings are the same as in an application for divorce.

No decree by default:

No decree shall be rendered by default without proof, nor shall admission in the answer be used as evidence in any other case against the defendant, nor shall a denial under oath of the facts alleged in the petition render necessary any other or further proof by the complainant than would have been necessary had such denial not been made under oath.

Custody of children:

Pending a petition for divorce, the court may make such orders for the disposition of the children of the parties as may be deemed right and proper.

In decreeing a divorce the court shall make provision for the guardianship, custody, support, and education of the minor children of such marriage.

On February 21, 1903, the following statute was approved: All judges of the circuit and superior courts shall have the power and authority in any and all divorce cases to take minor children, under the age of 16 years, from the parents of such children, and place them in the orphans' home of the county where such divorce suit originated, when in the judgment of the judge trying said cause the parents of any such child or children are unable financially or are for any reason unfit persons to have their care, custody, and education. The disposition of any such children shall be specified and recited in the decree of the court trying any such cause.

Effect of decree:

The divorce of one party shall fully dissolve the marriage contract as to both; but when the decree shall be granted upon notice

of service by publication in a newspaper, it shall not be lawful for the party obtaining the divorce to marry again until the expiration of two years, and this interdiction shall be stated in the decree.

The act in effect April 23, 1903, providing for limited divorce, did not repeal or affect any existing law as to granting absolute divorce, and the obtaining of a temporary separation under this law is not a bar to the entering of a suit for absolute divorce by either party. When the party obtaining the limited divorce commits adultery, he or she at once forfeits all benefits and rights given to him or her and still enjoyed by him or her under the decree for limited divorce.

IOWA.

Authorities:

McClain's Annotated Statutes, 1882-84; Annotated Code, 1897; Supplement to Code, 1902.

Jurisdiction:

District or circuit court, in the county where either party resides, by equitable proceedings. Code of 1897 states that district court has jurisdiction.

Residence:

Except when defendant is a resident of the state and served by personal service, the petition must state that plaintiff has been for the last year a resident of the state, specifying the town and county of residence, after deducting all absences from the state; that plaintiff is now resident of state; such residence being in good faith and not for the purpose of obtaining a divorce only.

All allegations of residence must be verified by the oath of the plaintiff and must be proved to the satisfaction of the court or the action may be dismissed.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Service may be by publication, when an affidavit is filed that personal service can not be made on defendant, for the reason that he or she is a nonresident of the state, or his or her residence is unknown.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Against the husband when he has committed adultery subsequent to the marriage.
2. When he wilfully deserts his wife and absents himself without a reasonable cause for the space of two years.
3. When he is convicted of a felony after the marriage.
4. When, after marriage, he becomes addicted to habitual drunkenness.
5. When he is guilty of such inhuman treatment as to endanger the life of his wife.
6. Against the wife for the causes above specified, and also when the wife at the time of the marriage was pregnant by another than her husband, unless such husband have an illegitimate child or children then living, which was unknown to the wife at the time of their marriage.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Iowa.

Alimony:

Temporary—

The court may order either party to pay alimony for the support and maintenance of the adverse party and the children, and to enable such party to prosecute or defend the action.

Permanent—

When a divorce is granted the court may make such order in

Reopening of case:

Parties against whom a judgment of divorce is rendered, without other notice than publication in a newspaper, may have the same opened at any time, so far as relates to the care, support, and custody of the children; and at any time within two years after the rendition of such judgment in order to defend as well on the granting of the divorce as in relation to the allowance of alimony and the disposition of property; and until the expiration of said two years, it shall not be lawful for the party obtaining such divorce to marry again; which shall be stated in the decree of the court.

relation to property and the maintenance of the parties as shall be right and proper.

Refusal of divorce:

No divorce shall be granted unless the allegations of residence are fully proved.

No divorce shall be granted on the testimony of the plaintiff alone.

Annulment:

Marriage may be annulled for the following causes:

1. When marriage between the parties is prohibited by law.
2. When either party was impotent at the time of marriage.
3. When either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage, provided they have not lived and cohabited together after the death of the former husband or wife.
4. When either party was insane or idiotic at the time of the marriage.

A petition shall be filed in such cases as in actions for divorce, and the provisions relating to divorce apply, except as otherwise provided.

Either party may file such petition.

When a marriage is annulled on account of the consanguinity or affinity of the parties, or because of impotency, the issue shall be illegitimate; but when on account of nonage or insanity, or idiocy, the issue is the legitimate issue of the party capable of contracting marriage.

When a marriage is annulled on account of a prior marriage, and the parties contracted the second marriage in good faith, believing the prior husband or wife to be dead, that fact shall be stated in the decree of annulment; and the issue of the second marriage, begotten before the decree, is the legitimate issue of the parent capable of contracting.

In case either party entered into the contract of marriage in good faith, supposing the other capable of contracting, and the marriage is annulled, such facts shall be entered in the decree, and court may decree such innocent party compensation as in cases of divorce.

Cross petition:

Defendant may obtain a divorce for any of the causes specified by the statute, by filing a cross petition.

Custody of children:

When divorce is decreed, court may make such order relative to the children, property, parties, and maintenance of the parties as shall be right and proper.

Time for hearing:

"The appearance term shall not be the trial term for equitable actions, except those brought for divorce, * * *." All actions for divorce shall be heard in open court upon the oral testimony of witnesses, or deposition taken as in other equity actions, or by a commission appointed by the court. No divorce shall be granted on the testimony of the plaintiff alone.

KANSAS.

Authorities:

Compiled Laws, 1885; Laws of 1889, 1905; Daessler's General Statutes, 1901.

Jurisdiction:

District court of the county in which plaintiff resides.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been an actual bona fide resident of the state for one year next preceding the filing of the petition, and a resident of the county in which the action is brought at the time the petition is filed.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication, as in other cases, where the defendant resides out of the state.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. When either of the parties had a former husband or wife living at the time of the subsequent marriage.
2. Abandonment for one year.
3. Adultery.
4. Impotency.
5. When the wife, at the time of the marriage, was pregnant by another than her husband.
6. Extreme cruelty.
7. Fraudulent contract.
8. Habitual drunkenness.
9. Gross neglect of duty.
10. The conviction of a felony, and imprisonment in the penitentiary therefor, subsequent to the marriage.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Kansas.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

The wife may obtain alimony without divorce from her husband, in an action brought for that purpose in the district court, for any of the causes for which a divorce may be granted.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or for alimony alone, the court may make such order relative to the support of the wife and the expenses of the suit as may be just and proper.

Permanent—

When a divorce is granted by reason of the fault or aggression of the husband, the court shall allow the wife such alimony

out of her husband's real and personal property as may seem reasonable.

*Refusal of divorce:**Recrimination—*

When the parties appear to be in equal wrong, the court may, in its discretion, refuse to grant a divorce.

Change of name after divorce:

When a divorce shall be granted by reason of the fault or aggression of the husband, the wife shall be restored to her maiden name if she so desires.

Annulment:

When either of the parties to a marriage shall be incapable, from want of age or understanding, of contracting such marriage, the same may be declared void by the district court, in an action brought by the incapable party.

Answer or cross petition:

The defendant, in his or her answer, may allege a cause of divorce against the plaintiff, and may have the same relief thereupon as he or she would be entitled to for a like cause if he or she were plaintiff.

Custody of children:

When a divorce is granted, the court shall make provision for guardianship, custody, support, and education of the minor children of the marriage.

Effect of decree:

A divorce granted at the instance of one party shall operate as a dissolution of the marriage contract as to both.

Remarriage:

It shall be unlawful for either party to marry within six months after the rendering of a decree of divorce, or during the pendency of a proceeding for reversing or vacating said decree, which proceeding must be commenced within six months after the decree is rendered.

The act of March 15, 1889, extended this to include thirty days after the final judgment by the appellate court.

No decree by default:

No divorce shall be granted without proof.

Decree nisi:

Every decree of divorce shall recite the day and date when the judgment was rendered in the cause, and that the decree does not become absolute and take effect until the expiration of six months from said time.

KENTUCKY.

Authorities:

Bullitt and Feland's General Statutes, 1883; Acts of 1891-1893; Carroll's Civil Code of Practice, 1895; Carroll's Statutes, 1903.

Jurisdiction:

Courts of general equity jurisdiction, in the county where the wife usually resides; if she is a nonresident, then in the county of the husband's residence.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been a resident of the state for one year next before the institution of the suit, and in case the cause of divorce arose or existed without the state, the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a cause for divorce in the place where it arose or existed.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by order warning the defendant to defend the action on the first day of the next term of court, not within 60 days after the order.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

To both husband and wife for the following causes:

1. Such impotence or malformation as prevents sexual intercourse.

2. Living apart without any cohabitation for five consecutive years next before the application.

Also to the party not in fault, for the following causes:

1. Abandonment by one party of the other for one year.
2. Living in adultery with another man or woman.
3. Condemnation for felony in or out of the state.
4. Concealment from the other party of any loathsome disease existing at the time of marriage, or contracting such afterwards.
5. Force, duress, or fraud in obtaining the marriage.
6. Uniting with any religious society whose creed and rules require a renunciation of the marriage covenant, or forbid husband and wife from cohabiting.

Also to the wife, when not in like fault, for the following causes:

1. Confirmed habit of drunkenness on the part of the husband of not less than one year's duration, accompanied with a wasting of his estate, and without any suitable provision for the maintenance of his wife or children.
2. Habitually behaving toward her by the husband, for not less than six months, in such cruel and inhuman manner as to indicate a settled aversion to her, or to destroy permanently her peace or happiness.
3. Such cruel beating or injury, or attempt at injury, of the

wife by the husband as indicates an outrageous temper in him, or probable danger to her life, or great bodily injury, from her remaining with him.

Also to the husband for the following causes:

1. Where the wife is pregnant by another man without the husband's knowledge at the time of marriage.
2. Adultery by the wife, or such lewd, lascivious behavior on her part as proves her to be unchaste, without actual proof of an act of adultery.
3. When not in like fault, for habitual drunkenness on the part of the wife of not less than one year's duration.

This last cause did not appear in the General Statutes of 1883, but did appear in the act of May 16, 1893.

Limited divorce—

Limited divorce may also be rendered for any of the causes which allow divorce, or for such other cause as the court in its discretion may deem sufficient.

There shall not be granted to any person more than one divorce, except for the causes for which a divorce may be granted to both husband and wife and to the party not in fault against the other for living in adultery.

Special provisions for defense:

It is the duty of the county attorney to resist every application for divorce; and if successful in defeating it, he shall be allowed a fee of not exceeding \$20, to be paid by the husband, who may be compelled by attachment to pay the same.

Alimony:

Temporary—

Pending an action for limited divorce the court may allow the wife maintenance.

There is no express provision for temporary alimony pending an absolute divorce.

Permanent—

Upon final judgment of divorce the wife, if she has not sufficient estate of her own, may be granted such allowance out of her husband's estate as shall be deemed equitable.

Refusal of divorce:

Condonation—

Cohabitation as man and wife, after a knowledge of adultery or lewdness complained of, shall take away the right of divorce therefor.

Limitation of time:

An action for divorce must be brought within five years next after the doing of the act complained of.

Change of name after divorce:

Upon final judgment of absolute divorce obtained by a wife she may be restored to the name she bore before marriage if she desires it.

Annulment:

Marriages may be annulled by courts having general equity jurisdiction—

1. When obtained by force or fraud.
2. Where the male was under 16 or the female under 14 years of age at the time of the marriage, and the marriage was without the consent of the father, mother, guardian, or other person having the proper charge of his or her person, and has not been ratified by cohabitation after that age. Such suit may be brought at the instance of any next friend.

Remarriage:

A judgment of absolute divorce authorizes either party to marry again. Under a decree of limited divorce neither party shall marry again during the lifetime of the other.

No decree on confession:

No petition for divorce shall be taken for confessed or be sustained by the admission of the defendant alone, but must be supported by other proof. Two witnesses, or one and strong corroborating circumstances, shall be necessary to sustain the charge of adultery or lewdness.

Custody of children:

Pending an application for divorce, or on final judgment, the court may make orders for the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor children of the parties.

Trial by jury:

A jury shall not be empaneled in any action for divorce, alimony, or maintenance.

Annulment of decree:

Every judgment for a divorce may at any time be annulled by the court rendering it on the joint application of the parties, and they be restored to the condition of husband and wife, but no divorce shall thereafter be granted between them for the same or a like cause.

LOUISIANA.

Authorities:

Revised Civil Code, 1870; Laws of 1870, 1877, 1898, 1906; Revised Civil Code, 1900; Constitution and Revised Laws, 1904.

Jurisdiction:

District court.

Service of process or notice:

The summons and notifications required by the Revised Civil Code of 1870 in the case of absentees were made to the defendant at his or her usual residence if he or she lived in the state, and, if absent, at the residence of the attorney appointed by the court.

Causes:

Absolute divorce or limited divorce in favor of either party—

1. In case of adultery on the part of the other spouse.
2. When the other spouse has been condemned to an infamous punishment.
3. On account of habitual intemperance of one of the married persons, if such habitual intemperance is of such a nature as to render their living together insupportable.
4. On account of excess, cruel treatment, or outrages of one of the married persons toward the other, if such ill treatment be of such a nature as to render their living together insupportable.
5. Public defamation on the part of one of the married persons toward the other.

6. The abandonment of the husband by his wife, or the wife by her husband. "The abandonment with which the husband or wife is charged must be made to appear by the three reiterated summons made to him or her from month to month, directing him or her to return to the place of the matrimonial domicile, and followed by a judgment which has sentenced him or her to comply with such request, together with a notification of the said judgment, given to him or her from month to month for three times successively.
7. An attempt of one of the married persons against the life of the other.
8. When the husband or wife has been charged with an infamous offense and shall actually have fled from justice, on producing proofs that such husband or wife has actually been guilty of such infamous offense and has fled from justice.

In cases where the husband or wife has been sentenced to an infamous punishment or convicted of adultery, a judgment of absolute divorce may be granted in the same decree in which a limited divorce is granted. But in all other cases no absolute divorce shall be granted unless a judgment of limited divorce shall have first been rendered between the parties, and one year shall have expired from the date of the judgment of limited divorce, and no reconciliation shall have

taken place. In the cases excepted, judgment of divorce may be granted in the same decree which pronounces the separation from bed and board.

By the act approved July 4, 1898, the party against whom a separation from bed and board has been decreed can not apply for a judgment of final divorce until after the expiration of two years.

Special provisions for defense:

When the defendant is absent, or incapable of acting from any cause, an attorney shall be appointed by the court to represent him.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce, if the wife has not a sufficient income for her maintenance, the court shall allow her a sum for her support, proportioned to the means of the husband.

Permanent—

On granting a divorce to the wife, if she has not sufficient means for her maintenance, the court may allow her, in its discretion, out of the property of her husband, alimony which shall not exceed one-third of his income.

Refusal of divorce:

Condonation—

An action for divorce shall be extinguished by the reconciliation of the parties, either after the facts which might have given ground for divorce, or after the action has been commenced.

Absolute decree after limited one:

By an act approved July 4, 1898, it was provided that whenever a judgment of separation from bed and board shall have been rendered and no reconciliation between the spouses shall have taken place, the married person in whose favor the judgment of separation from bed and board shall have been rendered, may, at the expiration of one year from the date that the said judgment shall have become final, apply to and obtain from the court that rendered the judgment of separation from bed and

board, a judgment of final divorce from the other spouse; and the married person against whom the judgment of separation from bed and board shall have been rendered may, at the expiration of two years from the date that the said judgment shall have become final, apply to and obtain from the court that rendered the judgment of separation from bed and board a judgment of final divorce from the spouse.

Annulment:

Marriage may be annulled—

1. When it was celebrated without the free consent of either party, which includes marriages by force, duress, or mistake.
2. When prohibited on account of consanguinity.
3. When either party had a former husband or wife living, the former marriage being in force.
4. When prohibited because of miscegenation by the act of July 5, 1894.

Remarriage:

The wife shall not be at liberty to contract another marriage until ten months after the dissolution of her preceding marriage.

In case of divorce on account of adultery, the guilty party can never contract matrimony with his or her accomplice in adultery.

Custody of children:

If there are children of the marriage, whose provisional keeping is claimed by both husband and wife, the suit being yet pending and undecided, their custody shall be granted to the husband, whether plaintiff or defendant, unless there should be strong reasons to deprive him of it, either in whole or in part, the decision whereof is left to the discretion of the court.

When an absolute divorce is granted, the minor children shall be placed under the tutorship of the party who shall have obtained the divorce, and similarly in case of a limited divorce, unless the court shall, for the greater advantage of the children and with the advice of the family meeting, order that some or all of them shall be intrusted to the care of the other party.

MAINE.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1883; Acts and Resolves, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903; Revised Statutes, 1903.

Jurisdiction:

Supreme judicial court in the county where either party resides.

Residence:

Parties must have been married in the state, or have cohabited in the state after marriage; or libellant must have been a resident of the state when the cause of divorce accrued; or must have resided in the state in good faith for one year prior to the commencement of proceedings.

The above was the statute in force in 1887. By statute approved March 2, 1897, the above was amended by the addition of the words, "or if the libellee is a resident of this state."

An amendment, approved March 15, 1899, took the above phrase out of the statute, and another amendment, approved March 4, 1903, once more made it a part of the law.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

When the residence of the libellee can be ascertained, it shall be named in the libel and actual notice shall be obtained. If libellee is out of the state, notice shall be served in such manner and by such means as may be ordered by the court. When the residence of the libellee is not known, and can not be ascertained by reasonable diligence, it shall be so alleged under oath in the libel.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Impotence.

3. Extreme cruelty.

4. Utter desertion, continued for three consecutive years next prior to the filing of the libel.

5. Gross and confirmed habits of intoxication.

6. Cruel and abusive treatment.

7. On the libel of the wife, where the husband, being of sufficient ability, grossly, or wantonly and cruelly, refuses or neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her.

The causes for divorce, as above stated, were in force in 1887.

On March 1, 1893, cause No. 7 was amended so as to read, "on the libel of the wife, where the husband, being of sufficient ability or being able to labor and provide for her, grossly, or wantonly and cruelly, refuses or neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her; * * *."

On March 15, 1899, cause No. 5 was amended so as to read; "gross and confirmed habits of intoxication from the use of intoxicating liquors, opium, or other drugs, * * *."

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Maine.

Alimony:

Temporary—

Pending an action for divorce, the court may order the husband to pay to the clerk, for the wife, sufficient money for her defense or prosecution thereof, and to make reasonable provision for her separate support.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce to the wife for the fault of the husband, with perhaps the exception of a divorce decreed for impotence, the court may decree to her reasonable alimony out of his estate, having regard to his ability.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

When there is collusion between the parties to procure a divorce, it shall not be granted.

Recrimination—

When both parties have been guilty of adultery, no divorce shall be granted.

Validity of divorce obtained in another state:

When residents of the state go out of it for the purpose of obtaining a divorce for causes which occurred here while the parties lived here, or which do not authorize a divorce here, and a divorce is thus obtained, it shall be void in this state; but in all other cases, a divorce decreed out of the state according to the law of the place, by a court having jurisdiction of the cause and of both parties, shall be valid here.

Change of name after divorce:

By an amendment approved February 8, 1897, it was provided that, in making a decree of divorce, the court may change the name of the wife, at her request. This provision was left out of the statute as amended March 16, 1899, and was restored by an amendment approved February 26, 1901.

Annulment:

When the validity of a marriage is doubted, either party may file a libel as for divorce, and the court shall decree it annulled or affirmed, according to the proof.

Special provisions are made with reference to annulment of marriages invalid because of—

1. Consanguinity or affinity of the parties.
2. Nonage, insanity, or idiocy of a party.
3. Prior marriage undissolved.

Authorities:

Revised Code, 1878; Laws of 1886; Public General Laws, 1888, 1904.

Jurisdiction:

Courts of equity; bill filed in the court where either party resides; if the defendant is a nonresident, then in the court where the complainant resides.

Residence:

If the cause of divorce occurred out of the state, the complainant or defendant must have resided in the state for two years next preceding the application for divorce.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Same as in other chancery suits.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. The impotence of either party at the time of the marriage.
2. Any cause which, by the laws of this state, renders a marriage null and void ab initio.
3. Adultery.
4. When the court shall be satisfied by competent testimony that the party complained against has abandoned the party complaining, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation.
5. When the woman before marriage has been guilty of illicit carnal intercourse with another man, the same being unknown to the husband at the time of the marriage, and when such carnal connection shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court.

Limited divorce—

1. Cruelty of treatment.

Decree nisi:

Decrees of divorce shall, in the first instance, be decrees nisi, to become absolute after six months from the entry thereof, on application of either party to the clerk of the court; whereupon the clerk shall enter a final decree, unless the court has, for sufficient cause, on application of a party interested, otherwise ordered.

The above statute was in force in 1887, but was repealed January 25, 1889.

Trial by jury:

If either party requests, or the court orders it, the case shall be submitted to a jury.

By the amendment approved March 17, 1899, such request must be in writing, properly filed with the clerk.

Custody of children:

The court making a decree of divorce, may also decree concerning the care, custody, and support of the minor children of the parties, and with which parent any of them shall live. The amendment of March 16, 1899, extended this to include the court "or any justice thereof in vacation."

Remarriage:

The party on whose petition a divorce is granted, shall not marry again within two years after entry of the final decree, except by permission of the court. The party against whom the divorce was granted shall not marry again within said two years, and not afterwards except on permission granted by the court. This law was repealed February 17, 1887.

Retrial:

Within three years after judgment on a libel for divorce, a new trial may be granted as to the divorce when the parties have not cohabited, nor either contracted a new marriage since the former trial.

MARYLAND.

2. Excessively vicious conduct.

3. Abandonment and desertion.

The court may decree such divorces forever or for a limited time.

Limited divorce may be decreed in a case when absolute divorce is prayed, if the causes proved to be sufficient to entitle the party to the same.

Alimony:

Permanent—

When a divorce is decreed the court may award to the wife such property or estate as she had when married, or the value of the same, or of such part thereof as may have been sold or converted by the husband, having regard to the circumstances of the husband at the time of the divorce, or such part of any such property as the court may deem reasonable.

Annulment:

The circuit court for the several counties, the superior court of Baltimore City, and the criminal court of Baltimore, on indictment, may inquire into and determine the validity of any marriage and may declare a marriage null and void when—

1. Within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity, or,
2. A former marriage is subsisting.

No decree by default:

In case of the default of the defendant in an action for divorce, the court shall order a commission to take testimony and shall decide the case upon the proof taken under such commission.

Remarriage:

In all cases where an absolute divorce is decreed for adultery or abandonment, the court may decree that the guilty party shall not contract marriage with any other person during the lifetime of the other party.

This provision appeared in the Revised Code of 1878 but not in Public General Statutes of 1888 or 1904.

Period of limited divorce:

Limited divorces may be decreed forever, or for a limited time.

Custody of children:

When a divorce is decreed, the court shall have power to order

and direct who shall have the guardianship and custody of the children, and be charged with their support and maintenance.

Absolute decree after a limited one:

When a bill prays for an absolute divorce, the fact that the parties have been granted a limited divorce shall not be taken to interfere with the jurisdiction of the court over the subject.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Authorities:

Public Statutes, 1882; Acts and Resolves, 1882, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1893, 1898; Revised Laws, 1902.

Jurisdiction:

Supreme judicial court in the county in which one of the parties lives, except that when the libellant has left the county in which the parties have lived together, the adverse party still living therein, the libel shall be heard and determined in the court held for that county.

The above was in force in 1887. The act of May 31, 1887, transferred the jurisdiction of divorce cases to the superior court.

Residence:

Divorce may be decreed for any cause allowed by law, whether occurring in the state or elsewhere, if the libellant has resided in the state for five years next preceding the filing of the libel; or if the parties were inhabitants of the state at the time of marriage, and the libellant has been a resident for three years next preceding the filing of the libel, unless it appears that the libellant has removed into the state for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. Except as above provided, no divorce shall be decreed if the parties never lived together in the state as husband and wife; nor for a cause occurring out of the state, unless, before such cause occurred, the parties lived together in the state as husband and wife, and one of them lived in the state when the cause for divorce occurred.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Service may be personal or by publication of the libel or the substance thereof in one or more designated newspapers, or in such other manner as may seem to the court most effectual and proper. If the libellee does not appear, and the notice is considered defective or insufficient, the court may order such further notice as it may deem proper.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Impotency.
3. Extreme cruelty.
4. Utter desertion continued for three consecutive years next prior to the filing of the libel.
5. Gross and confirmed habits of intoxication.
6. Cruel and abusive treatment.
7. On the libel of the wife, when the husband, being of sufficient ability, grossly, or wantonly and cruelly, refuses or neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her.
8. When either party has separated from the other without his or her consent, and has united with a religious sect that professes to believe the relation of husband and wife void or unlawful, and has continued united with such sect or society for three years, refusing during that term to cohabit with the other party.
9. When either party has been sentenced to confinement at hard labor for life or for five years or more in the state prison or in a jail or house of correction.

On June 7, 1889, an act was approved extending the fifth cause above to include gross and confirmed habits of intoxication caused by the voluntary and excessive use of intoxicating liquor, opium, or other drugs.

Revised Laws of 1902 omitted the third and eighth causes given above.

Limited divorce—

Limited divorce was abolished by statute in Massachusetts in 1870.

Alimony:

Temporary—

The court may require the husband to pay into court for the use of the wife during the pendency of the libel, such sum of money as may enable her to maintain or defend the petition; and the wife shall also, when it appears to be just and equitable, be entitled to alimony during the pendency of the libel.

Permanent—

Upon a divorce, or upon petition at any time after a divorce, the court may decree alimony to the wife, or a part of her estate, in the nature of alimony, to the husband.

Validity of divorce in another state:

A divorce decreed in another state or country according to the laws thereof, and by a court having jurisdiction of the cause and of both the parties, shall be valid and effectual in this state; but when an inhabitant of this state goes into another state or country to obtain a divorce for a cause which occurred in this state while the parties resided here, or for a cause which would not authorize a divorce by the laws of this state, a divorce so obtained shall be of no force or effect in this state.

Change of name after divorce:

The court upon granting a divorce to a woman may allow her to resume her maiden name or the name of any former husband.

Annulment:

When the validity of a marriage is doubted or denied, a libel, as in divorce, may be filed for its annulment, and, upon proof of its nullity, it shall be declared void by a decree of the court, and such decree of nullity may be made, notwithstanding the marriage was solemnized out of the state, if the libellant show a proper residence in this state both before and when the libel is filed.

Special provisions are made relating to annulment of marriages, invalid because of—

1. Consanguinity or affinity.
2. Nonage.
3. Insanity or idiocy.
4. Prior marriage undissolved.

Decree nisi:

All decrees of divorce shall in the first instance be decrees nisi, to become absolute after the expiration of six months from the entry thereof without further notice thereof, by publication or otherwise, on application of either party to the court, or any justice thereof, in term time or vacation; and on such application the court or justice shall make a final decree, unless the court has for sufficient cause, on application of any party interested, otherwise ordered.

On April 12, 1893, the above statute was amended to read as follows: "All decrees of divorce shall in the first instance be decrees nisi, to become absolute after the expiration of six months from the entry thereof, and thereupon the clerk shall enter a final decree, unless the court has for sufficient cause, on application of any party interested, otherwise ordered."

On May 2, 1893, the above was still further amended by striking out the words "and thereupon the clerk shall enter a final decree."

Absolute decree after a limited one:

When a limited divorce under laws heretofore in force or a divorce

nisi has been decreed and the parties have lived separately for three consecutive years next after the decree, an absolute divorce may be decreed upon the petition of the party in whose favor the previous decree was granted; and when the parties have lived separately for five consecutive years next after such decree, an absolute divorce may be decreed in favor of either party.

Limited divorce, as above referred to, was formerly authorized, but in 1870 such divorce was abolished by statute.

Decree not affected by pardon:

After a divorce shall have been granted in accordance with cause No. 9, no pardon granted to the party so sentenced shall restore such party to his or her conjugal rights.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may make such order concerning the care and custody of the minor children of the parties as shall be deemed expedient and for the benefit of the children.

Upon a decree of divorce, or upon petition at any time after such decree, the court may make such decree as it may deem expe-

dient concerning the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor children of the parties, and may determine with which of the parents the children or any of them shall remain.

Remarriage:

After the granting of an absolute divorce either party may marry again as if the other were dead, except that the party against whom the divorce was granted shall not marry within two years from the time of the entry of the final decree of divorce.

Legitimacy of children:

A divorce for adultery committed by the wife shall not affect the legitimacy of the issue of the marriage.

Cohabitation of divorced persons:

If persons granted an absolute divorce cohabit as husband and wife or live together in the same house, they shall be deemed guilty of adultery.

Long absence of libellee:

An absolute divorce may be decreed for any of the causes allowed by law, notwithstanding the fact that the libellee has been continuously absent for such a period of time and under such circumstances as would raise a presumption of death.

MICHIGAN.

Authorities:

Howell's Annotated Statutes, 1882; Howell's Annotated Statutes, Supplement, 1890; Acts of 1887, 1889, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1905; Compiled Laws, 1897.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit court in the county where either party resides, "or by the court of chancery."

Residence:

Complainant must have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition, or in case the marriage was solemnized in the state it is sufficient if the complainant has resided in the state from the time of such marriage to the time of the filing of the petition.

The amendment of June 3, 1887, added the provision that, when the cause of divorce occurred out of the state, the complainant or defendant must have resided in the state for two years next preceding the institution of the suit.

By a statute approved May 23, 1895, it was further provided that no decree shall be granted unless the defendant be domiciled in the state, or shall have been domiciled in the state at the time the cause for divorce arose, or unless the defendant shall have been personally served with process in the state, or with copy of the order of publication in said cause, or has voluntarily appeared in the action. If the defendant shall not have been so domiciled the plaintiff must prove either that the parties have lived together in the state as husband and wife or that the plaintiff has in good faith resided in the state for at least one year next preceding the commencement of the suit.

The act of May 7, 1897, stated it as follows:

No decree of divorce shall be granted by any court in this state, in any case, unless—

1. The plaintiff shall have resided in this state for one year immediately preceding the time of filing the bill.
2. The marriage sought to be dissolved was solemnized in this state and the plaintiff resided in this state from the time of such marriage until the time of bringing such suit.

No decree of divorce shall be granted in any case except when one of the following facts exists—

1. When the defendant is domiciled in this state at the time the bill is filed; or,
2. When the defendant shall have been domiciled in this state when the cause for divorce alleged in the bill arose; or,
3. When the defendant shall have been brought in by publication, or shall have been personally served with process in this state, or shall have been personally served with

a copy of the order for appearance and publication within this state or elsewhere.

The amendment of May 26, 1899, added "or has voluntarily appeared in such action or proceeding."

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Whenever adultery has been committed by any husband or wife.
2. When one of the parties was physically incompetent at the time of the marriage.
3. When one of the parties has been sentenced to imprisonment in any prison, jail, or house of correction for three years or more.
4. When either party shall desert the other for a term of two years.
5. When the husband or wife shall have become an habitual drunkard.
6. The circuit courts may, in their discretion, upon application, as in other cases, grant an absolute divorce to any party who is a resident of the state, and whose husband or wife shall have obtained a divorce in any other state.

Limited divorce (or absolute in the discretion of the court)—

1. Extreme cruelty, whether practiced by using personal violence or by any other means.
2. Utter desertion by either of the parties for the term of two years.
3. On the complaint of the wife, when the husband, being of sufficient ability to provide a suitable maintenance for her, shall grossly, or wantonly and cruelly, refuse or neglect to do so.

By the amendment of May 23, 1905, the absolute divorce can be granted thus only when prayed for in the bill or in a cross bill.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

By an act approved July 3, 1889, it was provided that whenever a husband shall, without good and sufficient cause, desert his wife, being of sufficient ability to support her, or shall have become an habitual drunkard since their marriage, or practiced extreme cruelty toward her, or committed the crime of adultery, or any other offense that entitles the wife to a decree of divorce or of separation, and shall refuse and neglect to support his wife, either the wife or husband being a resident of the state, the wife may maintain an action, in the circuit court in chancery, for alimony against her husband: *Provided*, That no decree shall be made in favor of the wife unless such a state of facts shall appear as would entitle her to a decree of divorce

upon the grounds specified in the petition, or unless such facts shall be set out in the petition and proven as shall make it appear that the defendant has deserted the plaintiff with intent to leave her without adequate means of support, without good and sufficient cause.

Special provisions for defense:

By the act approved June 3, 1887, when there are children under 14 years of age, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county where the suit is commenced to enter his appearance in the cause, and when, in his judgment, the interest of said children or the public good so require, he shall introduce evidence and appear at the hearing and oppose the granting of a decree of divorce. If the prosecuting attorney is in any way interested as solicitor or counsel for either of the parties, an attorney shall be appointed by the court to perform the duties required by this section.

Alimony:

Temporary—

Pending an application for divorce, the court may require the husband to pay any sums necessary to enable the wife to carry on or defend the suit.

Permanent—

Upon every divorce for any cause, except that of adultery committed by the wife, the court may decree to the wife such alimony as it shall deem just and reasonable, having regard to the ability of the husband, and the character and situation of the parties, and all the other circumstances of the case.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

No divorce shall be granted in any case when it shall appear that the petition therefor was founded in or exhibited by collusion between the parties.

Connivance—

No divorce shall be granted in any case on ground of adultery when the offense shall appear to have been committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the complainant.

Condonation—

No divorce shall be granted in any case on the ground of adultery when the offense charged shall have been forgiven by the injured party and such forgiveness be proved by express proof or by voluntary cohabitation of the parties, with the knowledge of the offense.

Recrimination—

No divorce shall be granted in any case when the complainant shall be guilty of the same crime or misconduct charged against the respondent.

Limitation of time—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery, even when there has been no express forgiveness and no voluntary cohabitation of the parties, unless the suit shall have been brought within five years after the discovery by the complainant of the offense charged.

Change of name after divorce:

By an act approved June 17, 1905, it was provided that in granting a decree of divorce the court may, at the instance of the woman, whether complainant or defendant, decree to restore to her her maiden name, or the name she legally bore prior to her marriage to the husband in the divorce suit, or allow her to adopt another name: *Provided*, That when there is a minor child or children, issue of the marriage, this act shall not apply.

Annulment:

When the marriage is supposed to be void because within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity, or because of a prior marriage undissolved, or because of the insanity, idiocy, or nonage of a party, either party may file a bill in the circuit court or in the court of chancery for annulling the same, the

proceedings being as in a suit for divorce, and, upon proof, it shall be declared void by decree.

When the validity of any marriage shall be denied or doubted by either of the parties, the other party may file a similar bill for affirming the marriage.

Provision is also made for annulment on the grounds of force or fraud and physical incapacity.

There are numerous provisions relating to the circumstances under which these suits may be brought, the parties to bring them, and the legitimacy of the children.

Effect of sentence to imprisonment:

When either party shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life in any prison, jail, or house of correction, the marriage shall be thereby absolutely dissolved, without any decree of divorce or other legal process.

In case of sentence to imprisonment for three years, as required under the third cause given for absolute divorce, no pardon, after a divorce for that cause, shall restore such party to his or her conjugal rights.

Period of limited divorce:

Limited divorce may be decreed forever or for a limited time.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or upon granting a decree of divorce, the court may make such order concerning the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor children of the parties as shall be just and proper.

Legitimacy of children:

A divorce for adultery committed by the wife shall not affect the legitimacy of the issue of the marriage.

Upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of the nonage, insanity, or idiocy of either party, the issue of the marriage shall be deemed to be in all respects the legitimate issue of the parent who, at the time of marriage, was capable of contracting.

Upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of a prior marriage of either party, and it shall appear that the second marriage was contracted in good faith and with a full belief that the former wife or husband was dead, that fact shall be stated in the decree; and the issue of such second marriage, born or begotten before the commencement of the suit, shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the parent who at the time of the marriage was capable of contracting.

No divorce on confession:

No decree of divorce shall be made solely on the declarations, confessions, or admissions of the parties, but the court shall require other evidence of the facts alleged in the petition.

Time for hearing:

By the act approved June 3, 1887, no proofs or testimony shall be taken in any action for divorce until four months after the filing of the petition, except for the cause of desertion or when the testimony is taken conditionally for the purpose of perpetuating such testimony.

By an amendment approved May 26, 1899, the period for taking testimony was reduced to two months after the filing of the petition.

Divorce for desertion:

By an act approved May 7, 1897, it was provided that in all cases where a divorce is asked on the ground of desertion, such desertion shall be deemed to have occurred and taken place in this state for the purposes of this act when the parties, complainant and defendant, shall have been actually, and in good faith, domiciled in this state at the time of the desertion.

Remarriage:

By the act approved June 3, 1887, in effect September 28, 1887, it is provided that in granting a decree of divorce the court may provide that the defendant shall not marry again within such time as shall be fixed by the court, which time shall be stated in the decree: *Provided*, That such time shall not exceed the period of two years from the time the decree is granted.

MINNESOTA.

Authorities:

Statutes, 1878; Laws of 1889, 1895, 1901; General Statutes, 1894; Revised Laws, 1905.

Jurisdiction:

District court. In section 6, chapter 62, General Statutes of Minnesota, 1878, it is provided that a divorce may be decreed "on suit brought in the county where the parties, or either of them, reside, * * *." Section 10 of the same chapter provides that "all actions for divorce shall be commenced by summons and complaint, in the county where the plaintiff resides, * * *."

Both of these provisions appear in General Statutes of 1891 and 1894, but only the second in the Revised Laws of 1905.

Residence:

Complainant must have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the time of the filing of the petition, except when the action is on the ground of adultery committed while the complainant was a resident of the state.

In actions for limited divorce either—

1. Both parties must be inhabitants of the state; or,
2. The marriage must have been solemnized in the state, and the wife must be an actual resident at the time of the filing of the petition; or,
3. When the marriage shall have taken place out of the state, the parties must have been inhabitants of the state at least one year, and the wife an actual resident at the time of the filing of the petition.

Service of process or notice:

Copies of the summons and complaint shall be served on the defendant personally; and when such service is made out of the state it may be proved by the certified affidavit of the person making the same.

But if personal service can not well be made, the court may order service of the summons by publication, as in other actions.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Impotency.
3. Cruel and inhuman treatment.
4. When either party, subsequent to the marriage, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison.
5. Wilful desertion of one party by the other for the term of three years next preceding the filing of the petition.
6. Habitual drunkenness for the space of one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

The above causes were in effect in 1887, but on October 1, 1895, the period of desertion required under the fifth cause was changed to one year.

Limited divorce (to wife only)—

1. The cruel and inhuman treatment, by the husband, of his wife.
2. Such conduct on the part of the husband toward his wife as may render it unsafe and improper for her to cohabit with him.
3. The abandonment of the wife by the husband, and his refusal or neglect to provide for her.

A limited divorce may be decreed forever or for a limited time.

Procedure:

If, after service duly made and proved, the defendant does not appear, the court, at a general or special term, or the judge out of term, may proceed to hear and determine the action: *Provided*, That the court or judge, upon application, may refer said action to a referee to take and report the evidence therein. When issue is joined, like proceedings shall be had as in civil actions.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may

require the husband to pay any sum necessary to enable the wife to carry on or defend the action, or for her support during its pendency.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce for any cause, excepting that of adultery committed by the wife, the court may decree to the wife such alimony out of the estate of the husband, not exceeding the value of her dower, as it may deem just and reasonable, having regard to the ability of the husband, the character and situation of the parties, and all the circumstances of the case.

Refusal of divorce:

In any action for divorce on the ground of adultery the court may deny a divorce in the following cases:

1. Connivance—

When it appears that the offense was committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the complainant.

2. Condonation—

When there has been an express forgiveness of the adultery charged, or a voluntary cohabitation of the parties, with knowledge of the offense.

3. Recrimination—

When it is proved that the plaintiff has also been guilty of adultery under such circumstances as would have entitled the defendant, if innocent, to a divorce.

4. When the action has not been brought within three years after the discovery, by the plaintiff, of the offense charged.

The bill shall be dismissed in an action for limited divorce by the wife when the husband proves to the satisfaction of the court that his conduct was justified by the ill conduct of the wife.

Change of name after divorce:

When a divorce is granted to a female the court may, for just and reasonable cause, change the name of such female, who shall thereafter be known and called by such name as the court designates in its decree.

Annulment:

Marriages may be annulled by an action by either party in the district court of the county where either resides when their validity is disputed for any of the following causes:

1. When either party has a former wife or husband living, in case such husband or wife had at the time of the marriage been absent for five consecutive years, without being known to such person to be living during that time.
2. When one of the parties was under the age of legal consent, unless the parties after having attained such age had voluntarily cohabited together as husband and wife.
3. When the consent of either party had been obtained by force or fraud, and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties.
4. When one of the parties was insane at the time of the marriage and the parties had not voluntarily cohabited as husband and wife after such person's restoration to reason.
5. When the marriage was prohibited on account of consanguinity.

Marriage shall not, however, be annulled on the suit of the party capable of contracting, on the ground of nonage or idiocy or insanity, if such idiocy or insanity was known to the party capable of contracting, at the time of such marriage.

Decree not affected by pardon:

After a divorce on account of imprisonment in the state prison a pardon shall not restore the party imprisoned to his or her conjugal rights.

Time for answering petition:

Defendant shall have thirty days in which to answer the complaint in case of service by publication; said thirty days shall not begin to run until the expiration of the period allowed for publication, and in case of personal service out of the state the

court shall not permit the action to be heard and determined, as upon default, until the lapse of such reasonable time as will allow the defendant to appear and answer, which time shall be fixed by order, after proof of service is made and filed in the action.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or upon granting a

decree, the court may make such order concerning the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor children of the parties as it deems just and reasonable.

Remarriage:

By the act of April 10, 1901, it is unlawful for any person, after a divorce in any court, to marry within this state within six months of the entry of such divorce decree.

MISSISSIPPI.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1880; Annotated Code, 1892; Code, 1906.

Jurisdiction:

Chancery court in the county in which the defendant resides, or may be found, or in the county in which the parties lived when the separation occurred, if the complainant is still a resident of such county; if the defendant is a nonresident of the state or be absent, then in the county in which the complainant resides.

Residence:

The complainant must have resided in the state at least one year (in case of desertion at least two years) next preceding the filing of the petition, and must annex to the petition an affidavit that he has not taken up his residence in the state in order to obtain a divorce.

These were the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1880. The Code of 1892 provided that the chancery court should have jurisdiction only in the following cases:

1. When both parties were domiciled within the state when the action was commenced.
2. When the complainant was domiciled within the state when the action was commenced, and the defendant was personally served with process within the state.
3. When one of the parties was domiciled within the state when the action was commenced, and one or the other of them actually resided within the state for one year next preceding the commencement of the suit.

The Code of 1906 contains a fourth paragraph, as follows:

4. The court shall not take jurisdiction in any case where the proof shows that a residence or domicile was acquired in the state with a purpose of securing a divorce.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Same as in other chancery suits.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When the parties are within the degrees of relationship prohibited by law.
2. When either party is naturally impotent.
3. When either party is guilty of adultery.
4. When either party is sentenced to the penitentiary and not pardoned before being sent there.
5. Wilful, continued, and obstinate desertion for the space of two years.
6. Habitual drunkenness.
7. Habitual, cruel, and inhuman treatment, marked by personal violence.
8. In favor of the husband for the pregnancy of the wife by another person, at the time of marriage, if he did not know of such pregnancy.
9. If either party has another wife or husband living at the time of the second or subsequent marriage.
10. In favor of either party, if the other party was insane or an idiot and the party applying did not know of such insanity or idiocy.

The above causes were in effect in 1887. The Code of 1892 amended the seventh cause given above by striking out the words, "marked by personal violence," and worded the ninth cause to read, "marriage to some other person at the time of the pretended marriage between the

parties." The same code also provided an additional cause as follows: "Habitual and excessive use of opium, morphine, or other like drug."

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Mississippi.

Procedure:

In the trial of suits for divorce witnesses may be summoned, and examined in open court, as in the trial of issues of fact in a circuit court, or depositions may be taken and read as in other cases in chancery courts.

The proceedings to obtain a divorce shall be by bill in chancery, which shall be conducted as other suits in chancery, except that the defendant shall not be required to answer on oath, and the bill is not to be taken for confessed, nor shall admissions made in the answer or otherwise, be taken as evidence.

Alimony:

Permanent—

Upon decreeing a divorce the court may, in its discretion, make such orders touching the maintenance and alimony of the wife as may seem equitable and just, having regard to the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

In case of adultery, if it appears that it was committed by collusion of the parties, for the purpose of procuring a divorce, no divorce shall be granted.

Condonation—

In case of adultery, if it appears that the parties cohabited after a knowledge of the adultery on the part of the complainant, no divorce shall be granted.

Recrimination—

In case of adultery, if it appears that both parties were guilty of adultery, no divorce shall be granted.

The codes of 1892 and 1906 do not contain this express provision regarding recrimination.

Legitimacy of children:

In case of divorce for the pregnancy of the wife at the time of marriage or on account of a former wife or husband living at the time of marriage, the issue shall be illegitimate. The codes of 1892 and 1906 contain only the provision relating to marriage void because of a prior marriage.

In all other cases the issue shall be legitimate.

Custody of children:

When a divorce is decreed the court may, in its discretion, make such orders touching the care, custody, and maintenance of the children of the marriage as may seem equitable and just.

Decree because of former husband or wife living:

If a decree of divorce be rendered because one of the parties was married to another at the time of the marriage or pretended marriage between the parties, such decree shall adjudge the marriage between the parties to have been invalid and void from the beginning.

Remarriage:

In granting a decree of divorce for adultery, the court may decree that the offending party shall not be at liberty to marry again; in which case such party shall remain, in law, a married person.

Race to be specified:

The Code of 1906 provides that all decrees allowing divorces shall specify the race of the parties to the suit.

MISSOURI.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1879, 1889, 1899; Annotated Statutes, 1906.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit court, in the county in which plaintiff resides.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have resided in the state one year next before filing the petition, unless the offense or injury complained of was committed within the state, or while one or both of the parties resided in the state.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

As in other civil suits. Process may run into any county in the state where the defendant resides.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either party at the time of the contract of marriage was and still is impotent.
2. When either party had a wife or husband living at the time of the marriage.
3. When either party has committed adultery since the marriage.
4. When either party has absented himself or herself, without a reasonable cause, for the space of one year.
5. When either party, during said marriage, shall have been convicted of felony or infamous crime.
6. When either party shall have been addicted to habitual drunkenness for the space of one year.
7. When either party shall be guilty of such cruel or barbarous treatment as to endanger the life of the other.
8. When either party shall offer such indignities to the other as shall render his or her condition intolerable.
9. When the husband shall be guilty of such conduct as to constitute him a vagrant within the meaning of the law respecting vagrants.
10. When, prior to the contract of marriage, or the solemnization thereof, either party shall have been convicted of a felony or infamous crime in any state, territory, or country, without knowledge on the part of the other party of such fact at the time of such marriage.
11. When the intended wife, at the time of contracting marriage, or at the time of the solemnization thereof, shall have been pregnant by any other man than her intended husband, and without his knowledge at the time of such solemnization.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Missouri.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

The statute, however, provides that when the husband, without good cause, shall abandon his wife, and refuse or neglect to maintain and provide for her, she may maintain an action in the circuit court for support and maintenance.

Special provisions for defense (in the nature of a cross bill):

In all actions for divorce the defendant may set forth and charge, in his or her answer, any facts which, if proved, would entitle such defendant to a divorce, and may ask that he or she be granted a divorce. Upon the hearing, if the court shall be satisfied that the defendant is the injured party, it shall enter a decree of divorce in favor of such defendant.

Alimony:

Temporary—

Pending an action for divorce the court may decree alimony to the wife, whether she be plaintiff or defendant, if the same be deemed just.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce the court shall make such order touching the alimony and maintenance of the wife and children, or any of them, as from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case shall be reasonable.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

No divorce shall be decreed if it shall appear that the offense complained of shall have been occasioned by the collusion of the parties, or done with an intention to procure a divorce.

Connivance—

No divorce shall be decreed if it shall appear that the libellant was consenting to the offense complained of.

Recrimination—

No divorce shall be granted if it shall appear that both parties have been guilty of adultery.

Change of name after divorce:

When the wife shall obtain a decree of divorce, the court, upon her request, shall make an order changing her name to that of any former husband, or to her maiden name, as she may elect.

Legitimacy of children:

A divorce granted for any legal cause shall not affect the legitimacy of the children of such marriage.

No decree by default:

In all cases where the proceedings shall be ex parte, the court shall, before it grants the divorce, require proof of the good conduct of the petitioner, and be satisfied that he or she is an innocent and injured party.

MONTANA.

Authorities:

Compiled Statutes, 1887; Laws of 1903; Code of 1895.

Jurisdiction:

District court, sitting as court of chancery.

Residence:

Libellant must have resided in the state one year previous to filing the petition, unless the offense or injury complained of was committed within the state, or while one or both of the parties resided in the state.

The exception is not provided for in the Code of 1895.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Process and proceedings were as they were had in other chancery suits, under the Compiled Statutes of 1887.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either party was, at the time of marriage, and continued to be, naturally impotent.

2. When either party had a former wife or husband living at the time of marriage.
3. When either party has committed adultery subsequent to marriage.
4. When either party has wilfully absented himself or herself from the other without reasonable cause for the space of one year.
5. In favor of the wife, when the husband has wilfully deserted and absented himself from his wife, and departed from the state without intention of returning.
6. When either party has been guilty of habitual drunkenness for the space of one year.
7. When either party has been guilty of extreme cruelty.
8. When either party has been convicted of felony or other infamous crime.

The above causes were in effect by the Compiled Statutes of 1887.

By the Code and Statutes of 1895, the following were made causes for absolute divorce:

1. Adultery.
2. Extreme cruelty.
3. Wilful desertion.
4. Wilful neglect.
5. Habitual intemperance.
6. Conviction of felony.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Montana.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

By the Code of 1895 it is provided, however, that although judgment of divorce is denied, the court may, in its discretion, in an action for divorce, provide for the maintenance of the wife and her children, or any of them, by the husband. Also by the same code the wife may maintain an action for the permanent support and maintenance of herself and children when the husband wilfully deserts her.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may grant alimony *pendente lite*, by the Compiled Statutes of 1887.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce the court may make such order touching the alimony and maintenance of the wife as from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case shall be fit, reasonable, and just, by the Compiled Statutes of 1887.

Permanent and temporary alimony are also provided for under the Code of 1895, but the wording and scope of the provisions are greatly changed.

Refusal of divorce:

Divorce shall not be granted—

1. If it shall appear that there was collusion between the parties.
2. On the ground of adultery if it shall appear that the husband and wife have lived and cohabited together after having knowledge of such adultery.
3. On the ground of adultery if it shall appear that both parties have been guilty of adultery.

The above was in effect by the Compiled Statutes of 1887. The Code and Statutes of 1895 provided that divorce should be denied upon showing—

- Collusion.
- Connivance.
- Condonation.
- Recrimination.
- Unreasonable lapse of time.

Annulment:

The Code and Statutes of 1895 provided that either party to an incestuous or void marriage might proceed by action in the district court to have the same so declared. It was further provided that marriages could be annulled for any of the following causes, existing at the time of the marriage:

1. When the party seeking the remedy was under the age of legal consent, and such party has not freely cohabited with the other since arriving at such age.
2. When either party had a former husband or wife living.
3. When either party was of unsound mind, unless such party, after coming to reason, freely cohabited with the other as husband and wife.
4. When the consent of either party was obtained by fraud, unless such party afterwards, with full knowledge of the facts constituting the fraud, freely cohabited with the other as husband and wife.
5. When the consent of either party was obtained by force, unless such party afterwards freely cohabited with the other as husband and wife.
6. When either party at the time of marriage was physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, and such incapacity continues and appears to be incurable.

There are numerous other provisions relating to the remedy.

Legitimacy of children:

The Compiled Statutes of 1887 expressly provided that no divorce, granted for any cause, should affect the legitimacy of the children of the marriage.

Custody of children:

By a provision of the Compiled Statutes of 1887 it was provided that when a divorce was granted the court might make such order touching the care and custody of the children, or any of them, as from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case was fit, reasonable, and just.

No decree by default:

The Compiled Statutes of 1887 provided for a hearing of the cause when the bill was taken as confessed.

The Code of 1895 provides that no divorce can be granted upon the default of the defendant alone, but the court must require proof of all the facts alleged.

Remarriage:

The Code of 1895 provided that after a divorce the innocent party could not marry within two years and the guilty party within three. The act of March 6, 1895, repealed this section, but in its title made no reference to the repealed section.

NEBRASKA.

Authorities:

Compiled Statutes, 1885, 1887, 1905; Annotated Statutes, 1903.

Jurisdiction:

District court, in the county in which either party resides.

Residence:

Complainant must have resided in the state for six months immediately preceding the time of filing the complaint, or in case the marriage was solemnized in the state it is sufficient that complainant has resided in the state from the time of marriage to the time of filing the complaint.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

If personal service can not be made the court may order service by publication, as in other civil actions under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When adultery has been committed by any husband or wife.

2. When one of the parties was physically incompetent at the time of the marriage.
3. When one of the parties has been sentenced to imprisonment in any prison, jail, or house of correction for three years or more.
4. When either party shall wilfully abandon the other without just cause for the term of two years.
5. When the husband or wife shall have become an habitual drunkard.
6. When either party shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life.
7. Extreme cruelty, whether practiced by using personal violence or by other means.
8. Utter desertion of either party for the term of two years.
9. In favor of the wife, when the husband, being of sufficient ability to provide suitable maintenance for her, shall grossly, or wantonly and cruelly, refuse or neglect to do so.

Limited divorce—

Limited divorce may also be decreed for the last three causes.

Alimony:**Temporary—**

In every suit for absolute or limited divorce, the court may, in its discretion, require the husband to pay any sum necessary to enable the wife to carry on or defend the suit during its pendency.

Permanent—

Upon every absolute divorce for any cause, excepting that of adultery committed by the wife, and upon every limited divorce, the court may decree to the wife such alimony out of the husband's estate as it shall deem just and reasonable, having regard to the ability of the husband, the character and situation of the parties, and all other circumstances of the case.

Refusal of divorce:**Collusion—**

No divorce shall be decreed in any case when it shall appear that the petition therefor was founded in, or exhibited by, collusion between the parties.

Connivance—

In an action for divorce on the ground of adultery, no divorce shall be decreed if it shall appear that the adultery was committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the complainant.

Condonation—

In an action for divorce on the ground of adultery, no divorce shall be decreed if it shall appear that the adultery charged shall have been forgiven by the complainant, and such forgiveness must be proved by express proof, or by the voluntary cohabitation of the parties with the knowledge of the offense.

Recrimination—

No divorce shall be decreed in any case where the party complaining shall be guilty of the same crime or misconduct charged against the respondent.

In an action for divorce on the ground of adultery, when there has been no express forgiveness, and no voluntary cohabitation of the parties, no divorce shall be decreed unless the suit is brought within five years after the discovery by the complainant of the offense charged.

Annulment:

When a marriage is supposed to be void, or its validity is doubted, for any of the causes which render it void or voidable, either party may file a petition or bill in the district court or in the court of chancery for annulling the same.

Such action may be brought—

1. When one party is a white person and the other is possessed of one-fourth or more negro blood.
2. When either party has a husband or wife living at the time of marriage.
3. When either party is insane or an idiot, at the time of marriage.

4. On account of consanguinity.

5. When either party is under the age of legal consent at the time of marriage, if they shall not cohabit after such party reaches the age of legal consent.

6. When the marriage was obtained by force or fraud, and there has been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties.

7. Provision is also made for the annulment of a marriage of a party physically incapable.

Provision is made for the persons by whom these actions may be brought.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or upon a decree, the court may make such order concerning the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor children of the parties as shall be deemed proper and necessary, and for the benefit of the children.

Legitimacy of children:

A divorce for the cause of adultery committed by the wife shall not affect the legitimacy of the issue of the marriage; and in every case the legitimacy of all children begotten before the commencement of the action shall be presumed until the contrary be shown. Their legitimacy, if questioned, may be determined by the court upon the proofs in the case.

Upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of the nonage, insanity, or idiocy of either party, the issue of the marriage shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the parent who, at the time of the marriage, was capable of contracting.

When a marriage is dissolved on account of a prior marriage of either, and it shall appear that the second marriage was contracted in good faith and with the full belief of the parties that the former wife or husband was dead, the fact shall be stated in the decree, and the issue of such second marriage, born or begotten before the commencement of the action, shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the parent who, at the time of the marriage, was capable of contracting.

Upon the dissolution of any marriage on account of consanguinity between the parties, or of any marriage between a white person and a negro, the issue of the marriage shall be deemed to be illegitimate.

No decree on confession:

No decree of divorce or of nullity shall be made on the declarations, confessions, or admissions of the parties, but the court shall, in all cases, require other satisfactory evidence of the facts alleged in the petition.

Remarriage:

It shall be unlawful for any person who shall obtain a decree of divorce to marry again during the time allowed by law for commencing proceedings in error or by appeal for the reversal of such decree, or during the pendency of such proceedings.

Proceedings for reversing, vacating, or modifying any decree of divorce must be commenced within six months after the rendition of such decree.

NEVADA.

Authorities:

General Statutes, 1885; Laws of 1897; Compiled Laws, 1900.

Jurisdiction:

District court, in the county in which the cause of divorce accrued, or in which the defendant shall reside or be found, or in which the plaintiff shall reside, if the latter be either the county in which the parties last cohabited, or in which the plaintiff shall have resided for six months before bringing suit.

Residence:

Complainant must have resided six months in the county in which suit is brought, unless it is brought in the county in which the cause accrued, or in which the defendant shall reside

or be found, or in which complainant shall reside if such county be the one in which the parties last cohabited.

Service of process or notice:**Personal or by publication—**

If defendant is a nonresident, or can not for any cause be personally summoned, the court may order notice of the pendency of the suit to be given in such manner and during such time as shall appear most likely to convey a knowledge thereof to the defendant. If no such order be made it shall be sufficient to publish such notice in a weekly newspaper printed in or nearest to the county in which the suit is pending, for three months in succession.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Impotency at the time of the marriage, continuing to the time of the divorce.
2. Adultery, since the marriage, remaining unforgiven.
3. Wilful desertion, at any time, of either party by the other, for the period of one year.
4. Conviction of felony or infamous crime.
5. Habitual gross drunkenness, contracted since marriage, of either party, which shall incapacitate such party from contributing his or her share to the support of the family.
6. Extreme cruelty in either party.
7. Neglect of the husband, for the period of one year, to provide the common necessities of life, when such neglect is not the result of poverty on the part of the husband, which he could not avoid by ordinary industry.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Nevada.

Procedure:

The testimony of witnesses in suits for divorce shall be given orally in court, with the right to either party to take and use depositions, on the same terms and in the same manner as in actions at law; and the proceedings, pleadings, and practice shall conform to those at law, as nearly as conveniently may be, but all preliminary and final orders may be in such form as will best effect the object of this act and produce substantial justice.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of any suit for divorce, the court may require the husband to pay such sums as may be necessary to enable the wife to carry on or defend such suit, and for her support and the support of the children of the parties during the pendency of such suit.

Authorities:

General Laws, 1878; New Hampshire Laws, 1883, 1887; Laws of 1901, 1905; Public Statutes, 1891, 1901.

Jurisdiction:

Supreme court, in the county where either party resides.

Residence:

Both parties must be domiciled within the state when the action is commenced; or the libellant must be so domiciled and the libellee personally served with process within the state; or one of the parties must be so domiciled when action is commenced, and one or the other of them must have actually resided in the state for one year next preceding the commencement of the action.

*Service of process or notice:**Personal or by publication—*

Such notice shall be given to the libellee, personally or otherwise, as the court shall order.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Impotency of either party.
2. Adultery of either party.
3. Extreme cruelty of either party to the other.
4. Conviction of either party of crime punishable in this state with imprisonment for more than one year, and actual imprisonment under such conviction.
5. When either party has so treated the other as seriously to injure health.
6. When either party has so treated the other as seriously to endanger reason.
7. When either party has been absent three years together and has not been heard of.

Permanent—

In granting a divorce the court shall make such disposition of the property of the parties as shall appear just and equitable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, and similarly may set apart such portion of the husband's property for the support of the wife and the minor children.

*Refusal of divorce:**Condonation—*

In case of adultery, if the adultery complained of shall have been forgiven by the complainant, no divorce shall be granted.

Change of name after divorce:

Upon granting a divorce to a wife, the court may, for reasonable cause, change the name of the wife, and shall specify such change in the decree.

Annulment:

Marriage may be annulled when either of the parties, for want of age or understanding, shall be incapable of assenting thereto, or when fraud shall have been proved, and there shall have been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties, or cohabitation after restoration to reason.

Custody of children:

In granting a divorce the court shall make such disposition of, and provision for, the children as shall appear most expedient under all the circumstances, and most for the present comfort and future well-being of such children.

Legitimacy of children:

By the Statutes of 1897, section 260, it was provided that "The issue of all marriages deemed null in law or dissolved by divorce shall be legitimate."

Remarriage:

Whenever an order of divorce from the bonds of matrimony is granted by a court of competent authority, such order shall fully and completely dissolve the marriage contract as to both parties.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

8. When either party is an habitual drunkard, and has been such for three years together.
9. When either party has joined any religious sect or society which professes to believe the relation of husband and wife unlawful, and has refused to cohabit with the other for six months together.
10. When either party, without sufficient cause and without the consent of the other, has abandoned and refused for three years together to cohabit with the other.
11. When the husband has willingly absented himself from the wife for three years together without making suitable provision for her support and maintenance.
12. When the wife of any citizen has willingly absented herself from her husband without his consent for three years together.
13. When the wife of any citizen has gone to reside beyond the limits of this state, and remained absent and separate from her husband ten years together, without his consent and without returning to claim her marriage rights.
14. When the wife of any alien or citizen of another state has resided in this state for three years together, her husband having left the United States with the intention of becoming a citizen of some foreign country, and not having during that period come into this state and claimed his marital rights, and not having made suitable provision for his wife's support and maintenance.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in New Hampshire.

*Alimony:**Permanent—*

Upon any decree of divorce the court may assign to the wife

such part of the estate of her husband, or order him to pay such sum of money, as may be deemed just; and by the act approved August 4, 1887, the court shall also have power to decree part of the estate of the wife to the husband, in the nature of alimony, when in its opinion justice and equity require it.

Change of name after divorce:

By an act approved February 8, 1905, it was provided that when a divorce is decreed to a wife the court may, if requested in the petition, decree the change of the libellant's name to a name which she bore before her last marriage.

Annulment:

Marriage may be annulled upon proper proof when any doubt exists whether it is void, or as to the effect of any former decree of divorce or nullity between the parties.

A libel is filed as in other cases and a decree of divorce or nullity made.

NEW JERSEY.

Authorities:

Revision of the Laws, 1877; Supplement to the Revision of the Statutes, 1877-1886; Laws of 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1905; General Statutes, 1895.

Jurisdiction:

Court of chancery.

Residence:

In actions for divorce one of the parties must have been a resident of the state at the time of the injury, desertion, or neglect complained of; or if the marriage shall have occurred within the state the complainant must have been an actual resident of the state, at the time of the injury, desertion, or neglect complained of, and at the time of filing the petition; or if on the ground of adultery committed within the state, one of the parties must have been a resident of the state at the time of filing the petition; or if on the ground of adultery committed outside the state, one of the parties must have been a resident of the state for three years next preceding the time of filing the petition. Jurisdiction was also given "when the complainant or defendant shall be a resident of this state at the time of filing this bill of complaint and the complainant or defendant shall have been a resident of this state for a term of three years, during which such desertion shall have continued; * * *."

The above was in effect in 1887. By an act approved March 7, 1889, the last clause of the above statute was amended so as to require residence of two years instead of three, and the supplemental provision relating to adultery outside of the state was omitted.

By an act approved April 3, 1902, the following requirements were made regarding residence:

In case of adultery committed within the state, one of the parties must have resided in the state at the time of filing the petition.

In case of adultery committed without the state, one of the parties must have resided in the state at the time of the adultery and also at the time of filing the petition.

In case of desertion, one of the parties must have resided in the state during two years of the time for which the desertion shall have continued, and such residence must have continued until the filing of the petition.

In case of a former wife or husband living, if the marriage was solemnized in the state, one of the parties must have resided in the state at the time of filing the petition; if the marriage was not solemnized in the state, either the defendant must have resided in the state at the time of filing the petition, or the complainant must be a resident of the state at the time of filing the petition, and have so resided for the two years next preceding.

Cause, except adultery, must exist when petition is filed:

No divorce shall be granted for any cause except adultery, unless such cause shall be in existence at the time of filing the petition.

Legitimacy of children:

No decree of divorce shall affect the legitimacy of any child born or begotten in lawful matrimony, unless it shall be so expressed in such decree.

Custody of children:

On granting a decree of divorce the court shall make such further decree in relation to the maintenance, education, and custody of the children as shall be most conducive to their benefit, and may order a reasonable provision for their support to be made by the guilty party.

After the filing of the libel the court may make such order respecting the custody and maintenance of the minor children of the parties as shall be deemed expedient and for their benefit.

In case of marriage within the prohibited degrees, physical impotency, or incapacity to consent, if the marriage was solemnized in the state, one of the parties must have resided in the state at the time of filing the petition.

In case of extreme cruelty, one of the parties must have resided in the state at the time any of the acts of extreme cruelty were committed, and at the time of filing the petition.

In cases of alimony or maintenance only, the defendant must have resided in the state at the time of filing the petition; or if the matrimonial domicile was in the state at the time of the neglect complained of, it is sufficient if the complainant resided in the state at the time of filing the petition, and the defendant was served with process in the state, or had property in the state, at the time of filing the petition.

In all cases except desertion it is sufficient if either party resides in the state at the time of filing the petition and the defendant is served with process within the state.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication.

When a bill is filed and it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the chancellor that the defendant is out of the state, or can not be found, or conceals himself or herself within the state, the court may, by order, direct the defendant to answer the petition at a certain day not less than two nor more than six months from the date of such order, which order shall within twenty days be served on such defendant, by delivery of a copy to him or her, or by leaving it at his or her dwelling or usual place of abode, or be published in one of the newspapers printed in the state, and designated in the order, at least once a week for four successive weeks, and said order shall be published in such other manner as in the opinion of the court the peculiar circumstances of the case may require.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either of the parties had another wife or husband living at the time of such second or other marriage.

[NOTE.—The same statute which makes the above a cause of divorce also provides that all such marriages shall be invalid from the beginning and absolutely void.]

2. Where the parties are within the degrees prohibited by law.

3. In case of adultery in either of the parties.

4. For wilful, continued, and obstinate desertion for the term of three years.

5. In case the parties, or either of them, were, at the time of such marriage, physically and incurably impotent, such marriages are also invalid from the beginning and absolutely void.

The above causes were in effect in 1887. By an act approved

March 5, 1890, the period of desertion necessary in the fourth cause was changed from three to two years.

By an act approved April 3, 1902, the following were made causes for absolute divorce:

1. Adultery by either of the parties.
2. Wilful, continued, and obstinate desertion for the term of two years.
3. When either party was, at the time of marriage, physically and incurably impotent.
4. When either party was, at the time of the marriage, incapable of consenting thereto and the marriage has not been subsequently ratified.

Limited divorce—

For extreme cruelty in either of the parties.

By an act approved March 4, 1891, the causes for limited divorce were made as follows:

1. Desertion.
2. Adultery.
3. Extreme cruelty.

This act provides that a decree of limited divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty may be forever or for a limited time; and that in every case, except for extreme cruelty, the party applying shall prove that he or she has conscientious scruples against applying for an absolute divorce.

By the act of April 3, 1902, the act of March 4, 1891, was repealed, and the only cause for limited divorce again became extreme cruelty in either of the parties.

Action for alimony without divorce—

In case a husband shall abandon his wife and refuse or neglect to maintain and provide for her, the wife may maintain an action against him for suitable support and maintenance.

Alimony:

Temporary—

By the act approved April 3, 1902, it was provided that during the pendency of an action for divorce the court may make such order, touching the alimony of the wife and the maintenance of the children, as may be reasonable and just.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce the court may make such order, touching the alimony and maintenance of the wife and the maintenance of the children, or any of them, as may be reasonable and just.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

No divorce shall be granted if it appear that the cause of divorce complained of shall have been occasioned by the collusion of the parties and done with an intention to procure a divorce.

Connivance—

No divorce shall be granted in case of adultery if it appear that the libellant was consenting to the adultery complained of.

Recrimination—

No divorce shall be granted in case of adultery if it appear that both parties have been guilty of adultery.

Change of name after divorce:

By an act approved April 17, 1905, it was provided that in case of any absolute decree of divorce between husband and wife, heretofore or hereafter made by any court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the wife so divorced to assume her maiden name: *Provided*, That she shall have first filed with the county clerk of the county in which she resides and the county clerk of the county in which she resided when the divorce was granted a declaration, setting forth her intention so to assume her maiden name and the day and date on which such change of name is to be made.

Annulment:

The act of April 3, 1902, provided that marriage may be annulled—

1. When either of the parties had another wife or husband living at the time of marriage.
2. When the parties are within the degrees prohibited by law.

Prior to this time the above causes were causes for absolute divorce.

Legitimacy of children:

An absolute divorce shall not render illegitimate the children of the marriage except when decreed because either party had a former wife or husband living at the time of such marriage.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or upon granting a divorce, the court may make such orders concerning the care and custody of the minor children of the parties as may be deemed expedient, and may determine with which of the parents the children, or any of them, shall remain.

NEW MEXICO.

Authorities:

Compiled Laws, 1884; Laws of 1886-87, 1901, 1905; Compiled Laws of 1897.

Jurisdiction:

District court "of the proper county." By the act of 1901 jurisdiction over suits for divorce or alimony was limited to the court in the county in which either party resides, or where some of the property affected is situated.

Residence:

Complainant must have been a bona fide resident of the territory for the period of six months.

The above was in effect in 1887.

On May 25, 1896, Congress passed an act, which was applicable to all territories, providing as follows: "No divorce shall be granted in any territory for any cause unless the party applying for the divorce shall have resided continuously in the territory for one year next preceding the application."

The act of 1901 provides for one year's residence.

Service of notice:

Personal or by publication—

Service of process by publication can only be made after obtaining an order from a judge of the supreme court allowing the same. The affidavit on which this order is asked must show the present residence of the defendant, if known, or

the last known place of residence. The order, in addition to the publication, shall direct that a copy of the summons be mailed to the present or last known residence of the defendant, and may direct such other means of bringing the action to the knowledge of the defendant as the judge shall deem proper.

The act of 1901 provided that the action should be commenced and prosecuted in all things according to the Code of Civil Procedure.

The act approved March 16, 1905, requires publication in some newspaper in the county wherein the cause is pending, in all cases where service of process by publication is necessary.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Cruel or inhuman treatment.
3. Abandonment.

By the act approved February 24, 1887, the following were added:

4. Habitual drunkenness upon the part of the husband or wife.
5. Neglect upon the part of the husband to support the wife.

By the act of 1901 the causes for absolute divorce were made as follows:

1. Abandonment.

2. Adultery.
3. Impotency.
4. When the wife, at the time of the marriage, was pregnant by another than her husband, said husband having been ignorant thereof.
5. Cruel and inhuman treatment.
6. Neglect on the part of the husband to support the wife, according to his means, station in life, and ability.
7. Habitual drunkenness.
8. The conviction for a felony, and imprisonment therefor in the penitentiary, subsequent to the marriage.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in New Mexico.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

The act of 1901, however, provides that whenever the husband and wife shall have permanently separated and no longer live or cohabit together as husband and wife, the wife may maintain an action against her husband for alimony.

An action to determine the status of their property could be brought by either party.

Alimony:

By the act of 1901—

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1881; Laws of 1880, 1887, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905; Revised Statutes, 1889, 1896, 1901; Rules of Practice; Code of Civil Procedure; Penal Code.

Jurisdiction:

Supreme court and certain city courts being courts of record.

Residence:

In an action for absolute divorce, both parties must have been residents of the state when the offense was committed; or must have been married within the state; or the plaintiff must have been a resident when the offense was committed, and also when the action was commenced; or when the offense was committed within the state, the plaintiff must have been a resident when the action was commenced.

In actions for limited divorce, both parties must have been residents of the state when the action was commenced; or when the marriage took place within the state, the plaintiff must have been a resident thereof, when the action was commenced; or when the marriage took place out of the state, the parties must have become residents thereof, and have continued to be such at least one year, and the plaintiff must have been a resident when the action was commenced.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Publication must be once a week for six successive weeks in two papers.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery of either party.

Limited divorce—

1. The cruel and inhuman treatment of the plaintiff by the defendant.
2. Such conduct, on the part of the defendant toward the plaintiff, as may render it unsafe and improper for the latter to cohabit with the former.
3. The abandonment of the plaintiff by the defendant.
4. When the wife is plaintiff, the neglect or refusal of the defendant to provide for her.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may, in its discretion, make an order requiring the husband to pay any sum or sums of money necessary to enable the

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may make such order as will provide for the support of the wife and insure her such an efficient preparation and presentation of her case as shall be just and proper.

Permanent—

On granting a divorce the court may allow the wife such alimony as under the circumstances of the case may seem just and proper.

Annulment:

It is provided that no marriage between relatives within the prohibited degrees or between or with infants under the prohibited ages shall be declared void except by decree of the district court upon proper proceedings had therein.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or when a decree is granted, the court may make such order for the guardianship, care, and custody of the minor children of the marriage as may seem just and proper.

When the parties separate, in order to bring suit in the district court, the justice of the peace and then the probate judge provide for the care of minor children pending the suit or until otherwise provided by the district court.

wife to carry on or defend the action, or for the support of the wife and maintenance of the children of the marriage.

Permanent—

When an absolute divorce is granted to a wife the court may require the defendant to provide suitably for the support of the wife and the maintenance of the children of the marriage, as justice requires, having regard to the circumstances of the respective parties.

When a limited divorce is granted to a wife the court may compel the defendant to provide suitably for the support of the wife and the maintenance of the children of the marriage, as justice requires, having regard to the circumstances of the respective parties. And in such an action the court may render a judgment, compelling the defendant to make such provision for the wife and children, where, under the circumstances of the case, such a judgment is proper, without rendering a judgment of separation.

The above was in effect in 1887. By the act of April 16, 1904, it was provided that when an action for divorce is brought by a wife the court must, except as otherwise expressly prescribed, give such directions as justice requires for the support of the wife.

Refusal of divorce:

Connivance—

Divorce will not be granted on the ground of adultery when the offense was committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the plaintiff.

Condonation—

Divorce will not be granted on the ground of adultery when the offense charged has been forgiven by the plaintiff. The forgiveness may be proved, either affirmatively or by the voluntary cohabitation of the parties, with the knowledge of the fact.

Recrimination—

Divorce will not be granted on the ground of adultery when the plaintiff has also been guilty of adultery, under such circumstances that the defendant would have been entitled, if innocent, to a divorce.

In an action for a limited divorce the defendant may set up, in justification, the misconduct of the plaintiff; and if that defense is established to the satisfaction of the court, the defendant is entitled to judgment.

Limitation of time:

No divorce will be granted on the ground of adultery, even if there has been no express forgiveness and no voluntary cohabitation of the parties, unless the action was commenced within five years after the discovery by the plaintiff, of the offense charged.

Annulment:

An action may be maintained to procure a judgment declaring a marriage contract void and annulling the marriage—

By the woman under the following circumstances:

1. Where the plaintiff had not attained the age of 16 years at the time of marriage.
2. When the marriage took place without the consent of the parent, guardian, or other person having legal charge of her.
3. Where it was not followed by consummation or cohabitation, and was not ratified after attaining the age of 16 years.

Prior to the amendment of February 21, 1887, the age was 14 years.

By either party for any of the following causes existing at the time of marriage—

1. When either party was under the age of legal consent.
2. When either party was an idiot or lunatic.
3. When either party was physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, and such incapacity continues, and is incurable.
4. When the consent of either party was obtained by force, duress, or fraud.
5. When either party had a former wife or husband living, the former marriage being in force.

There are numerous provisions, amended at different times, relating to these actions.

Trial by jury:

If the answer puts the allegation of adultery in issue, the court must, upon application of either party, or it may, of its own motion, make an order directing the trial of that issue by a jury.

No decree by default:

If the answer does not put in issue the allegation of adultery, or if the defendant makes default, the plaintiff must satisfactorily prove the material allegations of the petition.

No final judgment shall be rendered upon the defendant's default in appearing or pleading unless proper service has been had.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or on final judgment, the court may give such directions as justice requires for the custody, care, and education of any of the children of the marriage.

Legitimacy of children:

In case of an action for absolute divorce, brought by the wife, the legitimacy of any child of the marriage, born or begotten before the commencement of the action, is not affected by the decree.

In case of an action for absolute divorce, brought by the husband, the legitimacy of a child, born or begotten before the commission of the offense charged, is not affected by the decree; but

the legitimacy of any other child of the wife may be determined, as one of the issues in the action. In the absence of proof, legitimacy is presumed.

Remarriage:

When an absolute divorce is granted, the complainant may marry again, during the lifetime of the defendant; but a defendant adjudged to be guilty of adultery, shall not marry again, until the death of the complainant, unless the court in which the judgment of divorce was rendered shall in that respect modify such judgment, which modification shall only be made upon satisfactory proof "that the complainant has remarried," that five years have elapsed since the decree of divorce was rendered, and that the conduct of the defendant since the dissolution of said marriage has been uniformly good.

The above was in effect in 1887. The act of May 17, 1897, amended this statute by striking out the words "that the complainant has remarried."

Interlocutory decrees:

By the act of April 3, 1902, it was provided as follows: "No final judgment annulling a marriage, or divorcing the parties and dissolving a marriage, shall be entered, * * *, until after the expiration of three months after the filing of the decision of the court or report of the referee. After the expiration of said period of three months, final judgment shall be entered as of course upon said decision or report, unless for sufficient cause the court in the meantime shall have otherwise ordered. Upon filing the decision of the court or report of the referee, a judgment annulling a marriage or divorcing the parties and dissolving a marriage shall be interlocutory only and shall provide for the entry of final judgment granting such relief three months after the entry of interlocutory judgment unless otherwise ordered by the court."

The act of May 18, 1905, amended the above so as to provide as follows: "No final judgment annulling a marriage, or divorcing the parties and dissolving a marriage, shall be entered, * * *, until after the expiration of three months after the filing of the decision of the court or report of the referee. Such decision or report must be filed and interlocutory judgment thereon must be entered within fifteen days after the party becomes entitled to file or enter the same, and can not be filed or entered after the expiration of said period of fifteen days unless by order of the court upon application and sufficient cause being shown for the delay. Within thirty days after the expiration of said period of three months final judgment shall be entered as of course upon said decision or report, unless for sufficient cause the court in the meantime shall have otherwise ordered. Upon filing the decision of the court or report of the referee, a judgment annulling a marriage or divorcing the parties and dissolving a marriage, shall be interlocutory only, and shall provide for the entry of final judgment granting such relief three months after entry of interlocutory judgment unless otherwise ordered by the court. The final judgment must be entered within thirty days after the expiration of said period of three months and can not be entered after the expiration of such period of thirty days except by order of the court, on application and sufficient cause being shown for the delay."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Authorities:

Code, 1883; Session Laws, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1905; Revision of 1905.

Jurisdiction:

Superior court, in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

Residence:

Plaintiff must make affidavit that the facts constituting the cause of divorce have existed to his or her knowledge at least

six months prior to the filing of the petition; and that complainant has been a resident of the state for two years next preceding the filing of the petition; or, if the wife be plaintiff, that the husband is removing or about to remove his property and effects from the state, whereby she may be disappointed in her alimony.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. If either party shall separate from the other and live in adultery.
2. If the wife shall commit adultery.
3. If either party at the time of the marriage was and still is naturally impotent.
4. If the wife at the time of the marriage be pregnant, and the husband be ignorant of the fact of such pregnancy and be not the father of the child with which the wife was pregnant at the time of the marriage.

By the act of February 26, 1887—

5. If the husband shall be indicted for a felony and flee the state and does not return within one year from the time the indictment is found.

On March 11, 1889, an act was ratified providing the following cause of absolute divorce:

6. If after the marriage the wife shall wilfully and persistently refuse for twelve months to allow the husband to have sexual intercourse with her.

The act creating the above cause, No. 6, further provided that it should apply to no case where the husband has ever had intercourse with the wife.

By an act ratified March 13, 1895, an additional cause of absolute divorce was provided, as follows:

7. If either party shall abandon and live separately and apart from the other for the period of two years.

The act creating the above cause, No. 7, further provided that it should apply to cases then pending in the courts of the state, but should not apply to any separation that should occur after the date of the passage of the act.

By an act ratified January 31, 1899, the following additional cause of absolute divorce was provided:

8. If the husband, having married a citizen of North Carolina, shall remove with her to any other state, and while living with her in such other state shall, by cruel or barbarous treatment, endanger her life or render her condition intolerable or burdensome, the wife shall, upon returning to North Carolina, and residing therein, separate and apart from the husband for the period of twelve months, be entitled to an absolute divorce, to be decreed by the courts of this state.

The above act was made applicable to cases then pending in the courts, but not to any separation taking place after its passage.

By an act ratified January 6, 1903, the following provision was made:

9. If either party shall wilfully without cause abandon and live separate and apart from the other party for two years.

The above act also provided that in actions for divorce on this ground it must be proven that the libellant had been a bona fide resident of the state for five years next preceding the commencement of the action; and that the act should not apply to cases where the abandonment and separation occurred after January 1, 1903.

By an act ratified March 6, 1905, the first cause given above was changed to read as follows:

1. If the husband shall commit fornication and adultery.

This act also provided as follows: "That all laws creating any cause for divorce enacted since the session of 1883 be and the same are repealed."

The effect of this provision is to leave only the first four causes above enumerated as the legal causes for absolute divorce on and after March 6, 1905, the first cause standing as amended by this act.

Limited divorce—

1. If either party shall abandon his or her family.
2. If either party shall maliciously turn the other out of doors.
3. If either party shall by cruel or barbarous treatment endanger the life of the other.

4. If either party shall offer such indignities to the person of the other as to render his or her condition intolerable and life burdensome.

5. If either party shall become an habitual drunkard.

The facts constituting the grounds for divorce must have existed for at least six months prior to the institution of the suit, except where the wife is the libellant, and the husband is removing or about to remove his property and effects from the state, whereby she may be disappointed in her alimony.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

If any husband shall separate himself from his wife and fail to provide her with the necessary subsistence according to his means and condition in life, or if he shall be a drunkard or spendthrift, the wife may apply for a special proceeding to the judge of the superior court, for the county in which he resides, to have a reasonable subsistence secured to her and to the children of the marriage from the estate of her husband.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of an action for divorce brought by a wife, upon proof that she has not sufficient means whereon to subsist during the suit, and to defray the necessary and proper expenses thereof, the court may order the husband to pay her such alimony as shall appear just and proper, having regard to the circumstances of the parties.

Permanent—

On granting a limited divorce the court may decree to the party in whose favor the divorce was granted such alimony, which, however, in no case shall exceed one-third of the net annual income of the other party, as the circumstances of the several parties may render necessary.

Annulment:

The superior court in term time, on application by either party to a marriage prohibited or declared void by the chapter entitled "Marriage," may declare such marriage void from the beginning, subject, however, to the proviso contained in that chapter.

Such marriages are those prohibited or declared void because—

1. Between a white person and a negro or Indian, or between a white person and a person of negro or Indian descent, to the third generation, inclusive, or between a negro and a Croatan Indian.
2. Of consanguinity.
3. Of nonage.
4. Of a prior wife or husband living at the time of such marriage.
5. Of physical impotence.
6. Either party is incapable of contracting from want of will or understanding.

Trial by jury:

No judgment shall be given in an action for divorce in favor of the plaintiff until the material facts, whether denied by pleading or not, have been found by a jury.

Remarriage:

After an absolute divorce has been granted all rights arising out of the marriage shall cease and determine, and either party may marry again.

In case of a divorce granted for cause No. 7 or No. 8 the defendant was not permitted to remarry during the lifetime of the plaintiff; and in case of a divorce granted for cause No. 9 the defendant was not permitted to remarry within five years from the date of the final decree.

Legitimacy of children:

No judgment of divorce shall render illegitimate any children born or begotten of the marriage.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce and after the rendering of a decree, the court may make such order respecting the care, custody, tuition, and maintenance of the children of the marriage as may be proper.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Authorities:

Dakota Codes, 1885; Laws of 1899, 1901; Revised Codes, 1895, 1899, 1905.

Jurisdiction:

District court. An act of 1895 provided that the general principles of law in force, relating to the district courts and to civil and criminal proceedings therein, shall relate to the county courts having increased jurisdiction.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been, in good faith, a resident of the state ninety days next preceding the filing of the petition.

The above was in effect in 1887. By an act approved February 3, 1899, the period of residence was lengthened to twelve months next preceding the filing of the petition, and the plaintiff was required to be a citizen of the United States or a person who has declared his intention to become such.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Adultery.
2. Extreme cruelty.
3. Wilful desertion for one year.
4. Wilful neglect for one year.
5. Habitual intemperance for one year.
6. Conviction of felony.

The above were causes for absolute divorce in 1887. By an act approved March 6, 1899, an additional cause was provided, as follows:

7. Incurable insanity for two years.

By an act approved February 15, 1901, incurable insanity is no longer a cause of divorce.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in North Dakota.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

Code of 1885 provided that during the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may require the husband to pay, as alimony, any money necessary to enable the wife to support herself or her children, or to prosecute or defend the action.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce for an offense of the husband, the court may compel him to provide for the maintenance of the children of the marriage, and to make such suitable allowance to the wife for her support during her life, or for a shorter period, as may be just, having regard to the circumstances of the parties, respectively.

The above was in effect in 1887. By an act approved February 24, 1899, the statute regarding alimony was amended to read as follows: "When a divorce is granted for an offense of the husband the court may make such suitable allowance to the wife for her support during her life, or for a shorter period, as the court may deem just; and when such divorce is granted for the offense of either the husband or wife the court may compel such husband to provide for the maintenance of the children of the marriage, having regard to the circumstances of the parties, respectively."

Refusal of divorce:

Divorce must be denied upon showing—

1. Collusion.
2. Connivance.
3. Condonation.
4. Recrimination.
5. Limitation and lapse of time.

Annulment:

A marriage may be annulled by an action in the district court to obtain a decree of nullity for any of the following causes existing at the time of marriage:

1. When the party in whose behalf the action is brought was under the age of legal consent, and there has been no voluntary cohabitation after reaching such age.
2. When either party had a former husband or wife living, and the marriage with such former husband or wife was then in force.
3. When either party was of unsound mind, unless such party, after coming to reason, freely cohabited with the other party as husband or wife.
4. When the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud, unless the party freely cohabited with the other as husband and wife after the force or with full knowledge of the fraud.
5. When either party was physically incapable of entering into the marriage state.

There are numerous provisions respecting the remedy.

Legitimacy of children:

When a divorce is granted for the adultery of the husband, the legitimacy of the children of the marriage, begotten of the wife before the commencement of the action, is not affected.

When a divorce is granted for the adultery of the wife, the legitimacy of the children, begotten of her before the commission of the adultery, is not affected; but the legitimacy of other children of the wife may be determined by the court, upon the evidence in the case. Legitimacy is presumed until the contrary is shown.

Custody of children:

In an action for divorce the court may, before or after judgment, give such direction for the custody, care, and education of the children of the marriage as may seem necessary or proper.

Remarriage:

Code of 1885 provided that when a divorce was granted for adultery, the innocent party might marry again during the life of the other; but the guilty party could not marry any person, except the innocent party, until the death of the other.

It also provided that "the effect of a judgment decreeing a divorce is to restore the parties to the state of unmarried persons."

By an act approved March 7, 1901, it was amended to read as follows: "The effect of a judgment decreeing a divorce is to restore the parties to the state of unmarried persons, except that neither party to a divorce may marry within three months after the time such decree is granted."

No decree by default:

No divorce can be granted upon the default of the defendant, or upon the uncorroborated statement, admission, or testimony of the parties, or upon any statement or finding of fact made by a referee; but the court must, in addition to any statement or finding of the referee, require proof of the facts alleged, and such proof, if not taken before the court, must be upon written questions and answers.

OHIO.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1880; Laws of 1891, 1893, 1894, 1902, 1906; Bates' Annotated Statutes, 1906.

Jurisdiction:

Court of common pleas, in the county in which plaintiff resides,

or in which the cause of action arose; and, by the act of May 19, 1894, amended April 20, 1904, the probate courts in certain counties.

Residence:

Except in an action for alimony alone, the plaintiff must have

been a resident of the state at least one year before filing the petition.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

When personal service can not be made for the reason that the defendant is a nonresident of the state or that his residence is unknown, notice of the pendency of the action must be given by publication, as in other cases; "and unless it be made to appear to the court, by affidavit or otherwise, that his residence is unknown to the plaintiff, and could not, with reasonable diligence, be ascertained, a summons and a copy of the petition shall forthwith, on the filing of the petition, be deposited in the post office, directed to the defendant at his place of residence."

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from which the divorce is sought.
2. Wilful absence of either party from the other for three years.
3. Adultery.
4. Impotency.
5. Extreme cruelty.
6. Fraudulent contract.
7. Any gross neglect of duty.
8. Habitual drunkenness for three years.
9. The imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto; but the petition for divorce under this clause shall be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party.
10. The procurement of a divorce without the state, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while the same remain binding upon the other party.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Ohio.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

An action for alimony without divorce may be brought by the wife for any of the following causes:

1. Adultery.
2. Any gross neglect of duty.
3. Abandonment of the wife without good cause.
4. When there is a separation in consequence of ill treatment on the part of the husband, whether the wife is maintained by the husband or not.
5. Habitual drunkenness.
6. Sentence to imprisonment in a penitentiary; in which case the application must be made while the husband is so confined.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or for alimony alone, the court may grant alimony to the wife for her sustenance and expenses during the action, and an allowance to her for the support of minor children dependent upon the husband for support, and not provided for by him.

The above statute was in effect in 1887. On May 19, 1894, the statute was so amended as to allow alimony to either party for his or her sustenance and expenses during the action, and

an allowance for the support of minor children dependent upon either party for support and not provided for by such party.

Permanent—

If a petition for divorce has been filed by the husband the wife may file her cross petition for alimony, with or without a prayer for divorce, for any of the causes given above as grounds for an action for alimony without divorce.

When a divorce is granted to a wife, by reason of the aggression of the husband, she shall be allowed such alimony out of her husband's real and personal property as the court deems reasonable.

The above statutes were in effect in 1887. On February 9, 1893, the statute was so amended as to provide further that upon the granting of a divorce to the husband, on the aggression of the wife, the husband shall be allowed such alimony out of the real and personal property of the wife as the court deems reasonable.

Change of name after divorce:

When a divorce is granted by reason of the aggression of the husband, if the wife so desire the court shall restore to her any name she had before such marriage.

Legitimacy of children:

The granting of a divorce and the dissolution of a marriage shall in no wise affect the legitimacy of the children of the parties thereto.

Custody of children:

Upon granting a divorce, the court shall make such order for the disposition, care, and maintenance of the children, if there are any, as is just and reasonable.

An act was approved April 14, 1893, providing that when the husband and wife are living separate and apart from each other, or are divorced, and the question is brought before any competent court as to the care, custody, and control of the children of their marriage, the father and mother shall stand upon an equality so far as it relates to their being either father or mother of said children; that the court shall decide which parent shall have the care, custody, and control of such children, taking into account the best interests of said children; that if said children be ten years of age or more, they shall be allowed to choose which parent they prefer to live with, unless such parent be unfitted to care for them, by reason of moral depravity, habitual drunkenness, or incapacity; and if it shall appear to the court that both parents are improper persons to have the care, custody, and control of said children, the court may designate some reputable and discreet person to take charge of said children, or may commit them to a county or district children's home. The court may order either or both parents to support or help support the children; and make any just and reasonable decree, permitting the parent who is deprived of the care, custody, and control of the children, to visit and have temporary custody of them.

No divorce on confession:

No divorce, or judgment for alimony, shall be granted on the testimony or admission of a party unsupported by other testimony, nor shall any admission be received in evidence which the court has reason to believe has been obtained by fraud, connivance, coercion, or other improper means.

OKLAHOMA.

Authorities:

Organic Acts; Nebraska General Statutes; Acts of 1890, 1895; Statutes of 1893; Revised and Annotated Statutes, 1903.

Jurisdiction:

District court in the county in which either party resides.

The above is from the Nebraska General Statutes, which, by act of Congress, were made applicable in Oklahoma at the time of its organization as a territory on May 2, 1890.

The legislative assembly, at its first session in 1890, gave both

the district and probate courts jurisdiction of divorce actions.

In the statutes of 1893, it is provided that an action for divorce may be brought in the county in which the complainant is an actual resident at the time of filing the petition.

The statutes of 1893 seem to have limited the jurisdiction of divorce actions to the district court, but by an act approved February 28, 1895, all decrees of divorce granted by the probate courts were legalized.

Residence:

Complainant must have resided in the territory for six months next preceding the filing of the petition.

The above is from the Nebraska General Statutes, in force May 2, 1890.

The first legislative assembly, in 1890, declared that complainant must have been, in good faith, a resident of the territory for ninety days next preceding the filing of the petition. But another section provides for divorce by the district and probate courts on petition filed by a person who at the time "is and shall have been a bona fide resident of the territory for the last two years previous to the filing of the same, and a bona fide resident of the county at the time of and for at least six months immediately preceding the filing of such petition," which residence must be proven to the satisfaction of the court.

Statutes of 1893 and the Revised and Annotated Statutes of Oklahoma of 1903 require only a residence of ninety days.

Attention is called to the act of Congress of May 25, 1896, which reads as follows: "That no divorce shall be granted in any territory for any cause unless the party applying for the divorce shall have resided continuously in the territory for one year next preceding the application: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect any action duly commenced and pending at the date of the passage thereof."

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

By the laws of 1890, when the defendant is a nonresident, notice of the pendency of the action is given by publication for three successive weeks in some weekly newspaper of general circulation published in or nearest the county in which the action is brought. The statutes of 1893 provide that "when service by publication is proper, a copy of the petition with a copy of the publication notice attached thereto, shall, within three days after the first publication is made, be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the defendant, at his or her place of residence, postage paid, and deposited in the nearest post office, unless the plaintiff shall make and file an affidavit that such residence is unknown to the plaintiff, and can not be ascertained by any means within the control of the plaintiff."

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When adultery has been committed by any husband or wife.
2. When one of the parties was physically incompetent at the time of the marriage.
3. When one of the parties has been sentenced to imprisonment in any prison, jail, or house of correction for three years or more.
4. Where either party shall wilfully abandon the other without just cause for the term of two years.
5. When the husband or wife shall have become a habitual drunkard.
6. When either party shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Absolute or limited divorce—

1. Extreme cruelty, whether practiced by using personal violence or by other means.
2. Utter desertion of either party for the term of two years.
3. In favor of the wife when the husband, being of sufficient ability to provide suitable maintenance for her, shall grossly or wantonly and cruelly refuse or neglect so to do.

The above causes were in effect at the organization of the territory, May 2, 1890.

The first legislative assembly, at its session in 1890, passed a law making the following causes for divorce:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Extreme cruelty.

3. Wilful desertion for the space of one year.
4. Wilful neglect for the space of one year.
5. Habitual intemperance for the space of one year.
6. Conviction of felony.

Limited divorce was not provided for.

The statutes of 1893 make the following causes for divorce:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either of the parties had a former husband or wife living at the time of the subsequent marriage.
2. Abandonment for one year.
3. Adultery.
4. Impotency.
5. When the wife, at the time of the marriage, was pregnant by another than her husband.
6. Extreme cruelty.
7. Fraudulent contract.
8. Habitual drunkenness.
9. Gross neglect of duty.
10. The conviction of a felony, and imprisonment in the penitentiary therefor, subsequent to the marriage.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

By the statutes of 1893 provision is made by which the wife may maintain an action for alimony for any of the causes for which a divorce may be granted. The husband may make the same defense to such action as he might to an action for divorce, and may, for sufficient cause, obtain a divorce from the wife in such action.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may, in its discretion, require the husband to pay as alimony any money necessary to enable the wife to support herself or her children, or to prosecute or defend the action.

Permanent—

When a divorce is granted, the court may decree such alimony to the wife as may be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the parties, respectively.

By the laws of 1890, changed somewhat by the statutes of 1893, in an action for divorce, even though judgment of divorce is denied, the court may provide for the maintenance of the wife and her children, or any of them, by the husband.

Procedure:

By the laws of 1890—

Witnesses may be examined in court, or depositions taken and used as in other civil actions, at the option of the party offering the testimony, but this section shall not be construed to authorize the taking of depositions where the witnesses can be compelled to attend and testify as provided by law in other cases, unless the judge for good cause shown shall otherwise direct.

No divorce can be granted upon the default of the defendant, or upon the uncorroborated statement, admission, or testimony of the parties, or upon any statement or finding of fact made by a referee; but the court must require proof of the facts alleged, and such proof, if not taken before the court, must be upon written questions and answers.

Refusal of divorce:

Divorce must be denied upon showing—

1. Collusion.
2. Connivance.
3. Condonation.
4. Recrimination.
5. Limitation and lapse of time.

The statutes of 1893 do not contain these provisions.

Special provisions for defense:

By the laws of 1890, whenever a petition for divorce remains undefended it shall be the duty of the county attorney to appear and resist such petition.

Change of name after divorce:

By the statutes of 1893 it was provided that when a divorce shall be granted by reason of the fault or aggression of the husband, the wife shall be restored to her maiden name if she so desires.

Annulment:

By the acts of the first legislative assembly, 1890, it was provided that marriage may be annulled by an action in the district court for any of the following causes existing at the time of marriage:

1. When either party was physically incapable of entering into the marriage state.
2. When the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud.
3. When either party had a former wife or husband living, the former marriage being in force.
4. When either party was under the age of legal consent.
5. When either party was of unsound mind.

By the statutes of 1893 it was provided that marriages may be annulled in an action brought by the incapable party in the district court, when either party at the time of marriage was incapable, from want of age or understanding, of contracting marriage. This same provision had also been in the laws of 1890.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or upon granting a

decree, the court shall make provision for the guardianship, custody, and education of the minor children of the marriage.

Decree nisi:

The statutes of 1893 provide that every decree of divorce shall recite the day and date when the judgment was rendered, and that the decree does not become absolute and take effect until the expiration of six months from said time.

Remarriage:

Nebraska General Statutes provided that when a divorce was granted for adultery, the innocent party might marry during the life of the other; but the guilty party could not marry any person, except the innocent party, until the death of the other.

By the laws of 1890 it was provided that it should not be lawful for the parties obtaining a divorce, when notice was not served otherwise than by publication in a newspaper, to contract a new marriage until after the expiration of two years from the date of decree, which should be stated in the decree of the court.

The statutes of 1893 provide that it shall be unlawful for either party to a divorce suit to marry any other person within six months from the date of the decree of divorce, and if an appeal be taken from the decree, it shall be unlawful for either party to marry any other person until the expiration of thirty days from the day on which final judgment shall be rendered on such appeal.

OREGON.

Authorities:

Hill's Annotated Laws, 1887; Laws of 1889, 1893; Bellinger & Cotton's Codes and Statutes, 1902.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit court, in equity.

On February 25, 1889, an act was approved providing that an action for divorce may be commenced and tried in any county of the state in which either party resides.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been an inhabitant of the state at the time of, and for one year prior to, the commencement of the action; and such residence is sufficient to give the court jurisdiction, without regard to the place where the marriage was solemnized, or the cause of action arose.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Impotency existing at the time of the marriage and continuing to the commencement of the suit.
2. Adultery.
3. Conviction of felony.
4. Habitual gross drunkenness contracted since marriage and continuing for one year prior to the commencement of the suit.
5. Wilful desertion for the period of one year.
6. Cruel and inhuman treatment or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Oregon.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may order that the husband pay such an amount of money as may be necessary to enable the wife to prosecute or defend the suit and for the maintenance of the minor children.

Permanent—

Upon granting a decree of divorce the court may order the party in fault to pay such alimony as may be just and proper for the maintenance of the other party and for the nurture and education of the minor children of the marriage.

*Refusal of divorce:**Connivance—*

Divorce for causes Nos. 3, 4, 5, or 6 shall not be granted when it appears that the offense was committed by the procurement of the plaintiff, nor for adultery when it is shown that

the act was committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the plaintiff.

Condonation—

Divorce for adultery shall not be granted when it appears that the offense has been expressly forgiven, or impliedly so, by the voluntary cohabitation of the parties after knowledge thereof.

Recrimination—

Divorce shall not be granted when, in case of adultery, it appears that the plaintiff has also been guilty of adultery, without the procurement or connivance of the defendant, and without having been forgiven.

Divorce shall not be granted in case of adultery unless the action has been commenced within one year after the discovery of the offense by the plaintiff; and in case of conviction of felony, when it appears that the action was not prosecuted within one year after the conviction of the defendant.

Change of name after divorce:

Upon granting a divorce, the court shall have power to change the name of the wife, when she is not the party in fault.

*Annulment:**Marriage may be annulled—*

1. On account of consanguinity.
2. On account of a former husband or wife living.
3. On account of either party being of one-fourth or more negro blood.

By an act approved February 20, 1893, the above was made to include persons of Mongolian, as well as negro blood.

4. When either party, for want of legal age or sufficient understanding, shall be incapable of making or assenting to such contract.
5. When the consent of either party has been obtained by force or fraud.

No annulment shall be granted if, in case the action is brought for either the fourth or fifth cause given above, there shall have been voluntary cohabitation of the parties as husband and wife after the party has arrived at legal age, acquired sufficient understanding, been freed from the force, or discovered the fraud.

An action for annulment may be maintained if the plaintiff is an inhabitant of the state at the commencement of the suit, when the marriage was solemnized in the state; but if the marriage was not solemnized in the state, then both par-

ties must be inhabitants thereof at the commencement of the suit, and the plaintiff for one year prior thereto.

Custody of children:

Upon granting a divorce the court may make such order for the care and custody of the minor children of the marriage as it may deem just and proper, having due regard to the age and sex of such children, and unless otherwise manifestly improper, giving the preference to the party not in fault.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Authorities:

Purdon's Digest, 1883, 1894, 1903; Laws of 1891, 1893, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1905.

Jurisdiction:

Court of common pleas.

Residence:

Libellant must be a citizen of the state, and must have resided therein for one year next preceding the filing of the petition.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

If personal service can not be made, notice shall be published in one or more newspapers printed within or nearest to the county, for four weeks successively, prior to the first day of the then next term of the court.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either party, at the time of the contract, was, and still is, naturally impotent or incapable of procreation.
2. When either party has knowingly entered into a second marriage, in violation of the previous vow he or she made to the former wife or husband, whose marriage is still subsisting.
3. When either party shall have committed adultery.
4. Wilful and malicious desertion and absence of either party from the habitation of the other, without a reasonable cause, for and during the term and space of two years. (An action may be brought for this cause six months or more after the desertion took place; but the final decree of divorce shall not be made until the expiration of two years from the time at which such desertion took place.)
5. When any husband shall have, by cruel and barbarous treatment, endangered his wife's life.
6. When any husband shall have offered such indignities to his wife's person as to render her condition intolerable and life burdensome, and thereby force her to withdraw from his house and family.
7. When the parties are within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity, according to the table established by law.

The section making the above seventh cause a cause of divorce declares all marriages within said degrees to be "void, to all intents and purposes;" also, "when any of the said marriages shall not have been dissolved during the lifetime of the parties, the unlawfulness of the same shall not be inquired into after the death of either husband or wife."

8. When the alleged marriage was procured by fraud, force, or coercion, and has not been subsequently confirmed by the acts of the injured party.
9. When either of the parties shall have been convicted of a felony and sentenced by the proper court either to the county prison of the proper county or to the penitentiary of the proper district, for any time exceeding two years.
10. When the wife shall have, by cruel and barbarous treatment, rendered the condition of her husband intolerable, or life burdensome.
11. When the wife is a lunatic or non compos mentis, and the petition is brought by any relative or next friend of the wife.

Limited divorce—

1. When any husband shall maliciously abandon his family.

Remarriage:

A decree of divorce shall have the effect of terminating the marriage as to both parties, except that neither party shall be capable of contracting a marriage with a third party until the suit has been heard and determined on appeal, or if no appeal is taken, until after the expiration of six months—the time allowed for appeal.

2. When any husband shall turn his wife out of doors.
3. When any husband shall by cruel and barbarous treatment endanger the life of his wife.
4. When any husband shall offer such indignities to the person of his wife as to render her condition intolerable or life burdensome, and thereby force her to withdraw from his house and family.
5. Adultery.

The above were the causes for absolute and limited divorce in effect in 1887. By an act approved June 1, 1891, the ninth cause for absolute divorce, as given above, was amended so as to read as follows: "When either of the parties heretofore has been or hereafter shall be convicted of forgery or any infamous crime, either within or without this state, and sentenced to imprisonment for any term exceeding two years." It was further provided that, in cases where the conviction was had outside the state, the crime for which it was had must have been one which, by the laws of this state, may be punished by imprisonment for two years or more.

The acts approved June 8, 1891, and June 20, 1893, provided for an action against her husband by a former citizen of this state who has married a citizen of any other state or foreign country. Otherwise they do not seem to have affected the jurisdiction of the courts for the causes given above.

By an act approved June 25, 1895, cause No. 10 was amended to read: "When the wife shall have by cruel and barbarous treatment, or indignities to his person, rendered the condition of her husband intolerable or life burdensome."

On March 9, 1903, the above act of June 1, 1891, was repealed, and the ninth cause for absolute divorce, as given above, was amended so as to read as follows: "When either of the parties shall hereafter, either within or without this state, be convicted as principal or accessory, either before or after the fact, of the crime of arson, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, kidnapping, larceny, murder either in the first or second degrees, voluntary manslaughter, perjury, rape, robbery, sodomy, buggery, treason, or misprision of treason, and be sentenced by a competent court, having jurisdiction, to imprisonment for any term exceeding two years."

The act of April 18, 1905, for divorce "in cases where the husband or wife is a hopeless lunatic or non compos mentis," modified cause No. 11 by providing, among other things, that ten years or more of confinement in an asylum for the insane shall be conclusive proof of hopeless insanity.

Procedure:

If either of the parties shall desire any matter of fact that is denied by one and affirmed by the other, to be tried by a jury, an issue shall be formed and the same shall be tried accordingly; but when neither of the parties require an issue to be formed, the court may inquire and decide upon the case, in the presence of the parties, or if either of them will not attend then ex parte, by the examination of witnesses, or interrogatories, exhibits, or other legal proofs, had either before or at the hearing.

By an act approved March 10, 1899, it was provided that in all suits of divorce it shall be lawful for the court when the case is ready to be proceeded with, either upon answer not demanding a trial by jury or ex parte, to appoint a master, who shall take the testimony and return the same, together with a report of the proceedings before him and his opinion of the case, to the court.

*Alimony:**Permanent—*

Permanent alimony in cases of absolute divorce may be granted to the wife only when the husband obtains a divorce from his wife on the ground of cruel and barbarous treatment or indignities to his person.

In the case of a limited divorce the court may allow the wife such alimony as her husband's circumstances will admit of.

*Refusal of divorce:**Connivance—*

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery, on the application of the husband, if it shall appear that he allowed of his wife's prostitutions, or received hire for them, or exposed her to lewd company whereby she became ensnared to the crime of adultery.

Condonation—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery if it shall appear that the libellant has admitted the defendant into conjugal society or embraces, after he or she knew of the criminal fact.

Authorities:

Public Statutes, 1882; Laws of 1893, 1896, 1899, 1902, 1903, 1906; General Laws, 1896.

Jurisdiction:

Supreme court in the county in which the petitioner resides.

The above was in effect in 1887. In January, 1893, an act was passed providing that all petitions for divorce shall be filed, heard, and tried in Providence, unless the petitioners shall reside in the county of Newport or in the county of Washington, in which case such petition shall be filed, heard, and tried in Newport or South Kingstown, respectively.

In 1906 an act was approved providing that all petitions for divorce shall be heard in Providence, unless the petitioner shall live in the county of Newport, the county of Washington, or the county of Kent, in which case such petition shall be heard in Newport, or South Kingstown, or East Greenwich, respectively.

The court and practice act, passed May 3, 1905, gave the superior court exclusive original jurisdiction of petitions for divorce.

Residence:

Petitioner must be a domiciled inhabitant of the state, and must have resided therein for the period of one year next before the filing of the petition.

The above was in effect in 1887. By a statute effective July 1, 1902, it was amended so as to require two years' residence: *Provided*, That if the defendant shall have been a domiciled inhabitant of the state, and shall have resided therein for two years next before the filing of such petition, and shall be actually served with process, the above requirement as to domicile and residence of the petitioner shall be deemed to have been satisfied and fulfilled.

The statute of July 1, 1902, also provided that in making an application for limited divorce only such length of residence in the state on the part of the petitioner shall be required as the court in its discretion shall deem to be necessary.

*Service of process or notice:**Personal or by publication—*

If the residence of the defendant is known, whether within or without the state, personal service shall be had; the court may prescribe the notice to be given, within or without the state, and may issue such process as may be necessary. If the residence of the defendant is unknown, notice shall be published for six successive weeks before the term of court at which the case is to be tried, in some newspaper published in the county in which the action is pending. A citation, with a copy of the petition, must be mailed to the defendant

Recrimination—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery if it shall appear that the plaintiff has been guilty of the like crime.

Annulment:

After hearing any cause for divorce the courts may decree the divorce or that the marriage is null and void.

When a supposed marriage is contracted which is absolutely void by reason of one of the parties having a husband or wife living at the time, the court of common pleas may declare it null and void on the application of the innocent or injured party.

Remarriage:

After an absolute divorce has been granted, the parties shall severally be at liberty to marry again in the like manner as if they had never been married.

But when a divorce is granted on the ground of adultery, the husband or wife, who shall have been guilty of the crime of adultery, shall not marry the person with whom said crime was committed, during the life of the former wife or husband.

RHODE ISLAND.

at the place where he or she was last heard from, if he or she was last heard from by the petitioner without the state. The court may order such further notice as may be deemed proper.

The above was in effect in 1887. By a statute made effective July 1, 1902, personal service of process within the state or personal notice without the state is required, unless the defendant has entered an appearance in the case, or unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the petitioner does not know the address or residence of the defendant and has not been able to ascertain it after reasonable and due inquiry and search for six months, in which case the court may order notice by publication of the pendency of the petition for divorce to be given in a manner provided by law.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. In case of any marriage originally void or voidable by law.
2. In case either party is for crime deemed to be, or treated as if, civilly dead.
3. When either party, from absence, or other circumstances, may be presumed to be naturally dead.
4. Impotency.
5. Adultery.
6. Extreme cruelty.
7. Wilful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time, in the discretion of the court.
8. Continued drunkenness.
9. Neglect or refusal on the part of the husband, being of sufficient ability, to provide necessaries for the subsistence of his wife.
10. Any other gross misbehavior and wickedness in either of the parties repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant.

Limited divorce—

Limited divorces, until the parties be reconciled, may be granted for any of the causes for which, by law, an absolute divorce may be decreed, and for such other causes as may seem to require the same.

The above causes were in effect in 1887. On May 18, 1893, an act was approved providing that whenever in the trial of any petition for divorce, whether absolute or limited, it shall appear that the parties have lived separate and apart from each other for the space of at least ten years, the court, on motion of either party, may enter a decree, divorcing both

parties from the bond of matrimony. [The effect of this statute is to make "separation for ten years" a cause for absolute divorce.]

By a statute which was made effective July 1, 1902, cause No. 9, as given above, was amended so as to read "neglect and refusal, for the period of at least one year next before the filing of the petition, on the part of the husband to provide necessaries for the subsistence of his wife, the husband being of sufficient ability."

In the General Statutes, 1896, an additional cause appears as follows: "Habitual, excessive, and intemperate use of opium, morphine, or chloral."

No decree by default:

By a statute effective July 1, 1902, it was provided that "no divorce from the bond of marriage shall be granted solely upon default nor solely upon admissions by the pleadings, nor except upon trial before the court in open session; * * *."

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may make such allowance, out of the estate of the husband, to the wife for the purpose of enabling her to prosecute or defend any such action as it may think reasonable and proper.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce to a wife the court shall allow her such alimony as it shall deem reasonable, considering all the circumstances of the case, but which in no case of absolute

divorce shall exceed the use of one moiety of the real estate of the husband during the life of the wife, and the property of one-half of his personal estate. If there be issue living at the time of the divorce whose custody is intrusted to the wife, the court may decree her an additional allowance to provide for the maintenance of such issue.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

No divorce shall be decreed when it shall appear that the offense complained of was committed or occasioned by the collusion of the parties with the intention of procuring a divorce.

Change of name after divorce:

Upon granting an absolute divorce to a woman the court may authorize her to change her name, with the same rights and liabilities as if her name had not been changed.

Custody of children:

Upon granting a divorce, or during the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may regulate the custody and provide for the education, maintenance, and support of the children of the marriage.

Decree nisi:

By the statute effective July 1, 1902, it was provided that no decree for absolute divorce shall become final and operative until six months after the trial and decision.

Remarriage:

By the statute effective July 1, 1902, it was provided that after final decree of absolute divorce either party may marry again.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Authorities:

Laws of 1872, 1878; General Statutes, 1882; Constitution of 1895. There is not now, nor has there been during the period covered by this investigation, any divorce law in South Carolina.

A law was enacted January 31, 1872, providing for absolute divorce on the grounds of adultery, abandonment, cruelty, and neglect to provide. This law was repealed December 20, 1878, since which time there has been no provision for divorce in the statutes of the state.

The constitution adopted in 1895 contains the following provision:

Act XVII, section 3. "Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed in this state."

But marriages may be annulled. "The court of common pleas shall have authority to hear and determine any issue affecting the validity of contracts of marriage and to declare said contracts void for want of consent of either of the contracting parties, or for any other cause going to show that, at the time the said supposed contract was made, it was not a contract: *Provided*, That such contract has not been consummated by the cohabitation of the parties thereto."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Authorities:

Dakota Codes, 1885; Revised Code, 1903; Laws of 1893.

Jurisdiction:

District court, under the Dakota Codes of 1885; circuit courts, under the Code of Civil Procedure of South Dakota.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been a resident of the state ninety days next preceding the commencement of the action.

The above was in force in 1887. By an act approved March 1, 1893, the statute regarding residence was amended to read as follows: "A divorce must not be granted unless the plaintiff, in good faith, has been a bona fide resident of the state of South Dakota for at least six months next preceding the commencement of the action; and in no case shall a divorce be granted without personal service of the summons within this state, or personal service of the summons and order of publication in case of a nonresident defendant until the plaintiff shall have been a bona fide resident of this state for one year next preceding the granting of such divorce."

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Extreme cruelty.
3. Wilful desertion for one year.
4. Wilful neglect for one year.
5. Habitual intemperance for one year.

6. Conviction of felony.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in South Dakota.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may require the husband to pay as alimony any money necessary to enable the wife to support herself or her children, or to prosecute or defend the action.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce for an offense of the husband, the court may compel him to provide for the maintenance of the children of the marriage, and to make such suitable allowance to the wife for her support during her life, or for a shorter period, as may be just, having regard to the circumstances of the parties, respectively.

Though judgment of divorce is denied, the court may, in an action for divorce, provide for the maintenance of a wife and her children, or any of them, by the husband.

Refusal of divorce:

Divorce must be denied upon showing—

1. Collusion.
2. Connivance.
3. Condonation.
4. Recrimination.
5. Limitation and lapse of time.

A divorce must be denied when there is an unreasonable lapse of time before the commencement of the action.

Annulment:

A marriage may be annulled by an action in the circuit (formerly the district) court to obtain a decree of nullity, for any of the following causes existing at the time of marriage:

1. When the party in whose behalf the action is brought was under the age of legal consent, and there has been no voluntary cohabitation after reaching such age.
2. When either party has a former husband or wife living, the former marriage being in force.
3. When either party was of unsound mind, unless such party, after coming to reason, freely cohabited with the other party as husband or wife.
4. When the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud, unless the party freely cohabited with the other as husband and wife after the force or with full knowledge of the fraud.
5. When either party was physically incapable of entering into the marriage state.

Legitimacy of children:

When a divorce is granted for the adultery of the husband, the legitimacy of the children of the marriage, begotten of the wife before the commencement of the action, is not affected.

When a divorce is granted for the adultery of the wife, the legitimacy of the children, begotten of her before the commission of

the adultery, is not affected; but the legitimacy of other children of the wife may be determined by the court upon the evidence in the case. Legitimacy is presumed until the contrary is shown.

Custody of children:

In an action for divorce the court may, before or after judgment, give such direction for the custody, care, and education of the children of the marriage as may seem necessary or proper.

Remarriage:

When a divorce is granted for adultery the innocent party may marry again during the life of the other; but the guilty party can not marry any person, except the innocent party, until the death of the other.

The Codes of 1885 also contained the provision that the effect of a decree of divorce is to restore the parties to the state of unmarried persons.

No decree by default:

No divorce can be granted upon the default of the defendant, or upon the uncorroborated statement, admission, or testimony of the parties, or upon any statement or finding of fact made by a referee; but the court must, in addition to any statement or finding of the referee, require proof of the facts alleged; and such proof, if not taken before the court, must be upon written questions and answers.

TENNESSEE.

Authorities:

Code, 1884; Laws of 1891; Code, 1896; Code, 1896, Supplement, 1897-1903.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit and chancery courts in the county or district in which the parties resided at the time of their separation, or in which the defendant resides or is found; or if the defendant is a nonresident, or convict, then in the county in which the applicant resides.

Residence:

If the complainant has resided in the state two years next preceding the filing of the petition, a divorce may be granted, no matter where the defendant resides, and even though the offense complained of was committed out of the state, and the complainant resided out of the state at that time.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Complainant has the usual process to compel the defendant to appear and answer. If the wife is complainant the petition may be heard and a divorce granted, without service, either personal or by publication, if the bill was filed and the subpoena placed in the hands of the sheriff of the county in which the suit is instituted three months before the time when the subpoena is returnable; but the officer having the subpoena shall execute it if he can.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When either party, at the time of the contract, was, and still is, naturally impotent and incapable of procreation.
2. When either party has knowingly entered into a second marriage, in violation of a previous marriage still subsisting.
3. When either party has committed adultery.
4. Wilful or malicious desertion, or absence of either party without a reasonable cause for two whole years.
5. Being convicted of any crime which, by the laws of the state, renders the party infamous.
6. Being convicted of a crime which, by the laws of the state, is declared to be a felony, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary.
7. When either party has attempted the life of the other, by poison or any other means, showing malice.

8. Refusal on part of the wife to remove with her husband to this state, without a reasonable cause, and wilfully absenting herself from him for two years.

9. When the woman was pregnant at the time of the marriage, by another person, without the knowledge of the husband.

10. Habitual drunkenness of either party, when the husband or wife has contracted the habit after marriage.

Limited divorce (or absolute divorce, at the discretion of the court)—

To wife only—

1. When the husband is guilty of such cruel and inhuman treatment toward his wife as renders it unsafe and improper for her to cohabit with him and be under his dominion and control.
2. When he has offered such indignities to her person as to render her condition intolerable, and thereby forced her to withdraw.
3. When he has abandoned her, or turned her out of doors and refused or neglected to provide for her.

Procedure:

Either party may take proof by depositions according to the rules and orders of the court, or have the witnesses examined in open court at pleasure.

Alimony:

Permanent—

On granting either an absolute or limited divorce to a wife, the court may make an order and decree for the suitable support and maintenance of the complainant and her children or any of them, by the husband, or out of his property, according to the nature of the case and the circumstances of the parties.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

The statutes require that the bill be verified by an affidavit denying collusion.

Connivance—

Divorce will not be granted in case of adultery if the defendant allege and prove that the complainant, if the husband, allowed the wife's prostitutions and received hire for them; or if he exposed her to lewd company, whereby she became ensnared to the crime aforesaid.

Condonation—

Divorce will not be granted in case of adultery if the complainant has admitted the defendant into conjugal society and embraces after knowledge of the criminal act.

Recrimination—

Divorce will not be granted in case of adultery if it appears that the complainant has been guilty of like crime.

Justification—

If the cause be any of those given as a cause for limited divorce, the defendant may prove the ill conduct of the complainant as a justifiable cause for the conduct on his part complained of; and, if so proven, the court may, in its discretion, deny the divorce.

Annulment:

If, upon hearing an application for divorce, the court is satisfied that the complainant is entitled to relief, it may be granted either by pronouncing the marriage null and void from the beginning, or by dissolving it forever and freeing each party from the obligation thereof, or by separation for a limited time.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1879; Laws of 1897; Sayle's Civil Statutes, 1894, 1897.

Jurisdiction:

District court, in the county in which the libellant has resided for six months next preceding the filing of the petition.

Residence:

Petitioner must be a bona fide resident of the state, and must have resided in the county in which the suit is brought for six months next preceding the filing of the petition.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication.

Causes:**Absolute divorce—**

1. When either the husband or wife is guilty of excesses, cruel treatment, or outrages toward the other, if such ill treatment is of such a nature as to render their living together insupportable.
2. In favor of the husband, where his wife shall have been taken in adultery.
3. In favor of the husband, where his wife shall have voluntarily left his bed and board for the space of three years with the intention of abandonment.
4. In favor of the wife, where the husband shall have left her for three years with the intention of abandonment.
5. In favor of the wife, where the husband shall have abandoned her and lived in adultery with another woman.
6. In favor of either husband or wife, when the other shall have been convicted after marriage of a felony and imprisoned in the state prison: *Provided*, That no suit for divorce shall be sustained because of the conviction of either party for felony until twelve months after final judgment of conviction, nor then if the governor shall have pardoned the convict: *Provided*, That the husband has not been convicted on the testimony of the wife, nor the wife on the testimony of the husband.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Texas.

Alimony:**Temporary—**

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may allow the wife, whether complainant or defendant, a sum for her support in proportion to the means of the husband until a final decree shall be made in the case.

Trial by jury:

Issues may be made up by either party upon matters of fact charged in the bill and denied in an answer and be tried by a jury in the presence of the court.

No divorce on confession:

If the defendant admit the facts charged in the bill, or the bill be taken as confessed, the court shall, nevertheless, before decreeing a divorce, hear proof of the facts aforesaid, and then either dismiss the bill or grant a divorce, as justice may require. If the divorce be demanded because the defendant is a convict, the bill may be taken as confessed, upon publication, as if he were a nonresident.

Remarriage:

When a marriage is absolutely annulled, the parties shall severally be at liberty to marry again; but a defendant who has been guilty of adultery shall not marry the person with whom the crime was committed during the life of the former husband or wife.

Legitimacy of children:

The dissolution of the marriage shall not in anywise affect the legitimacy of the children of the same.

TEXAS.

Permanent—

Upon granting a decree of divorce the court shall also decree and order such a division of the estate of the parties as shall seem just and right, having due regard to the rights of each party and their children, if any: *Provided, however*, That neither party shall be divested of his or her title to real estate.

Refusal of divorce:**Collusion—**

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery if it appears that the adultery complained of was occasioned by collusion of the parties and was done with the intention of procuring a divorce.

Connivance—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery when the husband is complainant if it shall be proved that the complainant connived at his wife's prostitution, or exposed her to lewd company, whereby she became ensnared to the crime aforesaid.

Condonation—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery if it shall be proved that the complainant had admitted the defendant into conjugal society or embraces after he or she knew of the criminal fact.

Recrimination—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery if it shall be proved that the complainant has been guilty of the like crime.

Change of name after divorce:

On granting a divorce the court may enter a decree changing the name of either party to the suit if such change is specially prayed for in the pleadings of such party.

Annulment:

The district court shall have power to hear and determine suits for the dissolution of marriage when the causes alleged shall be natural or incurable impotency of body in either party at the time of marriage, or for any other impediment that renders such contract void, and can decree the marriage to be null and void.

No divorce on confession:

In any action for divorce the petition shall not be taken for confessed for want of an answer, but the decree must be rendered upon full and satisfactory evidence, independent of the confession or admission of either party, and upon the verdict of a

jury, if a jury shall have been demanded by either party, and if not, upon the judgment of the court affirming the material facts alleged in the petition.

Legitimacy of children:

A decree of divorce shall not in anywise affect the legitimacy of the children of the marriage.

Custody of children:

In all cases of separation between man and wife the court shall

have power to give the custody and education of the children to either father or mother, as shall seem right and proper, having regard to the prudence and ability of the parents and the age and sex of the child or children.

Remarriage:

After a decree of divorce has been granted either party may marry again.

UTAH.

Authorities:

Compiled Laws, 1888; Laws of 1896, 1897, 1903; Revised Statutes, 1898.

Jurisdiction:

District and probate courts in the county in which the plaintiff has resided for one year prior to the filing of the petition, until the act of Congress of March 3, 1887. Since then, the district court.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have been an actual and bona fide resident of the county for one year next prior to the filing of the petition.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Like process as in other civil suits.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Impotency of the defendant at the time of marriage.
2. Adultery committed by the defendant subsequent to the marriage.
3. Wilful desertion of plaintiff by defendant for more than one year.
4. Wilful neglect of defendant to provide for his wife the common necessities of life.
5. Habitual drunkenness of defendant.
6. Conviction of defendant for felony.
7. Cruel treatment of plaintiff by defendant to the extent of causing great bodily injury or great mental distress to plaintiff.

The above causes were in effect in 1887. By an act approved March 9, 1903, an additional cause was created, as follows:

8. Permanent insanity of defendant: *Provided*, That defendant shall have been duly and regularly adjudged insane by the legally constituted authorities of this or some other state at least five years prior to the commencement of the action; and that it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the insanity is incurable.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Utah. But by an act approved March 3, 1896, it was provided that whenever a husband, being a resident of the state, shall have deserted his wife without good and sufficient cause, or being of sufficient ability to support her, shall have neglected or refused to properly provide for and suitably maintain her, or having property within the state, and the wife being a resident of the state, shall have so deserted or neglected or refused to provide for her, the wife may maintain an action in the district court against the husband for alimony and separate maintenance.

Alimony:

Temporary—

The statutes contained no provision for temporary alimony

until January 1, 1898, when it was provided that during the pendency of an action for divorce the court may order either party to pay a sufficient sum for the support and maintenance of the adverse party and the children, and to enable such party to prosecute or defend the action.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce the court shall make such order in relation to the maintenance of the wife, and such portion of the children as may be awarded to her, as may be just and equitable.

On January 1, 1898, the above statute was so amended as to give the court power to make such order for the maintenance of the parties and the children as shall be equitable.

Annulment:

When doubt is felt as to the validity of a marriage, either party may, in a court of equity, demand its avoidance or affirmance; but when one party was within the age of consent at the time of marriage, the other party, being competent, shall not have such proceeding.

Courts having general equity jurisdiction may declare void a marriage when obtained by force or fraud, or where the male was under 16 or the female under 14 years of age, and the marriage was without the consent of the father, mother, guardian, or other person having the proper charge of his or her person, and has not been ratified by cohabitation after that age.

Prior to the act approved March 11, 1897, the age of consent had been 14 years for males and 12 for females.

No decree by default:

No divorce shall be granted by any court upon default or otherwise, except upon legal testimony taken in the case, and in case a reference is ordered, the referees shall report in writing the testimony in full, and the court, in all cases in divorce, shall make and file its findings and decrees upon the testimony.

Deferring decree by court:

Courts of probate may defer their decree of a divorce when the same is applied for, to any specified time, not exceeding one year, when it appears that a compromise might at a future time be made between the parties. This provision of the Compiled Laws of 1888 does not appear in the Revised Statutes of 1898.

Custody of children:

Upon granting a divorce, the court shall make such order in relation to the children of the parties as may be just and equitable: *Provided*, That if the children shall have attained the age of 10 years, and possess sound mind, they shall have the privilege to select to which of their parents they will attach themselves.

Legitimacy of children:

The issue of all marriages dissolved by divorce are legitimate.

VERMONT.

Authorities:

Revised Laws, 1880; Laws of 1882, 1884, 1886, 1890, 1894, 1896, 1898; Public Statutes, 1894, 1906.

Jurisdiction:

County court in the county in which the libellant has resided

for one year prior to the term of court to which the petition is preferred when divorce is sought for adultery, intolerable severity, or wilful desertion when the cause accrued out of the state.

This provision was repealed by the act of November 27, 1894,

which required three months' residence in the county in the case of divorces for causes accruing in another state or county. The act of November 24, 1896, makes it six months in such cases.

In all other cases, in the county in which either party resides.

Residence:

No divorce shall be decreed for any cause if the parties never lived together as husband and wife in this state; nor for a cause which accrued in another state or country unless one of the parties then lived in this state. The libellant in an action on the ground of adultery, intolerable severity, or wilful desertion when the cause of action accrued out of the state, shall have been an inhabitant of the state two years next preceding the bringing of the petition, and of the county in which such petition is filed one year next previous to the term of court in which the petition is filed. In all cases the libellant must have resided in the state one year next preceding the filing of the petition.

The above was in effect in 1887. On November 27, 1894, the statute regarding residence was amended so as to read as follows: "No divorce shall be decreed for any cause which accrued in another state or country before the parties lived together in this state as husband and wife, and while neither party was a resident in this state, unless the libellant shall have resided in this state at least one year and in the county where the petition is preferred at least three months next before the term of the court to which the libel is preferred." In all cases the libellant must have resided in the state one year next preceding the filing of the petition.

By an act approved November 24, 1896, the period of residence for cases in which the cause accrued in another state or country, as above stated, was changed to two years in the state and six months in the county.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

If the libellee is within the state, personal service is required; if out of the state, notice shall be published in such newspapers as may be ordered by the clerk of the court, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least six weeks previous to the term at which such libellee is required to appear. A judge of the supreme court may grant an order of notice by publication, or in such other manner as he judges proper and effectual.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. For adultery in either party.
2. When either party is sentenced to confinement to hard labor in the state prison for life or for three years or more, and is actually confined at the time.
3. For intolerable severity in either party.
4. For wilful desertion for three consecutive years.
5. When either party has been absent for seven years and not heard of during that time.
6. On petition of the wife when the husband, being of sufficient pecuniary ability to provide suitable maintenance for her, without cause grossly or wantonly and cruelly refuses or neglects so to do.

The above causes were in effect in 1887. By an act approved November 27, 1894, cause No. 6 was amended so as to read as follows: "On petition of the wife when the husband has sufficient pecuniary or physical ability to provide suitable maintenance for her, and, without cause, grossly or wantonly and cruelly refuses or neglects so to do."

Limited divorce—

By the statutes in effect in 1887 there was no limited divorce in Vermont. But by an act approved November 24, 1896, provision was made for limited divorce for any of the causes for which absolute divorce may be decreed.

Procedure:

The judges of the county courts shall be triers of questions of fact as well as of law, and their determination of questions of fact shall be final; and exceptions may be taken and questions of law heard in the supreme court as in other cases.

The testimony of witnesses shall be given orally in court and by deposition as in other cases; and the court may, in its discretion, exclude from the trial all persons except the officers of court and the parties in interest.

Special provisions for defense:

The state's attorneys for the several counties shall appear in behalf of the state in all divorce cases, and, if in their judgment the public good shall require, upon the hearing of such cases, shall introduce evidence on the part of the state.

The above statute was in effect in 1887, but was repealed on November 22, 1890.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may make such order in regard to temporary alimony and funds to support the wife and minor children, and maintain the litigation during the pendency of such action, as is just.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce, the court may decree to the wife such part of the real and personal estate of her husband, or such sum of money to be paid in lieu thereof by the husband, as it deems just, having regard to the circumstances of the parties, respectively.

Change of name after divorce:

Upon granting an absolute divorce to a woman, the court may, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, by order to that effect, allow her to resume her maiden name, or the name of a former husband.

The courts may change the names of the minor children of divorced parents when application for that purpose is made in the petition for divorce.

Annulment:

County courts shall hear and determine libels for divorce and for affirming or annulling the marriage contract.

Either party may file a libel to annul a marriage and have it declared void, when it is supposed to be void or its validity is doubted—

1. On account of consanguinity or affinity.
2. On account of either party having a former wife or husband living.

The marriage contract may be annulled—

1. When at the time of marriage either party had not attained the age of legal consent.
2. When at the time of marriage either party was an idiot or lunatic.
3. When at the time of marriage either party was physically incapable of entering into the marriage state.
4. When the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud.

Trial by jury:

The court tries questions both of fact and of law.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or after granting a decree, the court may make such order concerning the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor children of the parties as is deemed expedient and for the benefit of the children.

Remarriage:

When an absolute divorce is granted the parties shall be deemed single and may lawfully marry again. But it shall not be lawful for the libellee in divorce proceedings to marry another person than the libellant for three years from the time such divorce is granted, unless the libellant dies within that time, in which case the libellee may marry again.

Decree not affected by pardon:

After a divorce granted because either party is sentenced to imprisonment in accordance with cause No. 2, no pardon granted to the party so sentenced shall restore such

party to conjugal rights. This provision, which immediately followed and qualified cause No. 2 in the Revised Laws of 1880, does not so appear in the Public Statutes of 1894 and 1906.

VIRGINIA.

Authorities:

Code, 1887; Laws of 1893-94, 1895-96, 1902-1903-1904; Pollard's Code, 1904.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit and corporation courts, on the chancery side; in the county or corporation in which the parties last cohabited, or (at the option of the plaintiff) in the county or corporation in which the defendant resides, if a resident of the state, and if not a resident, then in the county or corporation in which the plaintiff resides.

Residence:

Either the plaintiff or defendant must have resided in the state for at least one year before the commencement of the action.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—
As in other chancery suits.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Adultery.
2. Natural or incurable impotency of body existing at the time of entering into the matrimonial contract.
3. Where either of the parties is sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary.
4. Where, prior to the marriage, either party without the knowledge of the other had been convicted of an infamous offense.
5. Where either party charged with an offense punishable with death or confinement in the penitentiary has been indicted, is a fugitive from justice, and has been absent for two years.
6. Where either party wilfully deserts or abandons the other for five years.
7. To the husband, where, at the time of the marriage, the wife, without the knowledge of the husband, was with child by some person other than the husband.
8. To the husband, where, prior to such marriage, the wife had been, without the knowledge of the husband, a prostitute.

The above causes were in effect in 1887. By an act approved February 23, 1894, cause No. 6, as given above, was amended so as to make the period of desertion or abandonment three years.

Limited divorce—

1. Cruelty.
2. Reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt.
3. Abandonment.
4. Desertion.

The separation may be decreed forever or for a limited period.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may, in its discretion, make any order that may be proper to compel the man to pay any sums necessary for the maintenance of the woman and to enable her to carry on the suit.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce the court may make such decree as it shall deem expedient concerning the estate and maintenance of the parties, or either of them.

*Refusal of divorce:**Connivance—*

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery if it appear that the adultery was committed by the procurement or connivance of the plaintiff.

Condonation—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery, or in case of conviction of infamous offense, or of the wife's having been with child or having been a prostitute before marriage, if it appear that the parties voluntarily cohabited after knowledge of any such fact.

Limitation of time:

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery if it appear that it occurred more than five years before the commencement of the suit.

Annulment:

The circuit and corporation courts, on the chancery side, shall have jurisdiction of suits for annulling or affirming marriages. Either party may institute a suit for annulling a marriage, and upon due proof of its nullity it shall be decreed void for any of the causes following:

1. When between a white person and a colored person.
2. When either party has a former wife or husband living.
3. On account of consanguinity or affinity.
4. When either party was insane at the time of marriage.
5. When either party was incapable, from physical causes, of entering into the marriage state.
6. When either party was, at the time of marriage, under the age of legal consent. In such case the action can not be brought by the capable party against the incapable.

Decree not affected by pardon:

When a divorce is granted on the ground indicated by the third cause for absolute divorce, no pardon granted to the party so sentenced shall restore such party to his or her conjugal rights.

No divorce on confession:

In an action for divorce the suit shall be instituted and conducted as other suits in equity, except that the petition shall not be taken for confessed; and the case shall be heard independently of the admissions of either party in the pleadings or otherwise.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or upon granting a decree, the court may make such order as may be proper concerning the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor children of the parties, and upon decreeing a divorce may determine with which of the parents the children shall remain.

Remarriage:

In granting a divorce for adultery the court may decree that the guilty party shall not marry again. But for good cause shown so much of any decree as prohibits the guilty party from marrying again may be revoked and annulled, at any time after such decree, by the same court by which it was pronounced.

Absolute decree after a limited one:

When a limited divorce has been decreed for abandonment or desertion, and five years shall have elapsed from the abandonment or desertion without reconciliation, the court may, upon application of the injured party and the production of satisfactory evidence, decree an absolute divorce: *Provided*, The court shall be of the opinion that such decree would have been proper when the limited divorce was granted, had five years then elapsed, and that no reconciliation is probable.

The above was in effect in 1887. By an act approved January 17, 1896, the period of abandonment or desertion was changed from five to three years.

By an act approved March 16, 1903, the above statute was extended to include all limited divorces by amending it to

read in substance as follows: When three years shall have elapsed after the entering of a decree for a limited divorce, upon the application of the injured party and upon the production of satisfactory evidence, the court may merge such decree into a decree for absolute divorce: *Provided*, The court shall be of the opinion, from the evidence, that no reconciliation is probable, and the separation has continued without interruption since the granting of such limited divorce.

WASHINGTON.

Authorities:

Code, 1881; Laws of 1885-86, 1891, 1893; Ballinger's Codes and Statutes, 1897; Supplement to Ballinger's Codes and Statutes, 1899-1903.

Jurisdiction:

District court in the county where the petitioner resides.

Act of February 24, 1891, provides that divorces shall be granted by the superior court.

Residence:

The petitioner must have been a resident of the state for one year next before the filing of the petition

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Like process shall be had as in other civil suits.

By the laws of 1893 it is provided that when the defendant can not be found in the state, a copy of the summons and complaint shall be mailed to him at his place of residence, but if the residence is not known, service may be by publication. Publication must be once each week for six consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county where the action is brought or, if there be none there, in an adjoining county, or if there be none there, in the capital of the state.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. When the consent to the marriage of the party applying for the divorce was obtained by force or fraud, and there has been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation.
2. For adultery on the part of the wife, or of the husband, when unforgiven, and application is made within one year after it shall come to his or her knowledge.
3. Impotency.
4. Abandonment for one year.
5. Cruel treatment of either party by the other.
6. Personal iniquities rendering life burdensome.
7. Habitual drunkenness of either party.
8. Neglect or refusal of the husband to make suitable provision for his family.
9. The imprisonment of either party in the penitentiary, if complaint is filed during the term of such imprisonment.
10. Any other cause deemed by the court sufficient, when the court shall be satisfied that the parties can no longer live together.
11. In the discretion of the court, in case of incurable, chronic mania or dementia of either party the same having existed for ten years or more.

The above causes were in effect in 1887. By an act approved February 24, 1891, cause No. 6, as given above, was amended so as to read as follows: "Personal indignities rendering life burdensome."

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Washington.

Special provisions for defense:

Whenever a petition for divorce remains undefended, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to resist such petition, except where the attorney for the petitioner is a partner of, or keeps his office with, such prosecuting attorney, in which case the court shall appoint an attorney to resist the petition.

By an act approved May 20, 1903, the statute was expressly made applicable in all cases of limited divorce, for whatever cause, by amending it to read, "and when three years shall have elapsed after the entering of a decree for a divorce from bed and board, upon any other ground than that of desertion, and in any case where desertion is the ground for divorce, when three years shall have elapsed from the time of such desertion," etc.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may make such orders relative to the expenses of the suit as will insure to the wife an efficient preparation of her case, and a fair and impartial trial thereof.

Permanent—

In granting a divorce the court shall make such disposition of the property of the parties as shall appear just and equitable, having regard to the respective merits of the parties, and to the condition in which they will be left by such divorce, and to the party through whom the property was acquired, and to the burdens imposed upon it for the benefit of the children.

*Refusal of divorce:**Condonation—*

No divorce shall be granted in case of adultery, if the offense has been forgiven by the petitioner, or on the ground of force or fraud, if there has been subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties.

Limitation of time:

In case of adultery the action must be commenced within one year after petitioner shall have knowledge of the act.

Answer or cross complaint:

The defendant may, in addition to the answer, file a cross complaint for divorce, and the court may grant a divorce in favor of either party.

Change of name after divorce:

In granting a divorce, the court may, for just and reasonable cause, change the name of the wife, who shall thereafter be known and called by such name as the court shall in its order or decree appoint.

Annulment:

When there is any doubt as to the facts rendering a marriage void, either party may apply for, and on proof, obtain a decree of nullity.

Any person who has been a resident of the territory or state for one year may file a complaint for a decree of nullity in the superior (formerly district) court in the county where he or she resides.

Trial by jury:

Practice in civil actions governs all proceedings in the trial of actions for divorce, except that trial by jury is dispensed with.

No divorce on confession:

When the defendant does not answer, or answering, admits the allegations in the petition, the court shall require proof before granting a divorce.

Custody of children:

On granting a decree, the court shall make provision for the guardianship, custody, support, and education of the minor children of the marriage.

Pending an action for divorce the court may make such orders for the disposition of the children of the parties as may be deemed right and proper.

Remarriage:

When a divorce is granted the court shall order a full and complete dissolution of the marriage as to both parties: *Provided*,

That neither party shall be capable of contracting marriage with a third person until the period has expired within which an appeal may be taken, or until the determination of such appeal, if taken.

The act approved March 9, 1893, in addition makes such a marriage unlawful under any circumstances within six months, and requires that the judgment or decree must expressly prohibit such a marriage within six months.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Authorities:

Code, 1887; Laws of 1895; Code, 1899, 1906; Supplement, 1907.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit court on the chancery side, in the county in which the parties last cohabited, or (at the option of the plaintiff) in the county in which the defendant resides, if a resident of the state, and if not a resident, then in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

Residence:

Either the plaintiff or defendant must have resided in the state for at least one year before the commencement of the action.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Notice is served as in other chancery suits.

*Causes:**Absolute divorce—*

1. Adultery.
2. Natural or incurable impotency of body, existing at the time of entering into the matrimonial contract.
3. Where either of the parties is sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary.
4. Where, prior to the marriage, either party, without the knowledge of the other, had been convicted of an infamous offense.
5. Where either party wilfully abandons or deserts the other for three years.
6. To the husband, where, at the time of the marriage, the wife, without the knowledge of the husband, was enceinte by some person other than the husband.
7. To the husband, where the wife, prior to the marriage, had been, without the knowledge of the husband, notoriously a prostitute.
8. To the wife, where the husband, prior to the marriage, had been, without the knowledge of the wife, notoriously a licentious person.

Limited divorce—

1. Cruel or inhuman treatment.
2. Reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt.
3. Abandonment.
4. Desertion.
5. Where either party after marriage becomes an habitual drunkard.

The decree of separation may be forever or for a limited period.

*Alimony:**Temporary—*

During the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may make any order that may be proper to compel the husband to pay any sum necessary for the maintenance of the wife, and to enable her to carry on the suit, or for the maintenance of the minor children of the parties.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce, the court may make such order as it shall deem expedient, concerning the estate and maintenance of the parties, or either of them, and the maintenance of the minor children.

*Refusal of divorce:**Connivance—*

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery, if it

appear that the adultery was committed by the procurement or connivance of the plaintiff.

Condonation—

No divorce shall be granted for adultery, for conviction of infamous offense, on account of the wife having been a prostitute, or with child before marriage, or on account of the husband having been a notoriously licentious person, if it appear that the parties voluntarily cohabited after the plaintiff had knowledge of the fact of the offense.

Limitation of time:

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery, if it appear that the adultery occurred more than five years before the filing of the petition.

Annulment:

The circuit court on the chancery side shall have jurisdiction of suits for annulling or affirming marriages.

Either party may institute a suit for affirming or annulling a marriage when it is supposed to be void or any doubt exists as to its validity for any of the following causes:

1. When solemnized between a white person and a negro.
2. When either party has a former wife or husband living.
3. On account of consanguinity or affinity.
4. When either party was insane at the time of marriage.
5. When either party was incapable from physical causes of entering into the marriage state.
6. When either party was under the age of consent.

No divorce on confession:

In any action for divorce the petition shall not be taken for confessed, and, whether the defendant answer or not, the cause shall be heard independently of the admissions of either party, in the pleadings or otherwise.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce, or upon granting a decree, the court may make such order as it may deem expedient, concerning the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor children, and may determine with which of the parents the children, or any of them, may remain.

Absolute decree after a limited one:

When a limited divorce has been decreed for abandonment or desertion, and three years shall have elapsed from the abandonment or desertion, without reconciliation, the court may, upon the application of the injured party, and the production of satisfactory evidence, decree an absolute divorce: *Provided*, The court shall be of opinion that such decree would have been proper when the limited decree was granted, had three years then elapsed, and that no reconciliation is probable.

The above was in effect in 1887. By an act approved February 14, 1895, the above statute was amended by making it applicable to a limited divorce granted for any cause, when two years shall have elapsed from the commencement of the suit for limited divorce.

Decree not affected by pardon:

When an absolute divorce is granted because either party is sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary, no pardon granted to such party shall restore his or her conjugal rights.

Definition:

A charge of prostitution made by the husband against the wife falsely shall be deemed cruel treatment, and as such be a cause for limited divorce.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1878; Laws of 1881, 1882, 1889, 1901, 1905; Revised Statutes, 1898, Supplement, 1906.

Jurisdiction:

Circuit court.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the commencement of the action, except in case of adultery alleged to have been committed while plaintiff was a resident of the state; or if the marriage was solemnized in the state, the plaintiff must have resided therein from the time of such marriage to the time of the commencement of the action. If the wife be plaintiff, it is sufficient if the husband has resided in the state one year next preceding the commencement of the action.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

The action is commenced and conducted as other actions in courts of record.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. Adultery.
2. Impotency.
3. When either party, subsequent to the marriage, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years or more.
4. Wilful desertion of one party by the other for the term of one year next preceding the commencement of the action.
5. When the treatment of either party by the other has been cruel and inhuman, whether practiced by using personal violence or by any other means.
6. When the wife shall be given to intoxication.
7. When the husband or wife shall have been an habitual drunkard for the space of one year immediately preceding the commencement of the action.
8. Whenever the husband and wife shall have voluntarily lived entirely separate for the space of five years next preceding the commencement of the action, a divorce may be granted at the suit of either party.

Granted instead of a limited divorce, for the following causes, whenever, in the opinion of the court, the circumstances of the case are such that it is discreet and proper to do so—

9. For extreme cruelty of either party.
10. On the petition of the wife, when the husband, being of sufficient ability, shall refuse or neglect to provide for her.
11. On the petition of the wife, when the conduct of the husband toward her is such as may render it unsafe and improper for her to live with him.

Limited divorce—

For the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, and eleventh causes given above.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce, the court may require the husband to pay such sums for the support of the wife and the minor children in her custody, and to enable her to carry on or defend the action, as in its discretion shall be deemed necessary and proper.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce for any cause excepting that of adultery committed by the wife, the court may adjudge to the wife such alimony out of the estate of her husband, for her support and maintenance and for the support and maintenance of the minor children committed to her care and custody,

as it shall deem just and reasonable, having due regard to the rights of each party, the ability of the husband, the special estate of the wife, the character and situation of the parties, and all the circumstances of the case.

When a divorce shall be granted for a fault committed by the wife, and the care and maintenance of the minor children, or any of them, shall be adjudged to the husband, the court may decree to the husband out of the separate estate of the wife such sums for the support and education of such minor children as it shall deem just and reasonable, considering the ability of the parties and all the other circumstances of the case.

In a judgment in an action for limited divorce, although such divorce may be denied, the court may make such order for the support and maintenance of the wife and children, or any of them, by the husband, or out of his property, as may be suitable and proper.

Refusal of divorce:

Connivance—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery when it appears that the offense was committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the plaintiff.

Condonation—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery when it appears that the offense has been forgiven by the injured party, such forgiveness being shown by express proof, or by voluntary cohabitation of the parties, with knowledge of the offense.

Limitation of time:

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery unless the action shall be commenced within three years after the discovery by the plaintiff of the offense charged.

Change of name after divorce:

By an act approved April 5, 1889, it was provided that on rendering a decree of divorce the court may, in such decree, change the name which the wife acquired by marriage to that by which she was known and called prior to entering into the contract of marriage.

Annulment:

The circuit court has jurisdiction of all actions to affirm or to annul a marriage.

Either party may commence an action to annul a marriage when it is supposed to be void or its validity is disputed for any of the following causes—

1. When either party, for want of age, shall be incapable of assenting thereto.
2. When either party, for want of understanding, shall be incapable of assenting thereto.
3. When the consent of either party shall have been obtained by force or fraud.

In the above three cases there must have been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties.

4. On account of consanguinity.

5. When either party has a former wife or husband living.

Effect of sentence to imprisonment:

When either party shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life the marriage shall be thereby absolutely dissolved, without any judgment of divorce or other legal process, and no pardon granted to the party so sentenced shall restore such party to his or her conjugal rights.

Decree not affected by pardon:

When a divorce is granted for the third cause given for absolute divorce, no pardon granted to the party so sentenced shall restore such party to his or her conjugal rights.

Custody of children:

Upon granting a decree of divorce the court may adjudge such allowance and make such orders for the care, custody, maintenance, and education of the minor children of the parties as may be necessary or proper; and may determine with which of the parties the children, or any of them, shall remain, having due regard to the age and sex of the children.

Pending an action similar orders can be made concerning their care, custody, or maintenance.

Remarriage:

By an act approved May 2, 1901, it was provided as follows: It shall not be lawful for any person divorced from the bonds of matrimony by any court of this state to marry again within one year from the date of the entry of such judgment or

decree, * * * but upon application of such divorced person any court of record or presiding judge thereof who granted the divorce, in his discretion, by order, may authorize the marriage of such divorced person within the year.

By an act approved June 19, 1905, the above statute was amended so as to read as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person divorced from the bonds of matrimony by any court of this state to marry again within one year from the date of the entry of such judgment or decree * * * *Providing* that the circuit judge who granted the divorce, upon application of both parties to any divorce action, may, in his discretion, by order, authorize the remarriage of such divorced persons to each other within the year."

WYOMING.

Authorities:

Revised Statutes, 1887; Laws of 1895, 1901; Revised Statutes, 1899.

Jurisdiction:

District court in the county where either party resides.

Residence:

Plaintiff must have resided in the state for six months immediately preceding the filing of the petition, unless the marriage was solemnized in the state, and the applicant has resided therein from the time of marriage until the filing of the petition.

The above was in effect in 1887. By an act approved January 31, 1901, the above statute was amended so as to require one year's residence instead of six months.

Service of process or notice:

Personal or by publication—

Service of process by publication may be had when the defendant is a nonresident of the state or conceals himself or herself to avoid service. By the Revised Statutes of 1887, if the residence of the defendant was known, it was required to be stated in the publication, and the clerk of the court was required to mail a copy to the defendant at such residence.

Causes:

Absolute divorce—

1. When adultery has been committed by any husband or wife.
2. When one of the parties was physically incompetent at the time of the marriage, and the same has continued to the time of the divorce.
3. When one of the parties has been convicted of a felony and sentenced to imprisonment therefor in any prison.
4. When either party has wilfully deserted the other for the term of one year.
5. When the husband or wife shall have become an habitual drunkard.
6. When one of the parties has been guilty of extreme cruelty to the other.
7. When the husband for the period of one year has neglected to provide the common necessities of life, "when such neglect is not the result of poverty on the part of the husband which he could not avoid by ordinary industry."
8. When either party shall offer such indignities to the other as shall render his or her condition intolerable.
9. When the husband shall be guilty of such conduct as to constitute him a vagrant within the meaning of the law respecting vagrancy.
10. When, prior to the contract of marriage or the solemnization thereof, either party shall have been convicted of a felony or infamous crime in any state, territory, or country without knowledge on the part of the other party of such fact at the time of such marriage.
11. When the intended wife, at the time of contracting marriage, or at the time of the solemnization thereof, shall have been pregnant by any other man than her intended husband,

and without his knowledge at the time of such solemnization.

Limited divorce—

There is no limited divorce in Wyoming.

Alimony:

Temporary—

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may, in its discretion, require the husband to pay any sum necessary to enable the wife to carry on or defend the action and for her support and the support of the children of the parties during its pendency.

Permanent—

Upon granting a divorce the court may decree to the wife reasonable alimony out of the estate of the husband, having regard for his ability.

Action for separate maintenance or alimony:

The statutes provide that when the husband fails or neglects to contribute to the support of the wife and children, or either, whether the parties are living separately or together, the wife may maintain an action for maintenance without divorce.

Refusal of divorce:

Collusion—

No divorce shall be granted if it shall appear that the petition therefor was founded on, or exhibited by, collusion between the parties.

Connivance—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery when the offense shall appear to have been committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the plaintiff.

Condonation—

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery when the offense charged shall have been forgiven by the injured party, and such forgiveness shall be proved by express proof, or by the voluntary cohabitation of the parties, with the knowledge of the offense.

Recrimination—

No divorce shall be granted when the plaintiff shall be guilty of the same crime or misconduct charged against the defendant.

Limitation of time:

No divorce shall be granted on the ground of adultery, unless the action shall have been brought within three years after discovery by the plaintiff of the offense charged.

Annulment:

Either party, with certain specified exceptions, may file a petition in the district court for annulling a marriage when it is supposed to be void or its validity is doubted for any of the following causes—

1. When either party has a husband or wife living at the time of contracting marriage.
2. When either party is insane or an idiot at the time of contracting marriage.

3. On account of consanguinity.
4. When either of the parties is under the age of legal consent and they separate during such nonage.
5. When the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud and there shall have been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties.

Decree not affected by pardon:

When a divorce has been granted on account of conviction of felony and sentence to imprisonment, under the third cause for absolute divorce, no pardon, granted to the party so sentenced, shall restore such party to his or her conjugal rights.

Custody of children:

During the pendency of an action for divorce the court may make such order as shall be deemed proper and necessary concerning the care and custody of the minor children of the parties, and for their benefit.

In granting a decree of divorce the court may make such disposition of and provision for the children as shall appear most expedient under all the circumstances, and most for the present comfort and future well-being of such children.

Legitimacy of children:

A divorce for the cause of adultery committed by the wife shall

not affect the legitimacy of the issue of the marriage, but, if questioned, it may be determined by the court upon proofs in the case, and in every case the legitimacy of children begotten before the commencement of the action shall be presumed until the contrary is shown.

The issue of a marriage dissolved on account of the nonage, insanity, or idiocy of either party shall be deemed to be in all respects the legitimate issue of the parent who, at the time of the marriage, was capable of contracting.

The issue of a marriage dissolved because of a prior marriage of either party, when it appears that the second marriage was contracted in good faith, with the full belief of the parties that the former wife or husband was dead, shall be the legitimate issue of the parent who at the time of the marriage was capable of contracting.

Upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of consanguinity the issue of the marriage shall be deemed to be illegitimate.

No divorce on confession:

No decree of divorce shall be made solely on the declarations, confessions, or admissions of the parties, but the court shall in all cases require other evidence in its nature corroborative of such declarations, confessions, or admissions.

CHAPTER IV.

STATUTORY REGULATIONS GOVERNING MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The digests of statutory regulations governing marriage and divorce that are contained in this chapter cover all the countries for which statistics are presented in Chapter V. In compiling these digests recourse has been had, as far as possible, to the laws themselves as they appear in official publications or in standard editions of the codes or statutes, supplemented by consultation of standard commentaries. Where this has been impracticable the summaries have been based upon such secondary sources as were available. In this latter connection the fourth volume of Leske and Loewenfeld's *Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, entitled "*Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*," has been of especial value. This work, as its title indicates, gives more or less exhaustive summaries of the marriage and divorce laws of the various European countries and their dependencies, prepared in the majority of instances by persons of high legal standing in the respective countries, and is almost indispensable for any comprehensive study of European law on these subjects.

A brief general summary of the principal features disclosed by an examination of the digests precedes the presentation of the digests themselves.

MARRIAGE.

Definitions.—Formal definitions of marriage do not appear to be included in the statutes of European countries so frequently as in the state laws of the United States. Of such definitions as are found, that given in the Austrian Code is particularly noteworthy, because of the distinctness with which the contractual aspect of marriage is emphasized, and the definite way in which it is made the foundation of a large part of the regulations contained in the law. The Austrian definition is as follows: "The foundation of family relations is the marriage contract. In the marriage contract two persons of different sex legally declare their intention to live in inseparable union, to beget children and to rear them up, and to render each

other mutual assistance." Austria, in fact, was the first important country in which the state actively concerned itself with the supervision of matrimonial matters, and this contractual element in marriage was specifically declared to be the basis of the provisions of the Josephine Patent of 1783, which contained the first state regulations on the subject in Austria.

Encouragement of marriage.—Like most of the American states, the majority of the foreign countries considered in this chapter seek to encourage marriage by providing that illegitimate children of the parties may thereby be legitimized. Exceptions to this are England and most of the British colonies, which do not permit illegitimate children to be legitimized in this way. The privilege is more or less generally restricted to children at the time of whose conception no legal obstacle existed to the marriage of the parents. In some cases, also, a formal act of acknowledgment is necessary, the marriage itself not serving *ipso jure* to legitimize the children. The subjoined tabular statement shows the countries in which marriage alone is all that is necessary to legitimize the children, and those in which a formal acknowledgment also is required:

COUNTRIES IN WHICH ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN ARE LEGITIMIZED—	
By marriage of parents.	By marriage of parents and formal recognition.
Austria. Denmark. Germany. Hungary. Norway. Scotland. Servia. Sweden. Switzerland.	Belgium. Bulgaria. France. Italy. Netherlands. Quebec. Queensland. Roumania. South Australia.

Age requirements.—The following tabular statement shows the age at which marriage could be contracted and the age below which parental consent was required in the different countries on December 31, 1906:

COUNTRY.	AGE AT WHICH A VALID MARRIAGE COULD BE CON- TRACTED BY A—		AGE BELOW WHICH CONSENT OF PAR- ENT OR GUARDIAN WAS REQUIRED FOR MARRIAGE OF A—	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Australia: ¹				
Queensland.....	14	14	21	21
Austria.....	14	14	24	24
Belgium.....	18	18	25	25
Bulgaria ²	20	18	(³)	(³)
Canada:				
British Columbia.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	21	21
Manitoba.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	21	21
New Brunswick.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	18	18
Northwest Territories.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	21	21
Nova Scotia.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	21	21
Prince Edward Island.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	21	21
Ontario.....	14	14	18	18
Quebec.....	14	12	21	21
Denmark.....	20	16	25	25
Finland.....	21	17	(⁵)	21
France ¹⁰	18	15	25	21
German Empire.....	(¹¹)	16	21	21
Hungary:				
Hungary proper and Transylvania.....	18	16	24	24
Croatia and Slavonia.....	14	14	24	24
Italy.....	18	15	25	21
Japan.....	17	15	30	25
Netherlands.....	18	16	30	30
Norway.....	20	16	18	18
Roumania.....	18	15	25	21
Russia.....	18	16	(¹²)	(¹²)
Russia.....	18	16	(¹²)	(¹²)
Servia ⁶	17	15	21	21
Sweden.....	21	17	(⁹)	21
Switzerland.....	18	16	20	20
United Kingdom.....	14	12	15	15

¹ With the exception of Queensland the provisions as to age and consent are the same for the Australian colonies and New Zealand as for the United Kingdom.

² See, however, the section on Queensland.

³ An appeal may be taken to the courts if consent is refused by parent or guardian.

⁴ For provisions relative to dispensation from this requirement, see digest for this country.

⁵ Adherents of the Greek Church.

⁶ Consent necessary without regard to age. In case parental consent is refused on insufficient grounds, the consent of the higher church officials may be substituted.

⁷ No statutory provision exists on this point, but the law of England is assumed to apply.

⁸ For provisions relative to dispensation from this requirement, see digest for Sweden.

⁹ Parental consent not necessary for males who have attained marriageable age.

¹⁰ As the result of a law dated June 25, 1907, parental consent is no longer necessary for persons of either sex who have completed their twenty-first year.

¹¹ Under the German law a man may not marry until he has attained his majority, which is ordinarily at the age of 21, although in exceptional cases he may be legally declared of age as early as upon the completion of his eighteenth year.

¹² For natives of Transcaucasia.

¹³ Consent necessary without regard to age.

¹⁴ For Laplanders.

¹⁵ An appeal may be taken to the courts if consent is refused by parent or guardian. Consent of parents not required in Scotland.

Other restrictions.—The laws of most of the countries considered here generally agree with those of the United States in making strict requirements as to mental capacity, and in establishing certain degrees of consanguinity within which marriage can not be contracted, although the extent of these prohibited degrees differs widely in the various countries. The extent of the impediment of affinity is, however, somewhat greater in most of the countries considered than in those states in this country which establish it as a bar to marriage. Apart from this the tendency is in most of the continental countries to lay more restrictions upon the freedom of marriage than is done in England or the United States, and the majority of these countries have a more or less elaborate list of impediments which have different effects upon the validity of marriages contracted notwithstanding their existence. A conspicuous example of this is Hungary, where the marriage law specifies 20 distinct impediments, 6 of which are invalidating in character. In England, on

the other hand, the cases in which marriage is prohibited by law are relatively few. Among the more common of the impediments which are practically unknown in the United States, but which appear more or less generally in the laws of foreign countries, may be mentioned those connected with military service, and the so-called "period of delay," within which a woman may not contract a new marriage after the dissolution of a previous one.

Preliminaries to marriage.—In contrast to the United States, where practically all of the states make the marriage license a necessary preliminary to marriage, and to England, where recourse may be had either to the license or to the publication of banns, the continental countries of Europe almost without exception require publication as a prerequisite to marriage.¹ The provisions as to residence are in general much more strict in other countries than in the United States. In the Scandinavian countries, and in a few other countries where matrimonial regulations are largely in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities, the betrothal still holds a position of some importance.

Form of ceremony.—The tendency at the present time among the continental countries is to establish civil marriage as the only form recognized by the state. In Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Roumania, and Switzerland, the civil ceremony alone is recognized in the eyes of the law, and in most of these countries clergymen are prohibited, under severe penalties, from performing the religious ceremony before the civil marriage has taken place. In Austria, also, the civil ceremony is required when both parties belong to no legally recognized confession; otherwise the religious rite is required with recourse to the civil authorities in case the ecclesiastical authorities refuse without legal ground to perform the ceremony. Somewhat similar provisions exist in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, while in England and its dependencies there is free choice as to the form of ceremony. Bulgaria, Finland, Croatia and Slavonia, and Servia, on the other hand, recognize the religious ceremony alone.

Record of marriage.—Foreign countries, as a rule, require the keeping of a special marriage record by the local authorities or by the clergymen who are authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, but do not require the marriage to be reported to any central authority.

¹ The following, which is a verbatim copy with the names omitted of a publication made in an American newspaper as a necessary preliminary to a marriage in Germany, will serve as a typical example of the form in which publication is ordinarily made:

BAN.

It is herewith announced that the machinist [1], domiciled at Chemnitz, Hainstrasse No. 12, son of, Stocking Weaver, and of his wife, née, of Chemnitz, the [2], domiciled at Chemnitz, Plausstrasse No. 5, daughter of the deceased, Cabinet maker, and of his wife, née, likewise deceased, of Chemnitz, desire to marry. Announcement of this ban to be made in the parishes of Chemnitz (Saxony) and of Providence, R. I. (North America).

..... Official.

CHEMNITZ, January 11, 1909.

Validity of marriages in other countries.—The general rule as to the recognition of marriages performed in foreign countries is to recognize them as valid if they were performed in accordance with the laws of the country wherein they were celebrated, and if each party was competent to marry in accordance with the laws of the country of which he was a citizen.

Annulment.—Annulment, as a rule, occupies a more important place in the laws of foreign countries than in those of the United States. In a number of countries it is made the duty of the civil authorities to institute actions of annulment in cases where the marriage was contracted in spite of the existence of certain specified impediments. The principal grounds for annulment are as follows: Marriage within the prohibited degrees; when either party is under legal age; when either party is of unsound mind; when either party is impotent; when either party has a former husband or wife living; and when consent was given under the influence of error, fraud, or duress.

Remarriage after disappearance of former spouse.—The laws of foreign countries do not, as a rule, specify any definite period at the lapse of which a person whose consort has disappeared and not been heard from may remarry without subjecting himself to penalties for bigamy. The only relief to be obtained in such cases is either by means of a divorce on the ground of abandonment, or through a legal declaration of death, which is permitted in some countries, as Austria, when little doubt exists as to the death of the absent spouse. In the latter case, however, the return of the missing person usually operates automatically to render a subsequent marriage void.

Changes in marriage laws.—Except in the cases of Hungary and Japan, the changes in the marriage laws of the foreign countries for which digests are here presented were relatively few and unimportant during the period covered by the present investigation. Hungary, in 1894, adopted a uniform marriage law, which, however, did not apply to Croatia and Slavonia. By this law the state assumed complete control over matrimonial affairs, which had previously been left for the most part under the control of the ecclesiastical authorities, established civil marriage as the only form recognized in law, and substituted for the nine different systems until then in force, with their resulting confusion, a single uniform law effective for all citizens without distinction. Japan adopted a Civil Code, which went into effect July 16, 1898, and which substituted definite provisions of law for the old social customs which had previously controlled marriage. In Germany the provisions of the Imperial Civil Code were substituted in 1900 for those previously in force, contained principally in the *Personenstandsgesetz* of 1875, but introduced no radical changes apart from the fact that the effect of the different impediments upon the validity of a marriage was made uniform

throughout the empire instead of being left to the regulation of the different states.

Several other countries have made lesser changes in their marriage laws since December 31, 1886. Probably the most widely known of these changes is that resulting from the law passed by the British Parliament in 1907, by which the prohibition against marriage with a deceased wife's sister was finally removed. Canada and New Zealand have also passed laws since 1886 narrowing the extent of the impediment of relationship by marriage. Minor changes have been made by several of the Australian colonies. Belgium relaxed its provisions relative to parental consent and modified its regulations relative to publication. France has twice—in 1896 and in 1907—radically modified its provisions relative to parental consent, while the law of 1907 also materially relaxed the requirements as to residence. In Bulgaria a state law was passed in 1897, supplementing and modifying the church law, which had previously been the sole law on the subject of marriage.

DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.

All the countries covered by this report grant absolute divorce, with the exception of Italy, which grants a separation only. In some countries, however, divorce can be obtained only by those belonging to a religious confession which permits divorce. In Austria, for example, divorce is not permitted to Catholics. All the countries considered grant separations in some form except Bulgaria, Formosa, Japan, and Roumania. Separation is also not recognized in the law governing the Mohammedans of Algeria.

How obtained.—In most civilized countries divorce is now a matter reserved exclusively to the jurisdiction of the courts. There are, however, a number of exceptions. In Ireland, and in Canada in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories absolute divorce can be obtained only by means of a special act of Parliament, although in Ireland and Quebec judicial separations may be obtained through the courts. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, however, absolute divorce as such is not known; but is granted under the name of annulment. In Denmark divorce may be obtained either through the courts or by royal prerogative, and under certain circumstances from the higher civil authorities or the minister of justice, while separations are granted either by the administrative authorities of the district in which the parties reside or by the minister of justice. In Norway divorce by royal prerogative is the more usual form, and it is also permitted in Sweden. Prior to 1900 it was possible in several of the smaller states of Germany. In Finland divorce may be obtained from the Senate.

In some countries, including Bulgaria, Croatia and Slavonia, and Serbia, matrimonial causes are still left

almost exclusively in the hands of the ecclesiastical courts.

Grounds for divorce.—Some of the continental countries of Europe show an extreme liberality in respect to the grounds for which divorce may be granted, several permitting divorce by mutual consent or on the ground of invincible aversion. In Hungary the judge is permitted, in his discretion, to grant divorce for any violation of the marital obligation that in his opinion has so seriously disturbed the marriage relation as to render its continuance unbearable to the party bringing the action. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, the grounds for absolute divorce are much more limited than in most of the American states.

The most common causes for divorce in the countries considered in this chapter are adultery, desertion, cruelty, and conviction of crime. It is interesting to note that in England, Italy, and some other countries the law regards adultery of the husband in a somewhat different light from that of the wife. Adultery of the wife forms a ground for divorce in England and for separation in Italy, under any circumstances, but the adultery of the husband must be particularly flagrant to give the wife a right of action. In Japan adultery is a cause of divorce only against the wife.

The divorce regulations of the non-Christian countries included in this presentation are especially interesting from the contrast which they present to the laws of the other countries. In Algeria and Formosa particularly divorce is permitted on much less substantial grounds than in Christian countries, and there is a marked difference between the sexes in respect to the freedom of divorce. Thus among the Mohammedans of Algeria the husband is permitted to divorce his wife by the so-called method of repudiation, without assigning any cause, while the wife can obtain a divorce only by mutual consent or from the courts. In Formosa a husband may divorce his wife almost at will, while the wife can not obtain divorce on any ground. The husband had virtually unlimited freedom of divorce in Japan also prior to 1898, when the present Civil Code went into effect. At the present time, however, the grounds for divorce in Japan are in general in accordance with those for which divorce is permitted in Christian countries, although among the causes named in the code are ill treatment or insults received by one party from or offered to the ascendants of the other, a ground which reflects the social customs of the Japanese.

Limitations to right of action.—Although in respect to the grounds of divorce the laws of most of the European countries considered are fully as liberal as are those in the United States, in other respects they are much more stringent. Thus Germany and Hungary, the last two countries to adopt a comprehensive divorce law, incorporated therein provisions requiring actions for divorce to be brought within six months after the injured party became cognizant of the

ground. The provisions as to the extinction of the right of divorce by connivance or condonation are also very strict in most of the countries considered, although recrimination does not, as a rule, extinguish this right.

Procedure.—The provisions as to matters of procedure are, as a rule, much stricter in foreign countries than in the United States. These provisions are probably most stringent in Austria, where there is a special law regulating the procedure in matrimonial causes, which radically modifies the ordinary rules of evidence for cases of divorce and annulment, and specifically instructs the courts to take the marriage under their protection. Both in Austria and Hungary a defender of the marriage is appointed in cases of divorce and annulment, who is required to oppose vigorously the dissolution of the marriage and to seek all available means of legal relief from a decree pronouncing such dissolution. In some other countries, including Germany, the state's attorney has the legal right to intervene, and, if he sees fit, to oppose the granting of the petition. It should also be noted that in most continental countries a suit for divorce or separation can not proceed to trial until the proper authorities have first made an attempt to reconcile the parties.

Most of the countries here considered require that the decree of divorce or separation indicate the party for whose guilt the decree was granted. If the guilt is equal on both sides, or if the decree is granted on grounds involving culpability in neither party, this fact is generally to be stated. A specially interesting form of divorce procedure is that found in the so-called "divorce by malediction," in Algeria.

Right of remarriage.—In the case of divorce on the ground of adultery, the practice in most of the countries is to forbid marriage between the guilty party and his accomplice. There are some conspicuous exceptions to this rule, more notably France and England. Austria, on the other hand, is even more strict, forbidding the marriage of the defendant, not only with the co-respondent, but with anyone who had a culpable share in occasioning the divorce, and also prohibiting the marriage of a Catholic with a divorced person so long as the latter's former consort is living.

Change of name after divorce.—In reference to the question whether or not a divorced woman shall retain the name of her former husband, there is no uniform practice. In some countries the law is silent on this point; in others the wife must resume her maiden name; in still others she may, if the innocent party to the divorce, retain her husband's name.

Alimony.—The provisions as to alimony and property settlement differ widely. In some countries, among which France may be mentioned, the innocent party, whether husband or wife, may claim support from the other in case his or her own income is not sufficient; while in others this right is reserved only to the innocent wife. The general practice appears to be, however, to permit alimony only when the

income of the innocent party is not of itself sufficient to maintain him or her in accordance with his or her station in life, and the right to it ordinarily ceases if this income later becomes sufficient, or if the party entitled to it remarries. In a number of countries, of which Austria is perhaps the most conspicuous example, more or less elaborate provisions exist in reference to property settlement. Where this is the case, the general practice is that the guilty party forfeits all rights arising under marriage settlements, contracts, etc., while the innocent party retains them. In some cases the divorce is considered to have the same legal effects as the death of the guilty party would have had, and the innocent party at once becomes entitled to all the rights that he or she would have had if the marriage had been dissolved by death.

Custody of children.—The laws of some of the countries direct that the innocent party shall have charge of the children, while the laws of others give the custody of the children to the father. In most cases, however, very young children are to be kept under the care of the mother until they have reached a certain age, and wide discretion is given to the court to make any disposition which it may deem best for the interests of the children.

Record of decree.—Practically all foreign countries require a record to be made of the granting of a divorce, and in most countries the fact of the granting of such a decree must be entered in the marriage register by indorsement on the original record of the marriage between the parties.

Validity of divorces granted in other countries.—It is the almost universal practice among European countries to recognize the decrees of their own courts as alone possessing validity with reference to their citizens.

Changes in divorce laws.—The most important changes in divorce laws during the period covered by this report were in Germany, Hungary, and Japan. In Germany the provisions of the Civil Code which went into effect in 1900 substituted a comprehensive system of divorce regulation, uniform throughout the empire, for the previous system by which divorce was left to the regulation of the individual states. Similarly, the Hungarian marriage law of 1894 replaced a system by which divorce was left for the most part to the control of the different religious confessions, while the Japanese Civil Code of 1898 substituted definite legal regulations for the régime of social customs.

Of the countries which have adopted no new comprehensive system of divorce regulation during the last twenty years, New Zealand and several of the Australian colonies probably introduced the most important changes, passing laws adding to the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained. England and Scotland added to the grounds of separation. During the period in question there was more or less agitation for the passage of a divorce law in Italy, but although several projects received ministerial sanction, none reached the stage of formal discussion in Parliament. Belgium made minor changes in its law.

DIGEST OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA.

Authorities:

Stubenrauch: *Commentar zum österreichischen allgemeinen bürgerlichen Gesetzbuche*, 8 Auflage, Band I, Vienna, 1902.

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The regulations governing marriage and divorce in Austria and the other parts of the empire represented in the Austrian Reichsrath are in general those contained in the Austrian Civil Code promulgated by the imperial patent of June 1, 1811, supplemented and modified by a number of later laws, court decrees, and ministerial edicts.

MARRIAGE.

Definition:

Marriage in its civil aspect is defined as follows in the Austrian Code: "The foundation of family relations is the marriage contract. In the marriage contract two persons of different sex legally declare their intention to live in inseparable union, to beget children and to rear them up, and to render each other mutual assistance." (Section 44.)

Impediments:

"Anyone may conclude a marriage contract, in so far as no legal impediment stands in his way." (Section 47.)

I. *Lack of personal capacity to consent to the marriage.*—In accordance with the conception of marriage as a contract, the same qualifications are in the main presupposed for marriage as for the undertaking of other legal obligations. Accordingly the

following restrictions are placed upon the capacity of a person to conclude a marriage:

1. Mental incapacity. Persons who are insane, demented, or imbecile, or who for any other cause, such as intoxication, are deprived of the exercise of their mental faculties, are absolutely incapable of contracting a valid marriage.
2. Age. Minors who have not completed their fourteenth year are likewise incapable of contracting a valid marriage.
3. Consent of parents or guardians. Individuals of legitimate birth who have completed their fourteenth but not their twenty-fourth year, and even those who may have attained the latter age but for any reason are unable by themselves alone to enter into any valid obligation (e. g., if the paternal authority has been continued over them for legal cause, or if they have been legally declared spendthrifts), are incapable of contracting a valid marriage without the consent of their father or, if he is dead or incapable of acting, both of their regular representative and of the court. In the case of minors of illegitimate birth, the consent both of their guardian and of the court is requisite for marriage. Foreigners under the age of 24 who are unable to bring the necessary consent are to have a representative appointed by the court within whose jurisdiction they are domiciled, for the purpose of giving or refusing consent to the marriage. If consent to marriage is refused a minor or ward, and either of the parties desiring marriage feels aggrieved thereby, he has the right of appeal to the local judge. The law gives as examples of

legitimate grounds for the refusal of consent lack of necessary income, proven or generally known bad habits, and contagious disease or infirmities hindering the object of marriage existing in the one with whom the marriage is intended.

4. **Military service.** In general, military persons can not contract a valid marriage without the written permission of their superiors. In addition, a law dated April 11, 1889, provides that a man shall not be permitted to marry before reaching the age of military service (21 years), or before leaving the third age class (i. e., 23 years). Those who for any reason have been freed from the obligation to service are, however, exempt from this prohibition, and in very exceptional cases permission to marry may be given by the minister of national defense, or by the authority properly delegated for that purpose. Violation of the provisions of this law renders the offender liable to severe penalties, but does not affect the validity of the marriage.

II. *Lack of free consent.*—As a valid contract presupposes free consent, a marriage may be invalid on the following grounds:

1. **Fear.** A marriage is invalid if the consent of either party was given because of a well-grounded fear. This is a case for judicial determination, and whether the fear was well grounded must be judged from the greatness and probability of the danger and the physical and mental characteristics of the threatened person.
2. **Abduction.** A marriage is absolutely invalid if either party had been abducted and at the time of the ceremony had not yet been restored to freedom.
3. **Error.** Error affects the legality of the marriage only when it occurs in respect to the person of the future spouse.
4. **Premarital pregnancy.** On the theory of error, if after marriage a husband finds his wife already pregnant by another, he may ask that the marriage be declared invalid.

III. *Lack of physical capacity.*—In addition to the impediments to marriage that arise from its quasi contractual nature, certain special impediments are established, based upon deficient capacity, physical or moral, to fulfill its object. Thus, because of the deficient physical capacity it implies, perpetual and incurable impotence existing at the time of marriage is made an impediment to marriage in the one so afflicted. But if the impotence is temporary, or has supervened after marriage, the marriage bond can not be dissolved on that account. Impotence, moreover, does not absolutely invalidate the marriage, but simply makes it voidable.

IV. *Moral impediments.*—Moral impediments to marriage are as follows:

1. **Criminal sentence.** No person who has been condemned under the military penal laws to severe punishment for crime can marry so long as the sentence is in effect.
2. **Previous marriage.** The burden of proof is imposed on one who desires to marry a second time to show that the previous marriage has been completely dissolved.
3. **Holy orders and vows of celibacy.** No person who has taken holy orders or is a member of a religious order which exacts a solemn vow to celibacy can contract a valid marriage.
4. **Difference in religion.** Marriages can not be entered into between Christians and non-Christians.
5. **Consanguinity and affinity.** This covers marriage between ascendants and descendants, between full or half brothers and sisters, between first cousins, and between uncles and nieces, or aunts and nephews. The relationship may arise from legitimate or illegitimate birth. For the Jews, however, the impediment of consanguinity extends no further in the collateral line than to marriage between brother and sister, or between a woman and her nephew or grandnephew, while after a previous marriage has been dissolved the man is not permitted to marry a relative of his wife in the ascending or descending line, nor his wife's sister, nor the wife a relative of her husband in the ascending or descending line, nor her husband's

brother, nor a son or grandson of her husband's brother or sister.

6. **Adultery.** A marriage between two persons who have committed adultery with each other is invalid, but the adultery must be proven before the marriage takes place.
7. **Attempted homicide.** If two persons, even without preceding adultery, have promised to marry, and if, for the purpose of attaining this end, even one of them alone has attempted the life of the consort who stood in the way of the marriage, no valid marriage can be contracted, even if the homicide was not actually accomplished.

V. *Restrictions arising from the dissolution of a former marriage:*

1. **Complicity in causing divorce.** A divorced person can not contract a valid marriage with a person who may have occasioned the divorce either by adultery, instigation, or other culpable means.
2. **Catholicism.** A Catholic can not legally marry a divorced person so long as the latter's former consort is living.
3. **Period of delay.** When a marriage is dissolved in any manner whatever, the woman, if pregnant, can not marry again before her delivery. If there is any doubt as to her pregnancy, she can not marry again before the lapse of six months; she may, however, be permitted to marry after the lapse of three months upon dispensation from the local authorities, if circumstances or expert testimony indicate that pregnancy is not probable. Violation of this prohibition does not affect the validity of the marriage, but entails upon the woman the loss of all advantages accruing to her under the pacts of the previous marriage, and upon the man the loss of the right to have the marriage annulled on the ground of pregnancy supervening before marriage.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Two requisite formalities are established for the conclusion of a valid marriage—the publication of the banns and the solemn declaration of consent.

Ordinary form of publication.—The publication consists in the announcement of the impending marriage, together with the Christian and family names, birthplace, position (including rank, occupation, etc.), and residence of each party, with the admonition that anyone acquainted with an impediment to the marriage shall give notice thereof. Such notice shall be given either directly to the clergyman who is to perform the ceremony or through the clergyman who has made the publication. The publication must take place on three Sundays or holydays (in the case of the Jews on three consecutive Sabbaths or feast days) at the customary religious assembly of the parish of each of the contracting parties. If either party has been resident in the parish where the marriage is to be concluded for less than six weeks, then the publication must also be made in the last parish in which his residence endured for the specified time, or else the marriage must be postponed until the requisite time has elapsed in the parish of present residence. If the marriage has not been concluded within six months after the publication of the banns, the three publications must be repeated before the marriage can be celebrated.

Civil publication.—If a clergyman refuses to proceed to the publication of the banns on grounds not recognized by law, the parties may have recourse to the civil authorities to whose jurisdiction they belong. First, however, the refusal must be proved to the authorities by the written certificate of the clergyman or the testimony of two competent witnesses, otherwise the authorities must write to the clergyman requesting him either to proceed to the desired formalities or else to send a justification for his refusal. If no legal justification has been received within eight days, the civil authorities are to proceed on their own account. In such cases publication is to be made by the posting of a notice on the official bulletin board for a period of three weeks.

Since 1870 civil publication has been obligatory when neither

of the parties belongs to a legally recognized confession. The publication is made in the way indicated above.

Celebration:

Ordinary form.—The solemn declaration of consent must ordinarily be given before the regular pastor of one of the parties, or before his representative, in the presence of two witnesses. It may be given by proxy, provided that the consent of the provincial authorities has first been obtained, but the proxy must specify the person with whom the marriage is to be contracted. The clergyman is forbidden under heavy penalties to proceed with the marriage if the parties are unable to produce satisfactory proofs that they satisfy the legal requirements as to age, legal consent, and publication, or if any other impediment has been raised. In such cases the right of appeal to the civil authorities is reserved to the parties. If the marriage is to take place in a parish in which neither party is resident, an authorization must be obtained from the parish clergyman of one of the parties, indicating the clergyman before whom the marriage is to be performed.

Civil marriage.—As in the case of publication, if a clergyman refuses to proceed to the conclusion of the marriage on grounds not recognized by law, the parties may have recourse to the civil authorities. Before the marriage can take place, however, the same preliminary formalities that are exacted in the case of a civil publication must be complied with. The solemn declaration of consent must be given before the chief administrative official of the district or municipality, in the presence of two witnesses and a sworn secretary. The authorities of a district in which neither of the contracting parties resides may be delegated to perform the marriage by the authorities who have original jurisdiction.

Since 1870 civil marriage has been compulsory if neither party belongs to a legally recognized confession. The procedure is essentially the same as in the case of the facultative civil marriage.

Record of marriage:

Record of ordinary marriage.—Immediately after a marriage has taken place it must be recorded in the marriage register of the parish, which must show the full name, age, residence, position, occupation, and previous marital condition of each of the parties; the names and position of the parents and witnesses; the date of the ceremony; and the name of the officiating clergyman. The documents by which any intervening objections were removed must also be indicated. If the marriage takes place in a parish in which neither party is resident, the clergyman performing the marriage must enter it in his parish register, stating the name of the clergyman from whom the authorization was received, and must, within eight days, notify the latter of the conclusion of the marriage.

Record of civil marriage.—In the case of marriages performed by the civil authorities, a minute is to be drawn up at the time of the marriage and signed by the parties to the marriage, the witnesses, and the officials taking part. Proper records of publications and marriages must be kept, and official notice sent immediately to the regular clergyman of each party.

Dispensation:

For grave reasons, dispensation from marriage impediments may be sought from the provincial authorities. Prior to marriage this must be requested by the parties in person, but if after marriage has been concluded an impediment previously unknown should disclose itself, the request may be made by the parties through their clergyman, with suppression of names. For weighty reasons, also, the district or municipal authorities may grant a dispensation from the second and third publications, and in extremely grave cases, as when the threatened death of one of the parties to the marriage admits of no delay, publication of the banns may be dispensed with entirely, but the parties must declare on oath that they know of no impediments. Complete dispensation from pub-

lication is also granted upon the required oath, when it has been generally supposed that the parties were already married, in which case the request may be preferred by the pastor, with suppression of names. In case of dispensation from an impediment that has appeared after marriage, the solemn declaration of consent, but not the publication, must be repeated, after which the marriage will be considered as valid from the beginning.

Marriage in other countries:

In general, marriages of Austrian citizens in other countries are considered as valid in Austria, if the parties to the marriage satisfied the requirements of the laws of their respective countries as to personal capacity, and if the requirements as to form prescribed by the laws of the country where the marriage took place were fully observed. Since, however, the Austrian law accepts the Catholic theory of the indissolubility of marriage except by death so far as members of that confession are concerned, no marriage of an Austrian citizen in a foreign country is considered as valid by the Austrian courts which runs counter to this principle in any way. Accordingly marriage between a Catholic citizen of Austria and a person who has been divorced in another state is invalid in the eyes of the Austrian authorities, if performed during the lifetime of the divorced party's former spouse. Moreover, marriages in which one of the parties was a divorced person who at the time of entering into the previous marriage was a Catholic, or who later became one, are, if performed during the lifetime of this party's former spouse, recognized in Austria only if at the time the foreign decree of divorce went into effect both of the parties to the prior marriage, and at the time of the new marriage both of the contracting parties, were neither Catholics nor Austrian citizens. Marriages not conforming to these requirements can be annulled if the courts of Austria have acquired jurisdiction over the parties.

Transylvanian marriages.—Frequent attempts have been made to evade the effect of the incorporation in the Austrian Code of the principle of the indissolubility of marriage except by death so far as Catholics are concerned, the general method being to acquire citizenship in some country where divorce from the marriage bond is permissible for Catholics, obtain an absolute divorce from the courts of that country, and then enter into a new marriage there. The most conspicuous examples of such attempted evasion were the so-called "Transylvanian marriages," which were rendered possible by the confused state of Hungarian marriage and divorce law prior to 1895. The procedure of "Transylvanian marriages" is described as follows:¹

"The separated Catholic professed conversion to the Evangelical or Unitarian confession. The parties then acquired Hungarian citizenship, after which the separated party obtained from the Evangelical or Unitarian matrimonial court in Transylvania a decree by which the earlier separation was declared a divorce and the parties left free to enter into a new marriage. The new marriage was then concluded." Such marriages were considered absolutely valid within Hungarian territory, but they could have no legal effect so far as Austria was concerned, and the Austrian courts consistently refused to recognize them. The passage of the uniform marriage law by Hungary in 1894, however, put an end to the "Transylvanian marriage."

Marriage of foreigners in Austria:

Foreigners desiring to marry within the Austrian dominions are as a rule required to produce a certificate that they are competent to marry according to the law of their own state. As to form, Austrian requirements as to publication and declaration of consent must be observed.

¹ Stubenrauch: *Commentar zum österreichischen allgemeinen bürgerlichen Gesetzbuche*, I, 197, Anm. 1.

Encouragement of marriage:

Illegitimate children are fully legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their parents. This legitimacy dates only from the day of the marriage, however.

ANNULMENT.

Grounds:

In actions of annulment a distinction is made between cases in which the impediment affecting the validity of the marriage is based on considerations of public policy and those in which it arises from infractions of individual rights. In the former case the action must be initiated by the civil authorities, who are required to institute an investigation whenever the existence of causes tending to affect the validity of the marriage becomes known to them. The impediments that require official intervention are as follows:

1. Abduction.
2. Existing previous marriage.
3. Holy orders or membership in a religious order exacting a solemn vow to celibacy.
4. Difference in religion.
5. Consanguinity and affinity.
6. Adultery.
7. Attempted homicide.
8. Failure to observe the required form for the solemn declaration of consent.
9. Complicity in causing previous divorce.
10. Catholicism, in cases where a previous marriage has been dissolved by the courts.

In all other cases, as when the dissolution is sought on the ground of impotence, or where the marriage was entered into under the influence of fear or error, the petition of the injured party must be awaited. In these cases, where the right of attacking the marriage is personal, the innocent party alone possesses the right, which is extinguished if he continues the marriage after receiving knowledge of the impediment. The father or guardian can attack the marriage of a minor or ward only so long as the latter continues under his authority.

Procedure:

The rule as to jurisdiction in actions of annulment is the same as in cases of absolute divorce. If the impediment can be removed, the court must attempt it, by initiating the necessary preliminaries and bringing about the agreement of the parties, and the case is to proceed to trial only when such removal of the impediment proves impracticable. In other respects the procedure is the same as in actions for absolute divorce, including the appointment of a defender of the marriage, who is required to appeal to the higher courts in all cases where a decree of annulment is rendered in the court of first instance. In cases where the validity of a marriage depends upon the validity of a prior marriage, a defender is appointed for each marriage. The presumption is always for the validity of the marriage, and where the action is instituted by one of the parties the court is required to take the marriage under its special protection. The alleged impediment must be conclusively proven; the concurring acknowledgment of the parties does not have the force of proof, nor can the hindrance be established by the examination of the parties, or upon their unsupported oath. In cases of impotence, expert medical testimony is required, and if there is the slightest uncertainty as to the permanence of the impotence, cohabitation must be continued for one year, and the marriage can be annulled only after the impotence has continued throughout this time.

Effects:

The decree of annulment must indicate the guilty party, and must be indorsed on the marriage record. The innocent party can claim compensation for all actual loss occasioned by the invalid marriage and arising through the fault of the other party. Children of the marriage are to be regarded as legitimate if at least one of the parties entered into the marriage in

good faith, but they are excluded from all claim to property which is reserved by family dispositions to legitimate offspring.

LEGAL DECLARATION OF DEATH.

Between Catholics the bond of marriage can be dissolved only by the death of one party, even if at the time of marriage but one of the parties was Catholic. This holds even if one of the parties after marriage entered a Protestant confession. Catholic marriages may, however, be provisionally dissolved by the legal declaration of death, which is provided for in cases of continued absence, when eighty years have elapsed since the birth of the absent person and his place of residence has been unknown for ten years; if he has not been heard from for thirty years; or if he has been missing for three years and was last heard from under circumstances leaving little doubt as to his death. At the commencement of an action for legal declaration of death an official edict must be promulgated asking for information about the missing person, and final judgment can be rendered only after another year has elapsed. In order for such a declaration to affect a marriage, special request must be made to that effect, in which event the court has to appoint a defender of the marriage, with duties the same as those of the corresponding official in a case of divorce. A declaration of death under such circumstances provisionally dissolves the marriage, and the consort of the absent person acquires the right to marry again, but should the missing person afterwards reappear he regains all his marital rights, and any new marriage contracted by the other party becomes of no effect.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

Grounds:

For non-Catholic Christians absolute divorce is permitted on the following grounds:

1. Conviction of adultery or of a crime the penalty for which involves a sentence of at least five years in prison.
2. If one party has maliciously abandoned the other, and, in case his place of residence is unknown, has failed to return within a year after public judicial summons.
3. Designs endangering the life or health of the complainant (dem Leben oder der Gesundheit gefährliche Nachstellungen).
4. Repeated severe cruelty (wiederholte schwere Misshandlungen).
5. Inevitable aversion, not necessarily mutual, on account of which both parties desire the dissolution of the marriage. The aversion must, however, be proved, and the divorce is not to be granted until a temporary separation from bed and board between the parties has been tried at least once, and, if the circumstances seem to require, repeatedly, without a reconciliation resulting. The divorce can be granted only upon a renewal of the suit. In exceptional cases, however, this temporary separation may apparently be omitted.

Limitations to right of action:

The right to bring an action for divorce belongs to the innocent party alone; and is extinguished by an express or tacit renunciation. The non-Catholic party retains the right to divorce even if the other party has since the marriage been converted to Catholicism, but divorce is not permitted if either party was a Catholic at the time of marriage.

Procedure:

Jurisdiction.—Divorce cases are to be brought ordinarily before that court of first instance under whose jurisdiction the parties had their last common residence. In exceptional cases they may be brought before the court having jurisdiction over the plaintiff, or the provincial court at Vienna.

Service.—The defendant is notified by personal service, unless the court is satisfied that his residence is unknown. In this event a curator is to be appointed to represent the defendant and service is to be made to him. An edict of the court is also to be posted on the official bulletin board and inserted at least once in the newspaper designated for official notices, announcing the appointment of the curator, who is to act on behalf of the

defendant, and at his costs, until he appears in person or indicates another representative. If considered expedient, the edict may be published in other newspapers and more than once. The trial can not be proceeded with until a year from the date of publication.

Court procedure.—Before hearing the case the court must, if there appears to be any chance of success, attempt to bring about the reconciliation of the parties, and the trial is not to be proceeded with until reconciliation is manifestly impracticable. Following an unsuccessful attempt at reconciliation, the complainant is summoned to appear before the court, in person and alone, and indicate the grounds on which he is seeking the divorce and the evidence he intends to present. If it appears that his petition is not well founded, an attempt is to be made to induce him to withdraw it voluntarily.

The complaint may be brought either orally or in writing. If either of the parties is a minor or ward, his parents, guardian, or curator, must be joined in the action. Representation of the parties by counsel is not compulsory. The court must, however, appoint some judicious and upright man as defender of the marriage, who shall be present at all the proceedings, and whose duty it shall be to obtain exact information concerning all the circumstances alleged as grounds for divorce, to investigate carefully how far the petition is grounded in law and supported by complete proof, or what objections may be raised against it, and to express his opinion on the question fully and conscientiously to the court.

Before the case is heard in court one of the judges must be delegated as a referee to conduct preliminary proceedings for the purpose of expediting and simplifying the proceedings at the trial. In the preliminary proceedings questions as to jurisdiction and right of action are to be decided, the allegations on which the case is to be tried definitely settled, the evidence that is to be offered by each side precisely indicated, and in general the issues, as far as possible, put into shape for decision. The referee has the authority to receive evidence which it would be impossible to receive during the trial, or the taking of which would tend to prolong the trial inordinately or to make it unduly onerous, as well as such evidence which it appears necessary to take in order to assure its presentation at the trial. In general, the referee is to ascertain fully the bearings of the case and is to prepare a minute stating the results of his investigations, referring to the means of proof, the objections that were made, and the declarations that were given concerning the means of proof and the objections. The minute is to be given to the court, after which the trial is to proceed. The preliminary proceedings have been required only since 1898, when the present code of civil procedure went into effect, all proceedings prior to that time having been before the full court.

Both in the preliminary proceedings and in the trial every effort is to be made to disclose every circumstance that is of importance in arriving at a decision. The grounds upon which the divorce is sought must be set out in their full light, and the most rigid proof is required; the same rules of evidence apply as in a case of annulment. In general, the trial must be so conducted as either to prove clearly, without taking into consideration any mutual agreement of the parties, the right of the complainant to seek a divorce, or else to establish without doubt the impossibility of this proof. If the presence of either party is desired in order that the real facts may be better ascertained, the court may compel attendance under penalty for failure to comply. During the pendency of the action the judge may grant a separate abode to a party whose welfare is endangered by a continuance of the marital community.

In the decree of divorce the court must indicate the guilty party, or if both parties shared in the guilt, or both were blameless, that fact must be stated. The decree must not, however, state the cause. The defender of the marriage is required to appeal to the higher courts from every decree

dissolving the marriage. If either party is a Catholic, the defender of the marriage is required to carry the case to the court of last resort; otherwise he is not required to appeal from a second decree concurring in granting the divorce.

Results of decree:

Custody of children.—In cases of divorce where the parties are not agreed upon the disposition of the children, the custody of male children until the completion of their fourth year and of female children until the completion of their seventh year falls to the mother, after which the father receives charge. The court may provide otherwise, however, if circumstances seem to make it advisable. The father is at all times bound for the support of the children, unless he is without means.

Property effects.—It is the duty of the court to attempt to secure a mutual agreement between the parties in reference to the property involved, otherwise (except in case of divorces on the ground of invincible aversion, when the marriage pacts lose all effect) the innocent party from the moment of the divorce is entitled to all the rights and privileges that would have accrued to him according to the marriage pacts if he had outlived the other party.

Other effects.—The woman retains the name of her husband. Both parties are free to remarry, subject to the restrictions as to the remarriage of divorced persons indicated in the section on "Impediments."

Validity of divorces obtained in foreign countries:

In general, foreign decrees of divorce in which either party was an Austrian citizen are not recognized in Austria.

Record of divorce:

Absolute divorces must be noted on the marriage register in connection with the record of the original marriage.

Divorce among the Jews:

For absolute divorce among the Jews special provisions exist, adopted from the Mosaic law. Marriage may be absolutely dissolved by means of a bill of divorce given by the man to the woman with the mutual agreement of both parties. This can not take effect at once, but there must first be three attempts at reconciliation, either by the rabbi or by the court, or by both. In case these attempts are unsuccessful, the court, upon the declaration of both parties that they respectively give and receive it with free consent, is to permit the man to deliver the writing of divorce to the woman, when it obtains the effect of a legal divorce.

The only other case in which the Austrian law permits divorce among the Jews is for proven adultery of the wife, when the man, after judicial determination, is permitted to give her a bill of divorce against her will. No defender of the marriage is appointed in Jewish divorce cases.

The prohibition against the marriage of Catholics with divorced persons does not apply to persons divorced under the Jewish law, on the theory, probably, that the original marriage was essentially a civil ceremony and as such not recognized by the ecclesiastical authorities.

SEPARATION.

The Austrian Code permits separation from bed and board, either with or without mutual agreement, for all citizens, without distinction of creed.

Separation by mutual agreement:

In a case of separation by mutual agreement the parties must appear before the district court in whose jurisdiction they reside. The court must at three several times, at intervals of at least eight days, make a solemn attempt to effect a reconciliation between the parties, unless a certificate is presented showing that these attempts have already been made by their regular parish clergyman. If the attempts at reconciliation prove fruitless, and the parties are in agreement in respect to the separation itself and to the provisions relating to property and support, the court grants the separation.

Separation without mutual agreement:

Grounds.—The following grounds for separation without mutual agreement are given in the code, although apparently the list is not intended to be exhaustive:

1. Legal conviction of adultery or crime.
2. Malicious abandonment.
3. Disorderly life, endangering a considerable portion of the property of the complainant or the morals of the family.
4. Designs endangering the life or health of the complainant.
5. Cruelty, or, according to the circumstances (*Verhältnisse*) of the persons involved, extremely grievous and repeated indignities (*sehr empfindliche wiederholte Kränkungen*).
6. Permanent bodily infirmity united with danger of contagion.

Separation has also been granted on other grounds, such as impotence supervening after marriage, wanton abandonment of an occupation, or injurious gambling.

Procedure.—In contested actions of separation attempts at reconciliation must first be made similar to those made in the case of separation by mutual agreement, the trial being proceeded with only after these attempts have proved fruitless. As in cases of absolute divorce, jurisdiction lies with the court of first instance of the political division where the parties had their last common residence. It is the duty of the court to attempt to bring about an agreement between the parties, and either secure the withdrawal of the petition by this means, or else induce the party contesting a separation sought on valid grounds to consent thereto without a judicial decree, either for a definite or for an indefinite length of time.

With the above exceptions the procedure in cases of separation is practically the same as when absolute divorce is sought, including the preliminary proceedings before the referee and the declaration of guilt. The ordinary rules of evidence are followed in actions of separation. Accordingly the concurring acknowledgment of the parties binds the judge, and an examination of the parties is admissible.

Effects.—The rule regarding the disposition of the children is the same as in an absolute divorce.

In cases of separation, where guilt or innocence is equal on both sides, either party may ask for the abrogation of the marriage pacts, in which case the court is to attempt to secure an agreement. If only one party is innocent, that party is at liberty to ask either for the continuance or for the abrogation of the

marriage pacts, or, according to circumstances, to demand suitable support.

Separated parties are free to reunite, upon notice to the proper court, but if they should afterwards desire to separate once more, a new action must be instituted.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

The fundamental basis of the existing law of Austria on marriage and divorce is to be found in the provisions of the marriage patent of the Emperor Joseph II, issued on January 16, 1783, later incorporated in the Josephine Code of October 1, 1786. This marriage patent forms a landmark in the history not only of Austrian marriage law but of marriage law in general, as it represents the first comprehensive and organized attempt on the part of an important state to establish definite regulations of its own concerning marriage, which should govern it in its civil connections. The marriage ceremony itself was still left in charge of the ecclesiastical authorities, and the regulations, to some extent, corresponded more or less closely to those of the canon law; the procedure to be followed in order to make the marriage valid in the eyes of the state was, however, distinctly defined, and there was for the first time legal recognition of non-Catholic marriages. This recognition was especially apparent in the provisions relating to the dissolution of the marriage bond, as separation from bed and board, which could be obtained only by mutual agreement of the parties, alone was permitted to Catholics, while absolute divorce was permitted to members of non-Catholic confessions.

The Civil Code of 1811 adopted in the main all the essential features of the Josephine Marriage Patent, although it paid somewhat closer attention to differences of religious belief, especially by incorporating special provisions for divorce among the Jews, adopted from the Mosaic law. An imperial patent of October 8, 1856, pursuant to an agreement in the Concordat of August 18, 1855, suspended the operations of the law so far as Catholics were concerned, and subjected them once more to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts; but this exception was repealed by the law of May 25, 1868. By this latter law, also, civil marriage was for the first time provided for, being made compulsory for all belonging to no legally recognized confession, and facultative (*nothcivilehe*) for others under certain conditions. With these exceptions there has been no essential change or addition to the Austrian marriage law since 1811, all other changes being mainly in minor matters of detail or procedure.

HUNGARY.

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Back: *Das ungarische Ehegesetz*, Vienna, 1906.

Gesetz-Sammlung für 1894 (published by minister of the interior).

The existing regulations concerning marriage and divorce in the Kingdom of Hungary are somewhat complex. In Hungary proper and Transylvania, together with Fiume and the parts of the earlier Military Boundary belonging thereto, the marriage law of 1894 is in force for all citizens, without distinction of religious belief. In Croatia and Slavonia, which, although legally parts of the Kingdom of Hungary, are autonomous so far as internal affairs are concerned, three separate systems of marriage regulation are in force, governing, respectively, the Catholics, the Oriental Greeks, and the Protestants and Jews. Prior to 1861 the different parts of the kingdom were all under the same body of law; in that year the so-called "Judeo-Kurial-Konferenz" of July 23 revoked, so far as Hungary proper and Transylvania were concerned, the application of the Austrian Civil Code, which had been extended over the Kingdom of Hungary by a royal patent of November 29, 1852, and restored the old body of law, with a few modifications, but made no change in the status of Croatia and Slavonia.

Hungary Proper and Transylvania.

LAW OF 1894.

Marriage and divorce are regulated at the present time in Hungary proper and Transylvania by the marriage law of 1894, supplemented by the civil registration law of the same year. Under this law civil marriage is the only form recognized by the state. The rights of the different religious authorities in respect to ecclesiastical marriage are left unchanged, but severe penalties are inflicted upon any clergyman who shall proceed to such marriage without first having satisfied himself that the parties have already been married before the civil authorities.

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

The impediments to marriage established by the marriage law of 1894 fall into two classes—the absolute impediments and the prohibitions. Marriages contracted in spite of the existence of any of the absolute impediments either are absolutely void or else may be declared void upon petition of the proper party. Marriages contracted in spite of the existence of any of the other impediments are considered as valid, but severe penalties are imposed upon those who knowingly enter into such marriages.

Absolute impediments.—The following impediments affect the validity of the marriage:

1. Lack of capacity. A person incapacitated for acts in the law can not conclude a marriage. Such persons are (a) all under 12 years of age; (b) those who on account of mental disorder or other cause are deprived of the enjoyment of their reason, so long as this condition endures; (c) minors and persons of full age whose minority has been continued, or who have been placed under a curator on account of mental disorder or of being deaf-mutes unable to make themselves understood.
2. Lack of marriageable age. A man can not marry before the conclusion of his eighteenth year; a woman, before the conclusion of her sixteenth year. Dispensation from this requirement can be obtained from the minister of justice.
3. Lack of consent of legal representative or parents. A minor¹ can not conclude a marriage without the consent of his legal representative. In addition, for the marriage of a minor under 20 years of age, in case his legal representative is not his father, mother, or grandfather, the consent of his legitimate father is required. If the legitimate father is dead, or if the minor is of illegitimate birth, the consent of the mother is required. If the parents have obtained a legal separation, or if their marriage has been dissolved, the consent must be given by the mother for the child under her care. If no parents exist, the consent of the guardianship court is necessary; this consent may also be substituted for consent refused either by the parents or by the legal representative. Parents are to be treated as nonexistent when they are prevented from giving consent to the marriage through absence or physical or mental infirmity, or when they have been removed from the paternal authority or guardianship, provided such removal was not on account of their administration of property.
4. Consanguinity and affinity. The following persons can not conclude marriage with each other:
 - a. Blood relatives in the direct line.
 - b. Brother and sister.
 - c. Brother or sister and offspring of brother or sister. But the king, on recommendation of the minister of justice, may grant a dispensation from this impediment.
 - d. A person who has been previously married and a blood relative in direct line of that person's former consort, even after the end or annulment of the marriage.
 It is immaterial in this connection whether the relationship arises from legitimate or illegitimate descent, or whether it is of the full or of the half blood.
5. Existing previous marriage. No one can enter into a new marriage whose earlier marriage has not been dissolved or declared invalid. But if the earlier marriage was absolutely void (*nichtig*),² the validity of the subsequent marriage is not affected, even if at the time it was contracted the previous marriage had not been legally annulled.
6. Conspiracy against the life. Two persons can not conclude a marriage if one of them in understanding with the other has made an attempt upon the life of his own or the other's consort.

Prohibitions.—The following impediments constitute simple prohibitions against marriage, but have no influence upon the validity of a marriage contracted in spite of them.

1. Pending action for incapacity. As a rule, one against whom an action is pending for a curatorship on account of mental disorder, or on account of being a deaf-mute unable to understand signs, may not conclude a marriage.
2. Lack of consent of curator. A person under a curatorship

on account of feeble-mindedness, or on account of being a deaf-mute who is able to make himself understood through signs, may not marry without the consent of his curator. But the consent of the court of guardianship may be substituted.

3. Lack of consent of parents. A minor who has completed his twentieth year is forbidden to marry without the consent of his parents, even if his legal representative has consented. The general rule as to the giving of this consent is the same as for minors under 20.
4. Cousinship. First cousins may not marry, except on dispensation from the minister of justice.
5. Relationship by adoption. So long as the adoption is in legal force the adopting parent may not marry the adopted child, nor may either party marry a former consort of the other party. Marriage is also prohibited between the natural offspring of the adopting parent and the natural offspring of the adopted child, as well as the latter's former consort,³ and between the natural offspring of the adopted child and the former consort of the adopting parent. In this latter case, however, a dispensation may be granted.
6. Guardianship. So long as the guardianship continues, marriage is prohibited between a guardian or his offspring and his ward.
7. Adultery. Marriage is prohibited between those to whom marriage has been forbidden in a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. But the king can grant a dispensation from this impediment on report of the minister of justice.
8. Void marriage. Marriage is forbidden so long as the earlier void (*nichtig*)² marriage of one of the parties has not been dissolved or declared invalid.
9. Erroneous declaration of death. Marriage may not be concluded on the ground of a legal declaration of death, if it is susceptible of proof that the person declared dead was still alive at a date subsequent to the supposititious date of death.
10. Deed of violence. No person may conclude a marriage with anyone who has been legally sentenced for a murder or murderous assault committed on the former's consort, even if the sentence has not yet entered into effect. But the king may grant a dispensation from this impediment.
11. Period of delay. The woman is forbidden to marry again within ten months from the dissolution or annulment of her former marriage, unless in the meantime she has given birth to a child. This impediment, however, is not effective where the annulment was for impotence. Dispensation may be granted.
12. Lack of ecclesiastical consent. No one may conclude a marriage without the consent of his ecclesiastical superiors if he has taken ecclesiastical orders or vows which, under the rules of the church to which he belongs, prevent his marrying. But this impediment ceases if the person in question goes over to another church or religious faith in which the vows are without force.
13. Lack of military consent. For military persons, the consent of their superiors is necessary to marriage. Restrictions similar to those found in the Austrian law also exist in respect to marriage before reaching the age of military service or departure from the third age class.
14. Lack of legal publication. Marriage is forbidden before the requirements of the law as to legal publication have been complied with.

¹ The time at which a person ordinarily becomes of age in Hungary is on the completion of his twenty-fourth year.

² For the causes rendering a marriage absolutely void, see section on annulment, page 340.

³ This clause is apparently phrased ambiguously in the original Magyar. The foregoing translation is that appearing in the official German translation issued by the Hungarian minister of the interior; other authorities, however, have translated it as follows: "Marriage is also prohibited between the adopting parent and the natural offspring of the adopted child, as well as with a former consort of the offspring." *Vide* Back, *Das ungarische Ehegesetz*, Vienna, 1906.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Before a marriage can take place it must be preceded by publication. This is to be made in the commune or communes where the parties ordinarily reside. If either party has resided less than three months in the commune of present residence, the publication must be made in the last commune where his residence endured for the specified time; if this can not be ascertained it must be made in the commune of birth or legal residence. The publication is ordered by the registrar competent to perform the marriage ceremony, who notifies the registrar of any other commune in which publication is to be made. Publication can be proceeded with only after the parties have satisfied the registrar that they fulfill all the requirements of the law. As a rule, they are required to present documentary evidence to this effect, but if the circumstances are personally known to the registrar, he may dispense with this, except in respect to the consent of ecclesiastical or military superiors.

Publication is made by posting an official notice for fourteen days in the office of the registrar and in a public place in the communal house. In the communes not under the municipal form of government, one of the local officials must also make oral announcement on two Sundays during the period of publication. The publication must state the full names of the parties, the names of their parents, their marital condition, age, occupation, religion, birthplace, and residence, and in case of necessity, other means of identification, and must include the demand that anyone knowing of a legal impediment, or of a circumstance excluding the possibility of free consent, shall make the fact known to the registrar. The marriage can not take place until three days have elapsed after the expiration of the period of publication. If the marriage does not take place within a year from the last day of publication, the publication must be repeated before the marriage can be celebrated. The chief magistrate of the locality can grant a dispensation from publication, but only after the parties have personally, either orally or in a properly authenticated document, declared that to the best of their knowledge no legal impediment exists. If the magistrate refuses the dispensation, it may be sought from the minister of the interior. The dispensation loses its effect if the marriage does not take place within a year from the date of its granting.

Celebration:

Marriage is, as a rule, to be concluded before the registrar of the district in which at least one of the parties has his residence or domicile, although certain other officials may, for satisfactory reasons, be designated to officiate. Unless authorized by the competent registrar, a registrar can officiate only in his own district. The competent registrar may in any case designate another registrar to perform the ceremony. In case of sickness threatening speedy death to one of the parties to the marriage, the competent registrar may, in the exercise of his official discretion, perform the marriage without either publication or dispensation, if both parties declare in his presence that according to the best of their knowledge no legal impediment exists between them; an oath to this effect may also be exacted. The marriage is to take place publicly in the public office designated for that purpose, although for weighty reasons the official in charge may, on the petition of the parties, allow the marriage to be performed privately and outside of the public office.

At the celebration of marriage the parties are obliged to appear together before the officiating magistrate and in the presence of two competent witnesses declare that they conclude a marriage with each other. This declaration can be united neither with a condition of any kind nor with a limitation as to time. After the declaration has been made, the magistrate declares the parties to be legally married. In case the registrar refuses to proceed to the publication or marriage, the parties may appeal to the chief magistrate of the locality, and ultimately to the higher courts.

Record of marriage:

Immediately after the marriage has been concluded it must be entered on the official register, with full details as to the parties, their parents, the witnesses, and the officiating magistrate, together with the declarations of the parties and the magistrate. A marriage certificate is also to be given to the parties.

Marriage in other countries:

In general, for a marriage contracted by a Hungarian citizen in a foreign country to be recognized as valid in Hungary, the parties to the marriage must satisfy the requirements of their respective states as to age and legal capacity, and must be free from all other impediments contained in the law of either state. The Hungarian citizen must comply with the regulations of the Hungarian law regarding publication. The marriage itself is valid if concluded in accordance with the requirements of the state where it was performed. In the case of marriage between a male Hungarian citizen and a woman who is a citizen of a foreign country, however, the validity of the marriage is determined solely by the Hungarian law, except so far as the age and competency of the woman are concerned, these questions being determined by the laws of the state of which she is a citizen.

Encouragement of marriage:

Illegitimate children are *ipso jure* legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their parents, provided that at the time the children were born the parents could legally have married each other.

Annulment:

Marriage may be annulled for violation of various provisions in reference to marriage impediments or the formalities necessary to conclude marriage. The Hungarian law, however, makes a precise differentiation between the grounds for annulment, the marriage being in some cases absolutely void (*nichtig*) and in others simply impugnable (*anfechtbar*). In the former case the impediment is perpetual in its effect, and in addition to the parties themselves, the royal prosecuting attorney, as well as anyone who can prove that he has a legal interest dependent upon the annulment of the marriage, may institute an action. In impugnable marriages, however, the right of attack is subject to extinction, and belongs only to the injured party or the authority legally empowered to act in his behalf. A marriage, however, is not to be considered as annulled until a judicial decree to that effect has been rendered.

Void marriages.—Marriage is void in the following cases:

1. If the marriage was performed before an incompetent official, except in cases where the supposition was that the official was competent and neither party to the marriage knew the contrary.
2. If the provisions relative to declaration of consent were not observed. If, however, the parties have declared in person before the proper official that they conclude a marriage with each other, and have thereafter lived together for a year as man and wife, the marriage is not rendered void by failure to observe any of the other provisions relative to the conclusion of the marriage.
3. If one of the parties was incapacitated for the performance of acts in the law. The voidability of the marriage on this ground, however, ends if, after the cessation of the incapacity, the person affected thereby, before the dissolution or annulment of the marriage, declares his approval thereof, provided that in the meantime the absolute impediments under 4 d, 5, or 6¹ above have not arisen. Whether continuance of cohabitation constitutes such approval is to be decided by the court.
4. If the marriage was contracted despite the absolute impediments indicated under 4, 5, and 6¹ above. But a dispensation can be obtained from impediment 4 c if dissolution or annulment has not already taken place.

Impugnable marriages.—Marriage is impugnable in the following cases:

1. If contracted before reaching the marriageable age.

¹ See page 339.

2. If contracted without the necessary legal consent. But the marriage of a minor who had completed his twentieth year and had received the consent of his legal representative, is not impugnable even if contracted without the consent of his parents.
3. On the ground of force, if either party entered into the marriage in consequence of a well-grounded fear induced by threats.
4. On the ground of error, in the following cases:
 - a. If the victim of the error did not intend to conclude a marriage, and was unaware that by his declaration he was doing so; or
 - b. If he concluded the marriage with another person than the one he intended to marry, and at the time was not aware of this fact.
 - c. If either party was permanently impotent at the time of the marriage, and the other party was not cognizant of this fact and could not judge from the circumstances.
 - d. If either party had been condemned to death, or to a sentence in prison or the penitentiary, or to jail for a crime arising from love of gain, provided condemnation occurred before marriage, and it can well be supposed that the other party would not have concluded the marriage had he been cognizant of the facts.
 - e. If at the time of the marriage the woman was pregnant by another, and the fact was not known to the husband, provided that this pregnancy was not the result of a previous legal union.
 - f. If the former consort of one of the parties, who had been legally declared dead, appears after the conclusion of the new marriage, and neither party to the marriage knew at the time of marriage that the former consort was yet alive.
5. On the ground of deception, if the deception relates to essential personal characteristics of the other party, and if it was knowingly evoked by him or he was cognizant of the deception perpetrated by a third party. It must appear reasonable, however, that the marriage would not have been concluded without the deceit.

Actions impugning a marriage may be initiated by the party affected. In addition, the royal prosecuting attorney may initiate actions on the ground of lack of age, and the court of guardianship, actions on the ground of lack of consent, and for minors on the ground of force, error, or fraud.

The right of impugning the marriage is extinguished after a year has elapsed from the time when the party possessing the right of action became cognizant of the facts or acquired the capacity to institute an action. The period of limitations is considered as in abeyance during the period in which the party to the marriage possessing the right of action is hindered from initiating the action by force or incapacity for acts in the law. In case of marriage under the legal age or without legal consent, the obstacle may be removed by subsequent dispensation or consent, so long as the party remains under the disability, or by approval of the marriage by the party in question, after he has attained marriageable age or after consent is no longer necessary.

DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.

Divorce:

Marriage can be legally dissolved only by a judicial decree, on certain grounds specified by law. These grounds are of two classes—absolute and relative.

Absolute grounds.—The following causes constitute absolute grounds for divorce. A divorce asked for on any of these grounds must be granted if the allegations are proven:

1. Adultery, crime against nature, or wilful bigamy.
2. Abandonment, knowingly and without just cause, provided—
 - a. The party at fault, after the lapse of six months from the date of the abandonment, was ordered by a judicial decree

to renew the marital community and failed to conform within the time appointed; or

- b. The party at fault, after his whereabouts has been unknown for at least a year, was by judicial edict ordered to resume the marital community within one year, and unjustifiably failed to conform to this requirement.

3. Attempt upon the life, or wilful and serious maltreatment such as to endanger bodily safety or health.

4. Sentence to death or to at least five years in prison or the penitentiary.

Relative grounds.—Divorce may be granted on the following grounds if the judge, after careful consideration of the individuality and characteristics of the parties, is satisfied that the marriage relation is so sorely disturbed as a consequence of the alleged grounds that the continuance of cohabitation has become unbearable for the one asking the dissolution of the marriage:

1. Serious and wilful violation of marital obligations, other than the violations included under the absolute grounds.
2. Inducing, or attempting to induce, a child belonging to the family to commission of a criminal act or to an immoral manner of life.
3. Stubborn persistence in an immoral manner of life.
4. Sentence to prison or the penitentiary for less than five years, or to jail for an offense arising from love of gain.

Limitations to right of action.—The right of action is extinguished by connivance or complicity in the criminal act, and by condonation. But it is not extinguished by the fact that the complainant also has given ground for the dissolution of the marriage.

Except in the case of abandonment the right of action is extinguished six months after the injured party becomes cognizant of the culpable act or learns of the criminal sentence. The period of limitation does not run, however, during the time the party possessing the right of action is hindered by force or by incapacity for acts in the law from exercising that right. In any event, however, an action for divorce is not permissible ten years after the date of the performance of the guilty act, or after the time when the penal sentence entered into effect.

Jurisdiction.—The court of first instance in matrimonial causes is that circuit court under whose jurisdiction the parties had their last common residence. In cases of abandonment, however, where the residence of the defendant is unknown, jurisdiction is determined by the residence of the complainant.

Service.—The defendant is ordinarily to be notified by personal service. If, however, the complainant shows by certificate of the local authorities that he has not succeeded in ascertaining the residence of the defendant; if the defendant was not found at home, and there was no person in the household to whom service could be made; or if the defendant lives outside the province, and a return of the writ issued for personal service has not been made within a reasonable time, a curator *ad actum* is appointed. In the first two cases personal service is made to the curator; in the third case an edict is issued by the court requiring the defendant either to communicate his defense to the curator, or to indicate to the court some one else who shall act as his advocate. This edict is to be published in the official journal and, if occasion demands, in foreign newspapers, and is to be posted publicly in the courthouse. If the complainant conceals his knowledge of the defendant's residence, the whole proceedings are void, and the complainant is required to pay the costs of the case and a heavy fine in addition.

Court procedure.—A separation from bed and board for the purpose of permitting an attempt at reconciliation must first be ordered by the judge in actions of divorce brought on any of the absolute grounds other than abandonment, unless such a reconciliation appears absolutely not to be hoped for, and it must always be ordered in actions based on relative grounds. It may also be ordered during the trial, on the petition of either party. This separation must be for a period of not less than six months nor

more than one year, and can not be repeated, but may be prolonged by mutual request of the parties. The right of action on the ground alleged in the complaint is extinguished if the parties renew the marriage relation during the period of separation, or if within three months from the end of the period the one bringing the complaint or cross bill does not formally ask the dissolution of the marriage.

In every action for annulment or divorce a defender of the marriage is appointed, who is obliged to seek all available means of legal relief from a decree annulling or dissolving the marriage.

The court has to make an attempt to reconcile the parties before proceeding with the trial. Hearings are usually private. If both parties fail to appear, the case is continued for not longer than three years; if but one party fails to appear, the case may be continued for this period upon the petition of the other party. The court decides upon the weight of the evidence; default and concurring acknowledgment of the parties do not have their usual force of proof. With the exceptions noted, the case follows the ordinary rules of procedure. Representation by counsel is compulsory.

The decree of divorce names the party on account of whose guilt the marriage was dissolved. If as a result of a counter complaint the divorce is granted in consequence of the guilt of both parties, this fact is to be stated. The respondent may, without a counter complaint, ask the court to declare the complainant also guilty if the latter has proved a cause of complaint against himself, even if the right of action that accrued to the respondent on this ground has become extinguished, provided this right was still in existence at the time the ground alleged by the complainant arose. The guilty party in a divorce on the ground of adultery is to be forbidden in the decree to marry the one with whom the adultery was committed.

Alimony and property effects.—After a divorce the guilty party is required to restore to the innocent party all gifts made by the latter before or during the marriage. If this is not possible, he is bound to make restitution to the amount of their value. The right to demand restitution must, however, be exercised within a year.

The man who is declared guilty is obliged to maintain the innocent woman in a position in keeping with his estate and social position, in so far as her income is insufficient. The parties are, however, free to make any agreement they may desire on the subject. Alimony is payable, as a rule, in monthly cash installments in advance. Under certain circumstances it may be increased. The right to alimony continues after the death of the man, but at the request of the heirs it may be reduced to the amount of the net income of the estate.¹ The right to alimony ceases if the woman marries again.

Change of name.—The guilty wife can not retain the name of her former husband, but the innocent wife may, provided she specifically makes request to that effect at the time of the action.

Custody of children.—Up to their seventh year minor children are entrusted to the care of the mother; after that time, to the innocent party. If both parties are guilty, the father receives the custody of the boys and the mother that of the girls. The parties may, however, settle the custody of the children by mutual agreement, and the judge, in his discretion, may make different provisions in the interest of the children, even to the extent of giving them into the custody of a third party. The expenses of the children's bringing up are to be borne by both parents according to their incomes, if the income from the children's property is not sufficient. In general, the interests of children of divorced parents are to be watched over by the court of guardianship. The parents as a rule retain the right to visit children not committed to their care and to control their bringing up.

Separation from bed and board:

An action for separation from bed and board can be brought on any of the grounds enumerated for divorce. Separation may also be asked for in the counter complaint in an action for divorce. The effects of separation are the same as those of divorce in reference to property, alimony, and custody of children. The separated parties can at any time renew the marriage relation, and on announcement of this fact to the court granting the decree, all effects of the separation cease. After the lapse of two years from the time the decree entered into effect, either party may petition to have it changed into a decree of divorce.

Record of decrees in matrimonial causes:

All annulments, divorces, and separations, as well as renewals of the marriage relation after separation, must be reported to the registrar of the district in which the marriage was performed, who must indorse them on the record of the marriage.

Validity of foreign decrees in matrimonial causes:

In matrimonial causes where one of the parties is a Hungarian citizen, the judgments of the Hungarian courts alone are recognized as having effect.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LEGISLATION PRIOR TO 1894.

Until 1894 marriage legislation in Hungary, even excluding Croatia and Slavonia and the Kingdom of Dalmatia, was among the most confused and complicated in Europe. In general, each religious confession was governed by separate regulations, so that the present uniform marriage law replaced no less than nine distinct systems, as follows:

1. The law of the Roman Catholic Church, based on the canon law.
2. The law of the Oriental Greek Church of Servia.
3. The law of the Oriental Greek Church of Roumania.
4. The marriage patent of Joseph II, dating from 1786, in force for the Protestant churches of Hungary proper.
5. The law of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Transylvania.
6. The matrimonial regulations of 1870 of the Saxon Church (Augsburg Confession) of Transylvania.
7. The law of the Unitarians, fixed in 1889.
8. The law of the Jews of Hungary proper, fixed by an edict in 1863.
9. The law of the Jews of Fiume and Transylvania, based on the provisions of the Austrian Civil Code.

As may be imagined, there resulted from this multiplicity of systems a clash and confusion of interests that became intolerable. This finally resulted in 1894, after a long and bitter contest, in the course of which the bill was once rejected by the House of Magnates, in the passage of the present law, which established a comprehensive system of law on matrimonial affairs that is uniform for all subjects without distinction of creeds.

THE JOSEPHINE PATENT.

It will be seen from the enumeration already given that under the different systems prevailing previous to 1894 the regulation of matters concerning marriage was as a rule confided entirely to the ecclesiastical authorities of the respective confessions. The only instances in which the state concerned itself in matrimonial matters, except in so far as related to the civil consequences of marriage, was in respect to the Protestants of Hungary proper and the Jews. For these the state established a comprehensive set of regulations of its own, supplanting the ecclesiastical laws of the different faiths, and the state courts took legal cognizance of all actions for annulment, divorce, and separation.

Marriage:

The marriage patent of Joseph II, the provisions of which were in force for all Protestants in Hungary proper during the period previous to 1894, was promulgated March 6, 1786, and incorporated into statutory form in 1791. It was essentially the same as the marriage patent issued for Austria in 1783, which

¹ There is possibly a misprint in this clause in the official German translation. According to Back, the limit of the reduction is "half the net income of the estate."

forms the basis of the sections on marriage in the present Austrian Civil Code. There was, therefore, until 1894, little essential difference between the marriage regulations in force in Austria and those for the Protestants in Hungary.

Impediments.—The marriage patent, after declaring that marriage when considered as a civil contract, together with the civil rights and obligations flowing out of it, is made effective wholly and solely by the laws of the state, specifies the following impediments as absolutely invalidating marriages concluded in spite of them, all but the first being practically the same as the corresponding ones in the Austrian Code:

1. Lack of consent. The provisions on this point varied somewhat from those of the Austrian Code. It was required that every minor, before being permitted to marry, should have the consent of his legitimate father, or, if he had no father, of his paternal grandfather. If consent was refused at first, it was necessary to repeat the request before the recourse of appeal to the court could be employed. This appeal could be made by the party with whom the marriage was desired, or his father or guardian, as well as by the party to whom consent was refused. If the decision of the court was adverse to the father or grandfather, it was to be withheld until the court had first, either by kindly representations or by giving time for consideration, attempted to secure from him a voluntary consent. If for any reason a person other than the father or grandfather had been appointed guardian of the minor, his consent also was required. In cases where both the father and the grandfather were dead, the consent of both the guardian and the court was necessary.
2. Difference in religion.
3. Existing previous marriage.
4. Consanguinity and affinity.
5. The fact that the woman had been abducted and not yet restored to freedom.
6. The fact that the parties had been legally adjudged accomplices in adultery.
7. Murder of a former consort of either party, in order to render the new marriage possible.
8. In the case of military persons, lack of consent of their superiors.

Other causes affecting the validity of the marriage.—In addition to the causes above enumerated, in accordance with the contractual view of marriage, anything which affected the validity of the consent affected also the validity of marriage. For this reason those deprived of reason could not contract a valid marriage, unless they had lucid intervals in which they could understand the rights and obligations of the marriage state. The provisions as to marriages contracted under the influence of error, fear, or force were much the same as those later incorporated in the Austrian Code. Impotence supervening before marriage was also a cause for annulment. The procedure in the main was the same as that prescribed in the Austrian Code, with the exception that where the permanence of the impotence was uncertain, the period during which cohabitation must be continued was placed at three years.

Form of marriage.—The Josephine Patent left the marriage ceremony itself completely in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities. The provisions relative to publication and the declaration of consent, as well as the recording of the marriage, were essentially the same as those later incorporated into the Austrian Code. In cases where the parties were of different religious beliefs, publication had to be made by the parish clergyman of each of the parties. In case the clergyman of one of the parties refused to proceed with the publication, if a certificate was presented from two witnesses to the effect that the clergyman in question had been requested to make the publication, publication by the clergyman of the other party was considered as sufficient. Similarly, if after publication had been made either clergyman refused to give the certificate thereof, a certi-

cate from two witnesses to the effect that the clergyman had been asked by them for the certificate of publication, and had refused to deliver it, although indicating no legal impediment, might be substituted for the certificate of publication. The marriage could be performed by the clergyman of either party.

Divorce:

Absolute divorce was permitted upon the following grounds:

1. Attempts upon the life.
2. Adultery.
3. Malicious abandonment. In actions on this ground, however, it was first necessary for the defendant to be summoned three times by judicial edict to justify his action; if he failed to do this within the specified time, the complainant was then to be declared free from the marriage bond.
4. Hostility or invincible aversion, on account of which both parties desired divorce. A separation from bed and board was first necessary, however, and the decree of divorce could be granted only upon a renewed petition of both parties, provided that in the judgment of the court there was no hope of reconciliation, and no disadvantage would result to the children of the union.

Questions as to disposition of the property or custody of the children were settled either by a legally sanctioned agreement of the parties, or, failing this, by the decision of the court itself. Both parties were free to remarry, except that the guilty party could not marry the one who had been his legally proven accessory in causing the dissolution of the marriage.

Separation:

If one party was grossly maltreated by the other, or was exposed to seduction to vice or corrupt morals, the right was reserved to the injured party to seek help and safety from the court. A separation from bed and board was, however, to be granted in no case except upon the mutual agreement of the parties, after they had themselves settled their property rights, and upon presentation to the court of a certificate from their pastor that a fruitless attempt at reconciliation had been made by him. If these conditions were satisfied, the parties made application to the court, and the decree of separation followed automatically. It was not necessary in the application to state the grounds of separation.

A decree of separation left all the marriage contracts in full force. The custody of the children was to be given to the father, but both parties, according to their means, were bound for their support and education. The parties were free to reunite at any time, upon notice to the proper authorities.

Regulations governing matrimonial causes arising from mixed marriages:

Prior to 1894 original jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, whether for annulment or for divorce, where the parties were of different beliefs, belonged to the court to whose jurisdiction the defendant was subject. After the case had been decided in this court, it was to be certified within thirty days to the court having jurisdiction over the plaintiff for decision in reference to him. The decision of each court was effective only for those persons over whom it had original jurisdiction; as a result there were innumerable instances where one party, in the view of his own ecclesiastical authorities, was still legally married to one who had obtained a divorce from another court and had married again.

Croatia and Slavonia.

As already indicated, there are three separate sets of regulations in force in Croatia and Slavonia, governing the matrimonial affairs, respectively, of the Catholics, the Oriental Greeks, and the Protestants and Jews. As a result of this fact, together with the complexity that is found to some extent in the different systems themselves, the various sets of prescriptions relative to marriage and divorce in these provinces are extremely involved in character.

CATHOLICS.

The matrimonial affairs of Catholics in Croatia and Slavonia are still regulated by the imperial patent of October 8, 1856, which was issued for the purpose of putting into effect the Concordat of the previous year, and was retained in force over the provinces in question after Austria and Hungary proper had a few years later been restored to their former status.

By this patent the state surrendered to the ecclesiastical authorities all jurisdiction over matrimonial affairs, except so far as concerned the civil consequences of marriage, which were to be regulated by the provisions of the Austrian Civil Code. For the guidance of the ecclesiastical authorities, however, two supplements were appended to the patent, entitled, respectively, "Law Concerning the Marriage of Catholics" and "Instructions to Ecclesiastical Courts in Matrimonial Causes." These appendices established a comprehensive set of regulations on the subject of marriage, which were to be carefully observed in all cases. The provision was made, moreover, that any cases which might arise for which no provision was found in the present law should be adjudicated according to the canon law. The patent of 1856, however, made no material change in reference to the Catholics of Croatia and Slavonia, as their matrimonial affairs had never been brought under the control of the state.

The system thus established represented in effect a combination of the provisions of the Austrian Civil Code and those of the canon law. The so-called "Catholic Marriage Law" was in the main but a repetition of the principal provisions of the Austrian Code relative to marriage, together with such modifications and additions as were rendered necessary in order to harmonize the separate systems and avoid friction between the civil and ecclesiastical courts. The "Instructions," on the other hand, incorporated the principal provisions of the canon law and, in addition, established a very elaborate system of procedure for matrimonial causes in the ecclesiastical courts. The net result was an extremely complex and elaborate set of regulations.

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

- I. *Capacity*.—As under the Josephine Patent.
- II. *Age*.—As in the Austrian Code. Females may, however, be permitted to marry after reaching the age of 12 upon dispensation from the bishop or Pope, but the parties to such a marriage must be separated until both have attained the age required by the state.
- III. *Consent of parents or legal representative, etc.*—As in the Austrian Code. But failure to observe the provisions relative to consent does not affect the validity of the marriage, although it renders the offender liable to penalty. In particular, the parents of a child contracting a marriage without their consent are freed from the obligation to give the child a portion or dowry, and may even disinherit him. The provisions relative to the marriage of military persons are of a similar nature to those contained in the Austrian Code.
- IV. *Relationship*.
 1. Consanguinity or affinity to the fourth degree, inclusive.
 2. Spiritual relationship, i. e., that existing between the one who administers the sacrament, or the godparents, on the one side, and the one who is baptized or confirmed, or his parents, on the other.
 3. Relationship by adoption, as in the present Hungarian marriage law.
 4. Relationship arising from illicit intercourse, up to the second degree, inclusive.
 5. Relationship by betrothal. A valid and unconditional betrothal is an impediment to marriage between one party and the blood relatives in the first degree of the other party.
- V. *Impediments arising from a prior marriage*.
 1. Already existing marriage.
 2. Adultery. As in the Austrian Code. But this impediment, under the ecclesiastical law, stands in the way of marriage

only if the guilty parties promised or actually concluded marriage in the lifetime of the innocent party, or attempted the latter's life. But if a marriage is contracted contrary to the civil impediment of legally proven adultery, and yet according to the ecclesiastical law must be considered as valid, the parties forfeit all right of inheritance from each other, while their children are excluded from all claim to property reserved by family settlements to legitimate children, and possess no right of inheritance to intestate relatives of their parents.

3. Homicide. A person guilty of the murder of a previous spouse may not marry his accomplice in crime, if even one of the parties alone committed the deed with a view to rendering their marriage possible.

VI. *Impediments arising from lack of free consent.*

1. Error. Essentially as in the Austrian Code. The impediment of error does not, however, permit a marriage to be attacked on the ground of the pregnancy of the woman at the time it was concluded, but a legal separation from bed and board may be granted by the civil courts on the ground of extramarital pregnancy by a third party, if the marital relationship is broken off immediately upon the discovery of her condition and a complaint is lodged within one month.
2. Illegal force. Essentially as in the Austrian Code.
3. Abduction of the woman.

VII. *Other invalidating impediments.*

1. Impotence.
2. Holy orders or membership in a religious order which exacts a solemn vow to celibacy.
3. Difference in religion. As in the Austrian Code.
4. Clandestinity, i. e., failure to comply with the essential requirements as to form.
5. The making of the marriage dependent upon a condition that is opposed to the essential nature of marriage. Immoral or impossible conditions not coming under the foregoing description are to be regarded as nonexistent.

VIII. *Prohibitions*.—The following circumstances constitute grounds of simple prohibition against marriage, but marriages contracted in spite of them are not invalid, although the guilty parties render themselves subject to penalties:

1. Betrothal between one of the parties to the marriage and a third party.
2. Simple (as opposed to solemn) vows of chastity.
3. The so-called "closed time" (*tempus clausum*). Marriage may not be entered into between the first Sunday in Advent and Epiphany, or between Ash Wednesday and the first Sunday after Easter.
4. Lack of publication.
5. Difference of confession, i. e., between Catholics and non-Catholic Christians.
6. Prohibition of the church. It is incumbent upon the bishop to forbid the marriage if it appears to him that it will give rise to dissension and scandal or other evil. Furthermore, no one is permitted to marry before becoming grounded in the fundamental principles of Christianity.

Condemnation to death or penal servitude on account of crime formerly constituted a ground of prohibition so long as the sentence was in force. The provision establishing this impediment was, however, repealed in 1890.

Except where otherwise stated, the effect of the various impediments enumerated is to make absolutely invalid any marriage contracted in spite of them.

Publication and celebration:

The regulations as to the publication and conclusion of marriage are essentially the same as in the Austrian Code. In the case of marriage between Catholics and non-Catholics, however, publication must always be made in the Catholic church of the parish in which the non-Catholic party resides, as well as in his own church, and the marriage must always be performed by the competent Catholic priest. The law also makes the distinction

between permanent and temporary residence (the latter being a place where a man contemplates no continuing residence, but in which he is detained for a purpose the accomplishment of which requires some time), and where either party has both a permanent and a temporary residence, the publication must be made in both places. In cases where either party has no permanent residence and has been domiciled for less than a year in his temporary residence, publication must be made either in his legal residence or in his birthplace.

Dispensation from impediments established by the civil regulations (age, consent, adultery) must be sought from the civil authorities. Dispensation from all other impediments must as a rule be sought from the Pope, or, in certain minor cases, from the bishop or his officially appointed deputy. Jurisdiction over dispensations from publication also lies with the bishop, but such dispensations must be confirmed by the civil authorities. Appeal from the refusal to make the publication or proceed to the marriage may be made to the diocesan consistory. The law recognizes conditional marriages, provided the permission of the bishop is first obtained.

A marriage illegally contracted may be validated by a subsequent dispensation. If the dispensation is granted for an impediment established by the civil regulations, the declaration of consent must be renewed in the presence of clergyman and witnesses; otherwise a simple renewal by both parties without clergyman or witnesses is sufficient.

ANNULMENT.

As a rule, actions of annulment must be initiated by the church officials. In the case of actions brought on the ground of error or illegal force or for nonfulfillment of the conditions on which marriage was dependent, however, the right of attack belongs solely to the innocent party. Either party may initiate an action on the ground of impotence, and anyone contracting a marriage while under marriageable age may attack it after attaining such age. The right of action on the ground of error and force is extinguished if the person possessing this right exercised or submitted to the conjugal rights freely and knowingly after the cessation of the impediment, or in case this can not be proved, continued cohabitation for six months. In the case of abduction the woman must bring the action immediately after restoration to freedom.

The regulations governing actions for annulment are especially strict, and an elaborate body of procedure is drawn up for the guidance of the court. In all cases a defender of the marriage must be appointed with functions corresponding to those of the similar official prescribed by the Austrian Code. The presumption is always for the validity of the marriage until the opposite is conclusively proven, and the rules of procedure are generally such as to throw as many obstacles as possible in the way of proving invalidity while facilitating proof that the marriage is valid. The action is in no case allowed to proceed to trial until every possible attempt has been made by clerical admonitions and by obtaining the necessary dispensation, if one is permissible, to remove the impediment to the validity of the marriage. From all decisions of annulment the defender of the marriage must appeal to the court of next higher instance and, if necessary, to the courts of third and fourth instance. The invalidity of the marriage will not be considered as established until it has been affirmed by three separate courts. On the other hand, two affirmations of the validity of the marriage preclude any further appeal.

The annulment of a marriage leaves both parties free to marry again, except in case of an annulment on the ground of impotence, where the party suffering from the impediment is prohibited from further marriage. In the latter case, however, if the party in question later becomes free from the impediment, the annulled marriage enters once more into full force. The other civil consequences of annulment are determined by the prescriptions of the Austrian Civil Code.

DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.

Marriage can as a rule be dissolved only by the death of one of the parties, or by a legal declaration of death according to the Austrian Code. But such a declaration of death confers the right to remarry only if a concurrent decree to this effect has been rendered by both the civil and the ecclesiastical courts. A rejection by the ecclesiastical court of last instance is final. In addition, in cases where the marriage has not been consummated, the party refusing may be summoned either to consummate it within two months or to enter a religious order approved by the Pope. In the latter case the marriage may be dissolved and the other party be declared free to remarry.

Divorce from a validly concluded but not consummated marriage may also be obtained by papal dispensation. Furthermore, when both parties were non-Christians at the time of their marriage, and one later becomes converted to Christianity, if the other either refuses absolutely to continue cohabitation, or refuses to continue it without affront to Christianity, the marriage is considered as dissolved and the Christian spouse becomes free to marry again.

Separation from bed and board may be permitted by mutual consent if one of the parties desires to enter a religious order or to take holy orders. Otherwise permanent separation is permitted only for adultery, if the adultery has not been connived at or pardoned.

Temporary separation may be granted on the following grounds:

1. Apostasy from Christianity.
2. Attempt to seduce the other party to apostasy from the Catholic faith, or to vice or crime.
3. Ill treatment or designs endangering life or health.
4. Vexatious mortifications continued for a considerable time.
5. Contagious bodily disease of long duration.
6. Malicious abandonment.
7. Such violations of obligations as threaten serious disadvantage or grave danger to property rights or civil honor.

In addition, legal separation may be obtained from the civil courts on the ground previously noted.¹

All actions for separation must be preceded by three attempts at reconciliation, through the mediation of the parish clergyman of the parties, at intervals of at least eight days. The third attempt may, however, be omitted in the discretion of the priest, if he considers that too much bitterness is being engendered. All temporary separations are to continue only until the marital community may be resumed with safety to the innocent party, and the guilty party gives evidence of being ready once more to perform his duty. Every decree must declare the party for whose guilt it is pronounced. Questions as to support, property, and custody of children are as a rule to be decided by the civil courts in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Code. At the desire of the parties, however, the ecclesiastical court may act as court of award in property matters, as well as in questions of damages arising out of broken betrothals or annulments.

ORIENTAL GREEKS.

The general procedure in matrimonial affairs of the Oriental Greeks is determined by the Konsistorial-System of April 5, 1782, which established a set of regulations for the ecclesiastical courts and indicated the general sources of law by which they should be governed. In addition, the provisions of the Austrian Civil Code are also in full force, with the exception of those which concern the bond of marriage itself. The ecclesiastical marriage law of the Oriental Greeks consists of a mass of scattered prescriptions taken from the Bible, and the decrees of different councils, which have never been codified or collected. In the main, however, there is little difference between it and the Catholic canon law, except in respect to divorce.

¹ See page 344, under "error."

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

In reference to marriage impediments the prescriptions of the Oriental Greeks are as a rule even more strict than those of the Catholics. On the ground of error, want of virginity in the bride or pregnancy of the woman by a third party is regarded as sufficient to invalidate the marriage. The betrothal is made a more serious matter, rendering the parties entering into it incapable of marriage with anyone else. In practice, however, betrothal and marriage are virtually simultaneous. Conditional marriage is inadmissible.

A divorced person is permitted to marry only when permission to that effect has been given in the decree of divorce. There is a simple prohibition against a third marriage, while a fourth marriage is absolutely invalid, such marriages being regarded as polygamous. In the case of either blood or spiritual relationship, marriage is prohibited up to the seventh degree by Roman count. In the case of civil adoption, it is prohibited up to the fourth degree. Relationship by marriage or ecclesiastical betrothal constitutes an impediment usually up to the fifth degree, although it may extend to the seventh, and by civil betrothal, up to the second degree. The interrelationship of three families resulting from two marriages occasions an impediment up to the third degree of affinity. Proven adultery is an absolute impediment, and the guilty wife is prohibited from remarriage, even with a third party. Marriage is forbidden during the periods of the different church fasts, on several holidays, and on Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year, as well as during the year of mourning.

Publication and celebration:

The prescriptions as to publication and celebration of marriage for the Greek Church vary little from those in force for the Catholics. Ordinarily, however, the marriage must take place in the parish of the bride, and the witnesses must be of the male sex.

DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT.

Separation from bed and board is not recognized by the Greek Church. Theoretically, also, marriage is indissoluble during the lifetime of both parties. Divorce may, however, be granted on certain grounds which in their effects may be regarded as the natural death of the marriage union. Such grounds are as follows:

1. Adultery. The right of complaint on this ground is extinguished after five years.
2. Attack upon the life.
3. Failure to perform the marital right.
4. Intentional abortion.
5. Abandonment by the husband.
6. Apostasy from Christianity.
7. Acting as godparent of one's own child.
8. Elevation to the episcopal dignity.
9. Taking monastic vows.
10. High treason.

11. Difference of religion arising from the conversion of one of the parties.

In practice the ecclesiastical courts of the Oriental Greeks in Croatia and Slavonia have granted divorce on grounds such as epilepsy and invincible aversion, although these causes do not appear in the canon law of this confession.

The provisions relative to general procedure in matrimonial causes, and to actions of annulment, are essentially the same as those in the law in force for Catholic matrimonial causes, with the exception that there is no restriction as to the right of appeal, and either party may carry the case to the court of last instance.

Matters relating to property, custody of the children, etc., are reserved entirely to the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

PROTESTANTS AND JEWS.

Marriage and divorce among the Protestants and Jews of Croatia and Slavonia are regulated by the provisions of the Austrian Civil Code, supplemented in reference to procedure in matrimonial causes by the prescriptions of the Provisional Code of Civil Procedure for Croatia and Slavonia, promulgated September 16, 1852.

The procedure varies but little from that in Austria, the principal exception being that the defender of the marriage is required to appeal only when there appears to be a reasonable prospect of the higher court modifying or reversing the decree against the marriage.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ARISING FROM MIXED MARRIAGES.

All matrimonial causes in which either party is a Catholic must, as a rule, be brought before the ecclesiastical court of that faith. If, however, both parties were non-Catholic Christians at the time of marriage, and one is later converted to Catholicism, the other party still retains his right to initiate a matrimonial action under the law in force for his own religious confession and before the competent court. For one who was a Catholic at the time of marriage, or has been converted to that faith since his marriage, the marriage bond is indissoluble except on the grounds contained in the Catholic law, even if he should subsequently declare his adherence to a non-Catholic confession. An annulment or permanent separation from bed and board in the Catholic courts permits the non-Catholic to sue for absolute divorce; and, in addition, if the ecclesiastical court has granted a temporary separation on the petition of the Catholic, and at the lapse of over three years there continues to be no indication that the latter will consent to a resumption of the marriage union, the non-Catholic may seek a divorce from his own matrimonial court.

In general, a decree of annulment or divorce in a matrimonial cause arising from a mixed marriage has the effect of death in reference to property rights, and the marriage pacts, as a rule, become extinguished. In some cases, however, the innocent party retains all his rights so long as he does not remarry in the lifetime of the other.

BELGIUM.

Authorities:

- Beltjens: *Encyclopédie de Droit Civil Belge*, Brussels, 1905.
 Todd: *A Treatise on Belgian Law*, London, 1905.

MARRIAGE.

The laws of personal and domestic relations in Belgium differ but little from those of France. These laws are based upon the Code Napoleon, which was established in both countries in 1803, and which in Belgium has undergone fewer changes than in France.

Impediments:

1. Lack of free consent. As in France.
2. Age. A man must be at least 18 years of age and a woman at least 15 in order to contract a valid marriage. The king may,

however, for weighty reasons grant a dispensation from this requirement.

3. Consent of parents. The regulations governing parental consent to a marriage and those in regard to the service of the *acte respectueux* were, prior to April 30, 1896, identical with those in force in France. By a law of that date parental consent or the consent of the family council was made essential to the validity of every marriage in which either party is under 21 years of age. Persons over 21 are required to ask the consent of their parents, and if this consent is not obtained, they must, before they may marry, serve upon the parents an *acte respectueux* demanding consent. If either party is under 25, parents may file objections to the marriage; the interested party may contest these before a competent court, and if they are sustained the person in ques-

tion may not marry until he has completed his twenty-fifth year. If no valid objections are filed, or if both parties are over 25, they may marry one month after the service of the *acte respectueux*. If the parents and all ascendants are dead, children under 21 may not marry without the consent of the family council. The foregoing rules apply with equal force to illegitimate children who have been acknowledged by their parents, with the exception that for them the consent of grandparents, or of the family council, is not necessary. Illegitimate children under 21 who have not been acknowledged by their parents, and those who have been acknowledged but whose parents are dead, may not marry without the consent of a specially appointed guardian.

4. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between relatives in the direct line, and between relatives in the collateral line nearer than first cousins, whether the relationship is by blood or by marriage, or results from legitimate or illegitimate birth. Royal dispensation may, however, be granted for the marriage of a brother-in-law and sister-in-law, an uncle and niece, or an aunt and nephew.
 5. Adultery. If a divorce is granted on the ground of adultery, the guilty party is prohibited from marrying his accomplice.
 6. Divorce by mutual consent. In the case of a divorce by mutual consent, neither party may contract a second marriage within three years from the granting of the decree of divorce.
 7. Existing previous marriage. A person already married can not contract a second marriage.
 8. Period of delay. A woman may not contract a second marriage within ten months from the dissolution of a preceding marriage.
 9. Military service. Persons in the army or navy may not contract marriage without the consent of their superiors.
- Persons who had been divorced from each other were formerly prohibited from reuniting, but this prohibition was removed by a law dated February 8, 1906.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Before a marriage may be celebrated banns must have been published by posting once on Sunday, on the door of the townhall of the parish in which the marriage is to take place, a notice containing the names, occupations, and places of residence of the contracting parties and of their parents. If either of the parties has his legal residence in another parish than that in which the marriage is to be celebrated, similar publication must be made in this parish. The marriage can not take place until the tenth day following the Sunday of publication, and if it has not taken place within a year from this time, new banns are necessary. In certain cases the state attorney may grant a dispensation from the delay between publication and marriage, or even from the publication itself.

Before December 26, 1891, the laws in regard to the publication of banns and the commune in which the marriage could be celebrated were the same as those in France.

Celebration:

Marriage is regarded as a civil contract, and civil marriage is the only form recognized by the state. The solemnization is by the registrar of the parish in which one of the parties has a residence. The celebration is public, and takes place in the townhall in the presence of at least four witnesses. The registrar is required to read to the contracting parties various documents and the chapter of the Code on the "Rights and Duties of Husband and Wife," to obtain from each a declaration of consent, and in the name of the law to pronounce them man and wife.

Record of marriage:

Immediately after the ceremony the registrar draws up the marriage record in the marriage register, which the contracting parties and the witnesses sign. This register is kept in duplicate, and at the end of each year the registrar sends one copy to be deposited in the archives of the district, and retains the other copy in his own office. New registers are commenced at the beginning of each year.

Marriage in other countries:

Marriages in foreign countries between Belgians or between Belgians and foreigners, if celebrated according to the forms used in that country, are valid, provided the provisions of the Belgian law regarding nullity are not contravened.

Encouragement of marriage:

The provisions in respect to the effect of marriage upon previous illegitimate children of the parties are the same as in France.

Annulment:

The provisions regarding annulment of a marriage are practically the same as those of France. (See section on France.)

DIVORCE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

All divorces are granted by the civil courts of the country.

Grounds for absolute divorce:

The grounds for an absolute divorce are as follows:

1. Adultery of the wife.
2. Adultery of the husband, if he shall have kept his mistress in the house in which he and his wife reside.
3. Violence endangering the life, cruelty, or grave indignities.¹
4. A sentence of one of the parties to an ignominious punishment (one that brings with it loss of civil rights).
5. Mutual consent persevered in by both parties. But mutual consent is not a ground for divorce unless the husband is at least 25 years of age and the wife at least 21 and not more than 45 years of age; nor is it an admissible ground less than two years or more than twenty years from the date of marriage; and in no case is it permissible unless authorized by the parents of the parties, or their living ascendants.

Grounds for judicial separation:

The grounds for a judicial separation are the same as those for an absolute divorce, with the exception that a limited divorce is not allowed by mutual consent of the parties. When a limited divorce has been granted on any other ground than the adultery of the wife, the original respondent may, three years after the granting of the decree, sue for an absolute divorce, which may be granted unless the original petitioner, being present or duly summoned, consents to resume cohabitation immediately.

Procedure:

Jurisdiction.—An action for divorce or separation must be brought before the court of the district in which the parties reside.

Service.—Personal service on the defendant by an official process server is made whenever possible. If the defendant does not reside in Belgium, he or she is informed of the action by ordinary letter post. If the residence of the defendant is unknown, service is made by means of an advertisement inserted in the newspapers.

Court procedure.—A petition for divorce must be filed with the judge of the proper court by the petitioner in person. The judge's duty is to try to discourage the plaintiff from filing the petition. If unsuccessful, he summons both plaintiff and defendant to appear before him on a certain day, when he endeavors to bring about a reconciliation. If unsuccessful in this attempt, he refers the case to the state attorney, and in course of time, if the petition and all proceedings are according to law, the case comes up for trial before the court. Depositions are taken in the presence of the parties and of their counsel and friends to the number of three on each side; formerly such depositions were taken by the court, but since February, 1905, they have been taken by a specially appointed judge. Contrary to the prevailing custom of Belgian courts, witnesses may be cross-examined. Judgment is pronounced at the conclusion of the trial, but where the divorce is asked for on the ground of violence endangering the life, cruelty, or grave indignities, the judge may postpone the granting of the decree for one year.

¹*Excès, sévices, et injures graves.* For a fuller explanation of these terms, see section on France. The Belgian courts, however, give a more restricted meaning to *injures graves* than do the French courts, not permitting, for example, divorce on this ground in cases of drunkenness or condemnation for crime.

The state attorney must pass judgment in every case, and may contest the same if so disposed.

Where a divorce is sought on the ground of mutual consent, the decree can not be granted until a year has elapsed from the date of filing the petition. During this interval the parties must appear quarterly before the court and declare that they persist in their resolution; they must also bring properly authenticated documents to show that they have received the consent of their parents or other ascendants to the divorce.

Results of decree:

Custody of children.—The custody of the children belongs to the innocent party, unless the court, upon the application of the family or of the state attorney, for the good of the children, gives the custody to the other party or to a third person.

Authorities:

Leske and Loewenfeld: *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, IV Band, *Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*, ed. Hahn, Berlin, 1904.

Of the population of Bulgaria, 13 per cent are Mohammedans, who in matrimonial matters are governed by the rules of their religion. Of the Christian population, practically all are adherents of the Orthodox Greek Church, and the principles of this church are in general applicable in matters of marriage and divorce. The ecclesiastical courts have jurisdiction in marital suits, and lawyers are barred. In addition to the body of church law, however, Bulgaria has a state law on marriage and divorce which went into effect in 1897, supplementing the church law and modifying its provisions to some extent. For dissenting Christians, the principles of their own religious body are alone applicable.

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

1. Age. A man may not marry before the completion of his twentieth year; a woman, before the completion of her eighteenth.
2. Consent of parents. Parental consent is required, but if it is refused on insufficient grounds, the consent of the higher church officials may be substituted.
3. Existing previous marriage or betrothal. Marriage is prohibited if either party is already married or betrothed to a third party.
4. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between relatives by blood in the direct line, and in the collateral line as far as the seventh degree according to the civil-law reckoning, i. e., the degree of relationship such as exists between an individual and the child of his second cousin. It is prohibited between relatives by marriage or relatives by unlawful cohabitation as far as the third degree. Dispensation may be granted by the highest church officials from the impediment of relationship by marriage, and in exceptional cases also from the impediment of relationship by blood in the collateral line.
5. Spiritual relationship. Marriage is prohibited between a godparent or his children and a godchild or the parents, brothers, sisters, and children of the latter; between the brothers and sisters of the godparent on the one hand and the parents, brothers, and sisters of the godchild on the other; and between two godchildren who have a common godparent. A dispensation may be granted from this impediment.
6. Mental and physical condition. Marriage is prohibited to persons suffering from insanity, epilepsy, idiocy, or syphilis.
7. Religion. Both of the contracting parties must be adherents of the Christian faith, and be provided with their certificates of baptism.
8. Celibacy. A contracting party must not have been condemned to celibacy by an ecclesiastical court.
9. Adultery. Marriage is prohibited between an individual

Alimony.—The court may order either plaintiff or defendant to provide regularly out of his or her means an amount not exceeding one-third of the income, to be paid as alimony to the other party, but this alimony ceases to be payable when it is no longer necessary for the support of the other party.

Record of divorce:

Within two months after the time within which an appeal may be taken has expired the successful petitioner in a divorce suit must summon the defendant to appear before the registrar to hear the judgment finally pronounced by this official, and to have the same recorded. If the petitioner fails to comply with this provision, the decree becomes null and void.

BULGARIA.

divorced on the ground of adultery and the co-respondent, provided this adultery was established in the decree as the ground for the divorce. After the lapse of two years, however, if the conduct of the guilty party has been uninterruptedly blameless, a dispensation may be granted from this impediment.

10. Military service. Members of the army require the permission of their commanding officers before they can contract a marriage.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Betrothal.—A betrothal in the presence of the parish priest and two witnesses must precede the marriage. The betrothal takes place through an exchange of rings, and binds the contracting parties to a future marriage.

Publication of banns.—The betrothal must be announced by the priest on three consecutive Sundays, at the close of the mass, in the parish church or churches to which the contracting parties belong.

Celebration:

Civil marriage does not exist. If at least one of the contracting parties belongs to the Orthodox Greek Church, the marriage must be solemnized by a priest of this church. Dissenters are married by their own clergy. The marriage can not be celebrated until at least three weeks after the betrothal, and the parties must give their consent in person.

Record of marriage:

The marriage must be entered in the state marriage record.

Marriage in other countries:

Bulgarians who marry in another country must be free from the impediments named in the Bulgarian law. The celebration of the marriage should be in accordance with the laws of the country in which the marriage is performed, with the limitation that adherents of the Orthodox Greek Church must always be married by a priest of that church. In countries where civil marriage prevails, therefore, a Bulgarian belonging to this church must be married before an Orthodox priest also in order that his marriage may be recognized in Bulgaria.

Encouragement of marriage:

Marriage legitimizes illegitimate children only on the basis of a special notarial act to that effect.

Annulment:

A marriage may be either absolutely or relatively null. It is absolutely null if concluded notwithstanding the impediments of relationship by blood, spiritual relationship, existing previous marriage or betrothal, and mental or bodily disease, and the declaration of nullity can be brought about by official intervention or on petition of any interested person. It is relatively null if either party failed to give a valid declaration of consent owing to the fact that he entered into the marriage under compulsion. In this case it can be contested only by the injured party, who must begin the suit within six months from the date at which he became free from the illegal constraint.

DIVORCE.

The law of the Orthodox Greek Church, and therefore that of Bulgaria, recognizes absolute divorce only, and separation from bed and board is not permitted. A temporary separation for a few months is, however, sometimes granted by the ecclesiastical courts in the hope of effecting a reconciliation, at the end of which, if no reconciliation has taken place, a final decree of divorce is to be granted.

Grounds:

The following are the grounds for an absolute divorce:

1. Absence of the husband for four years, either without his whereabouts being known, or, if his whereabouts is known, without his sending his wife any means of support.
2. Adultery.
3. Drunkenness, when accompanied by squandering of property and destroying of the home, or an otherwise dissolute or disorderly manner of life.
4. Cruelty, threat against the life, or designs of any kind entertained by one party against the life of the other.
5. Unnatural sexual congress of the husband with his wife.
6. Abridgment by one party of the religious liberty of the other when the latter is an adherent of the Orthodox Greek Church, and the exercise of compulsion upon him to accept a heterodox creed.
7. Inability to perform the marital duty by reason of physical infirmity, certified to by a physician.
8. Insanity, epilepsy, idiocy, or syphilis, supervening after the marriage, and not responding to any treatment.
9. Sentence to a severe or degrading punishment for theft, fraud, embezzlement, or homicide.
10. An unsubstantiated charge of adultery made by one party against the other.

Authorities:

Parliamentary Accounts and Papers, 1894, vol. 70; H. C. 323, 324.
 Gemmill: *Parliamentary Divorce in Canada*, Toronto, 1889.
 Statutes of the different provinces.

MARRIAGE.

By the British North America Act of 1867, the act which consolidated the several British provinces in America into the Dominion of Canada and provided for the admission of other provinces into the union, the jurisdiction in all matters concerning marriage and divorce was reserved to the Dominion Parliament, except so far as the solemnization of marriages was concerned, that subject being left to the provincial legislatures. The power thus assumed by the newly created Parliament has, however, up to this time, never been fully exercised. In certain provinces courts still exercise jurisdiction over divorces; while only two marriage laws that are applicable to all Canada have been enacted by the Canadian Parliament. The first of these laws, which legalized the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, became effective on May 17, 1882; the second, legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister's daughter, went into effect on May 16, 1890.

The marriage laws of the provinces are by no means uniform; still they are in many respects similar, and substantially the same provisions often appear in the statutes of different provinces. Several of the provinces make no statutory provisions in regard to the age at which marriage may be contracted, but in such cases the common law of England is usually considered to apply.

QUEBEC.

The minimum legal age for marrying in the Province of Quebec is 14 for males and 12 for females, but for the marriage of a person under 21 the consent of the father, mother, guardian, or family

11. Abandonment of the husband by the wife or driving him from his home, without sufficient grounds, followed by steadfast refusal for three years to live with him again, in spite of the admonition of the ecclesiastical authorities.

Procedure.—The suit must ordinarily be brought before the ecclesiastical court within whose jurisdiction the parties last resided. If the ground for divorce be of a criminal nature, as adultery, the suit is brought before the court within whose jurisdiction the crime took place. Both before and during the divorce proceedings the court must use every means to bring about a reconciliation. In a case brought on the ground of adultery the admission of the guilty party does not have the force of proof unless supported by other evidence, and unless it is not to be supposed that the divorce is for his benefit.

Right to remarry.—If the ground for divorce was one of those numbered 1 to 4 or 8 to 10, the guilty party is forbidden to marry within from two to five years. If he wishes to marry, he must give evidence of reform to the ecclesiastical authorities.

Property settlement.—If the wife is the guilty party, the husband has the right to retain all the dowry she brought to him, and to take back all gifts made to her either before or after the marriage. If the husband is the guilty party, the wife has the right to retain all she has received from him by way of gift either before or after the marriage, and the right to support as long as she lives or until she remarries.

Custody of children.—As a rule the children are placed in the custody of the innocent party. Up to their fifth year, however, they must remain with the mother, unless her manner of life is dishonorable.

Change of name.—A divorced wife loses the right to use the family name of her former husband.

CANADA.

council is necessary. On the ground of insanity the marriage of any person may be opposed by certain specified relatives. Marriage is prohibited if a prior marriage is still undissolved; between ascendants and descendants and between brothers and sisters, whether the relationship arises from legitimate or illegitimate birth; between those related in the second degree by marriage, so far as this prohibition has not been repealed by general acts of the Canadian Parliament; and between uncle and niece, or aunt and nephew. The law also recognizes all other prohibited degrees which exist according to the religion of the respective parties, but does not interfere with the right of the ecclesiastical authorities to dispense with any such impediments.

The publication of banns must precede the celebration of marriage, unless a license issued by a competent authority authorizes the omission of such publication. A license for a marriage by a Protestant minister of the gospel can issue only from the office of the provincial secretary. If the marriage is to be solemnized after publication of banns and the parties live in different parishes or belong to different churches, the banns must be published in both parishes or churches; if either party is under the authority of others, the banns must be published in the domicile of these persons also. Banns become void one year from the date of the last publication.

Marriage must be solemnized by some priest, rector, minister, or other person authorized to keep and register facts of civil status, openly, and in the presence of at least two witnesses who sign the register. It must take place within the domicile of one of the parties, or if solemnized elsewhere, the person officiating must ascertain and verify the identity of the parties.

In Quebec alone of the Canadian provinces illegitimate children can be legitimized through the marriage of their parents, the provisions on this point being the same as in France.

ONTARIO.

Marriage of a person under the age of 14 years is prohibited except when such a marriage is necessary to prevent the illegitimacy of offspring. The consent of the parent or guardian, or sufficient reason why such consent can not be obtained, is necessary to the marriage of a person under 18 years of age who is neither a widow nor a widower. Marriage is also prohibited between persons either of whom has a husband or wife still living, and between persons within the degrees of consanguinity and affinity established by the English law. A heavy fine is imposed for solemnizing a marriage between persons one of whom is an idiot or insane.

Marriage may not be celebrated unless within three months banns have been duly published once, or a license or certificate has been issued.

No provision is made for a civil marriage. The ceremony must be performed by a minister of some religious denomination, by an elder or evangelist of the "Congregation of God," by a commissioner or staff officer of the Salvation Army, or according to the usages of the Quakers, and two witnesses must be present and sign the register. No marriage shall be celebrated between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., unless exceptional circumstances render a marriage between these hours advisable.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

There is no statutory provision in regard to the age at which marriage may be contracted. The impediments are in general the same as those established by the English law. The consent of the father or guardian is necessary for the marriage of persons under 18 years of age.¹

Every marriage must be preceded by the publication of banns or the issuance of a license. No person shall be authorized to celebrate marriages except Christian ministers or teachers who have charge of or are connected with a congregation in the province, or who are superannuated or on the supernumerary list; commissioners or staff officers of the Salvation Army; and Jewish rabbis. Marriages may also be celebrated according to the customs of the Quakers. The ceremony may be at any hour, but must be in the presence of two or more credible witnesses besides the celebrant. Immediately after the marriage the person officiating must fill out a certificate and transmit the same to the registrar of the division in which the marriage has taken place.

NOVA SCOTIA.

There is no statutory provision as to the age at which marriage may be contracted, but the usual consent is necessary to the marriage of a person under 21 years of age. The impediments are consanguinity or affinity, practically as in England, and prior marriage.

Every marriage must be preceded either by the publication of banns on two Sundays, or by the issuance of a license.

Only a minister or clergyman of a church or a religious denomination, "being a man and a resident in Canada," may officiate at a marriage, unless both parties belong to the Salvation Army, when any male commissioner or staff officer may officiate. Every marriage by virtue of a license must be followed by the filling out of the prescribed form of certificate and of a marriage register form, both of which must be returned to the issuer of the license. If the marriage is preceded by the publication of banns, a marriage register form must be filled out and returned to the nearest issuer of licenses.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

With the exception that no statutory provision is made in regard to the age at which marriage may be contracted, the usual impediments to a lawful marriage are in force. A heavy fine is imposed for

celebrating the marriage of a person under 21 years of age having parents or guardians living in the island, without the consent of such parents or guardians, and such a marriage is null and void.

A heavy fine is also imposed for celebrating a marriage without either the previous publication of banns on three successive Sundays or the issuance of a license.

Every minister or clergyman of any sect or denomination of Christians who is in charge of a congregation in Prince Edward Island may receive from the lieutenant-governor a certificate empowering him to celebrate marriages. Such a certificate is not required in the case of clergymen of the churches of England, Scotland, or Rome, Presbyterian Dissenters, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, or Bible Christians. Justices of the peace and others may also be authorized to officiate at marriages.

MANITOBA.

There is no statutory age of consent in Manitoba, but for the marriage of a minor the usual consent of his parents must be obtained. The impediments are in general the same as in England.

As a rule, every marriage must be by virtue of a license authorized by the minister of agriculture and immigration or of banns which have been published on one Sunday. Dispensation from the banns may, however, be given by the head of the church or congregation to which one of the parties belongs, and such a dispensation has the same effect as a license. Before a license may issue, the usual formal declaration must be made and the consent to the marriage of minors obtained.

Ministers and clergymen of every church or religious denomination, Salvation Army officers, and Jewish rabbis may perform the marriage ceremony. Marriages solemnized according to the usages of the Quakers or of the Congregation of God are also valid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In regard to the qualifications of the parties the law of England prevails. The usual consent is necessary to the marriage of minors, but provision is made for obtaining consent from the supreme court in case the consent of the parents or guardians can not be obtained. Objections may be made by anyone to the issuing of any marriage license, and such objections must be examined by a registrar before the license may issue.

Ministers and clergymen of every church or religious denomination, male commissioners and staff officers of the Salvation Army, and duly appointed registrars may celebrate marriages. The ceremonies by ministers must be by virtue of a license, or after the publication of banns on three consecutive Sundays, or Saturdays, if Saturday is the principal day for public worship, and must be performed in the presence of two or more witnesses and with open doors, unless otherwise permitted by the license. For a civil marriage fourteen days' notice to the registrar is necessary, and a license must be obtained; the ceremony itself must take place in the office of the registrar between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, and the service must contain a prescribed declaration. To be married according to the customs of the Quakers or Jews, parties must give notice, sign the declaration, and fulfill all the requirements of registration.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

There is no definition of "legal disqualification," but it would seem that the English law generally applies. The marriage regulations of the Northwest Territories are practically identical with those of British Columbia as regards both religious and civil marriages. Provision is made, however, for the marriage of Doukhoborts according to their customs. The hours within which civil marriages may be celebrated are not prescribed.

DIVORCE.

In the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories divorce is still a legislative matter, and in

¹ Before 1900 the age was 21 years instead of 18.

order to obtain a divorce, recourse must be had to the Canadian Parliament. In the other provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia—there are separate divorce courts, which, with the exception of that in Prince Edward Island, are modeled after the English court of divorce and matrimonial causes.

Legislative divorce:

Although there is no law to define the grounds for a divorce, it has generally been assumed that Parliament would grant bills of divorce or decrees of judicial separation on the same grounds as do the English courts. In practice, however, in granting divorce on the ground of adultery no distinction is made between adultery of the husband and that of the wife, although such a distinction is made by the English divorce act. Adultery of the husband, as well as adultery of the wife, may be the sole ground for a petition.

Every applicant for a divorce must give six months' notice of his intention to apply by an advertisement in the Canada Gazette and in two newspapers published in the county in which the applicant resided at the time of the separation. A copy of this published notice, which should specify from whom and for what cause the divorce is sought, is served, if possible, on the respondent. The petition itself, which is practically the preamble of the bill, is deposited with the clerk of the Senate at least eight days before the opening of Parliament.¹

If the committee on standing orders reports to the house that all the necessary orders of service, etc., have been complied with, the bill is presented by a senator and submitted to its first reading. Before the bill is read a second time, fourteen days must have passed since the first reading, and during that period notice of the second reading must have been posted on the door of the Senate, and a copy of this notice and of the bill must have been served on the respondent. At the second reading the petitioner must appear before the bar of the Senate to be examined.

The bill is then referred to a select committee of nine members, by whom witnesses are examined. The witnesses may also be examined and cross-examined by counsel according to the usual rules of evidence; and the preamble is proved clause by clause. The counsel are allowed to address the committee, and are heard again at the bar of the house after the bill is reported back to the Senate. If reported favorably, the bill is read a third time, passed, and then, with the evidence, is sent down to the Commons, where it is treated as any other private bill. It may be rejected, amended, or passed. If amended, the Senate must concur; if passed, the bill, after receiving the royal assent, which is given by the governor-general, becomes a law.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Australia.

Authorities:

Parliamentary Accounts and Papers, 1894, vol. 70; H. C. 144, 145. Whitfield: *Practice in Divorce in New South Wales*, Sydney, 1893. Statutes of the several states.

Australia was settled chiefly by English colonists, who were familiar with the traditions of the common law as well as with the great body of the statute law of England. These traditions and statutes, modified, as time went on, to meet local conditions, became in the main the law of the states of the Australian Commonwealth—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania. For this reason, therefore, in the following summary of the marriage and divorce laws of the several Australian states, the attempt has been not so much to give the minutiae of these laws as to bring out the important points in which they differ from the English laws. The details of the marriage laws are

¹ As a matter of usage, divorce bills originate in the Senate.

Judicial separations and annulments:

In Quebec the courts may grant judicial separations on the following grounds:

1. Adultery (a) of the wife, or (b) of the husband, "if he keep his concubine in the common habitation."
2. Outrage, ill usage, or grievous insult committed by one toward the other. The sufficiency of the ground is left to the decision of the court.
3. On the complaint of the wife, if the husband refuses to receive her or to furnish her with the necessities of life, according to his rank, means, and condition.

In addition to Quebec, in the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, a woman may obtain what is to all intents and purposes a judicial separation by means of the so-called protection order, which gives her absolute control over her own property and authorizes her to live separately from her husband. The grounds upon which a protection order may be applied for vary to some extent in the different provinces, but in general they are as follows:

1. A judicial decree ordering the husband to contribute regularly to the support of his wife.
2. Justified separation of the wife from the husband, as where the latter has been guilty of cruelty.
3. Insanity of the husband.
4. Habitual drunkenness of the husband.
5. Imprisonment of the husband.
6. Abandonment.

In New Brunswick and British Columbia a protection order may be granted if the husband has since the date of the marriage lived continuously outside of the province.

In any of those provinces in which absolute divorces are obtained only by parliamentary action the courts may annul marriages, as contracts, in case of fraud, mistake, duress, or lunacy.

Provincial divorce courts:

In Nova Scotia there is a court for divorce and matrimonial causes with the same powers as the similar court in England. By this court any marriage may be declared null and void on the ground of (1) impotency, (2) adultery, (3) cruelty, or (4) kindred within the prohibited degrees. In New Brunswick the court is similar to that of Nova Scotia, but the grounds for an absolute divorce are limited to (1) impotency, (2) adultery, and (3) consanguinity. These are also the grounds for a suit for divorce in Prince Edward Island, in which province the divorce court is composed of the lieutenant-governor and any five or more members of the council. In British Columbia all powers of the English divorce court have been assumed by the supreme court.

seldom considered; and the summary of the laws governing divorce is confined chiefly to the grounds upon which a suit may be entered.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Marriage:

There are no statutes giving the prohibited degrees, but it is generally assumed that the prohibited degrees of affinity and consanguinity are the same as in England, except that a man may marry his deceased wife's sister. Lack of parental consent to the marriage of minors does not render the marriage invalid, but the celebration of such a marriage is made a penal offense. Marriages may be celebrated at any time by either a minister of religion or a registrar.

Divorce:

In 1887 the grounds upon which a husband or wife could bring suit for divorce were the same as in England, with the exception that a wife could sue because of the adultery of her husband if he was domiciled in the colony at the time the suit was brought. By an act effective July 13, 1887, the grounds were

considerably extended. Under the provisions of this law a married person who had been a resident of the colony for two years might obtain a divorce on any of the following additional grounds:

1. Continuous desertion without just cause for three years and upward.
2. Habitual drunkenness for two years and upward, coupled, if the respondent were the husband, with lack of support, or if the respondent were the wife, with neglect of or unfitness for domestic duties.
3. (1) Imprisonment, at the time of the presentation of the petition, for not less than twelve months under a commuted sentence for a capital crime; (2) imprisonment under a sentence of seven years or upward for some other crime; or (3) frequent conviction of the husband so that the wife was left during two years and upward without the means of support.
4. (1) Conviction within six months of an attempt to murder the petitioner, or (2) repeated acts of cruelty on the part of the husband extending over two years.

In 1893 a law (56 Vict., No. 36) similar to the English law made failure to comply with an order of the court on the part of a respondent in a divorce case equivalent to desertion, and sufficient ground for a divorce for desertion even though three years had not elapsed.

These grounds were amended and somewhat extended by Act No. 14, 1899, which made the following provisions:

A husband or wife may bring suit for divorce upon any ground which obtains in England. In addition a husband who has been domiciled in New South Wales for at least three years may offer any of the following grounds:

1. That for three years and upward his wife has wilfully deserted him.
2. That she has been a habitual drunkard for at least three years, and has neglected or rendered herself unfit for her domestic duties.
3. That at the time of presenting the petition she has been for three years, and still is, in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or a sentence of seven years or upward.
4. That she has within one year been convicted of an attempt to murder him, or of an assault upon him with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.
5. That she has during one year previously repeatedly assaulted or cruelly beaten him.

If the wife has been domiciled in the colony for three years, she may offer any ground upon which a husband so domiciled may bring suit, except that habitual drunkenness on the part of her husband must be coupled with lack of support or with cruelty. She may have the additional ground that her husband within five years has been frequently convicted and sentenced in the aggregate to three years imprisonment or upward, and has left her habitually without the means of support.

Any wife may have for a ground for her petition the husband's adultery, if when suit was instituted he was domiciled in the colony.

Judicial separation:

By the law of 1899 judicial separation may be obtained on any of the grounds for which it may be obtained in England, or on which divorce may be obtained in New South Wales. It may be granted in cases where a decree of divorce is refused but a judicial separation appears justified.

VICTORIA.

Marriage:

Before the passage of the Marriage Act, 1898, there were few peculiar restrictions on marriages in Victoria, and the regulations of that act affected almost exclusively the registration of officiating ministers. The age of consent is the same as in England, as are also the prohibited degrees, with the exception that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is permitted. Consent to the marriage of minors is necessary. Marriages by the

"government statist or other officer appointed to perform marriages" must be solemnized between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. No restriction is placed on the hours during which marriages may be celebrated by ministers of religion.

The act of 1898 provided that marriages might be solemnized only by a registered minister of religion, by the government statist, or by any registrar of marriages. The regulations for the registration of ministers are given in detail, and certain restrictions are made as to the buildings in which marriages may be celebrated.

Divorce:

Prior to the Divorce Act of 1889 the grounds upon which a divorce might be granted were the same as in England, but at that time they were considerably extended. The additional grounds upon which any married person who has been domiciled in Victoria for two years and upward may base a suit are:

1. Desertion without cause or excuse for three years.
2. Habitual drunkenness for three years, coupled with lack of support or with cruelty on the part of the husband, or on the part of the wife with neglect of or unfitness to discharge her domestic duties.
3. (1) Imprisonment at time of presenting the petition for at least three years; (2) present confinement in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime; (3) present confinement under sentence to seven years or upward; (4) frequent conviction of the husband for crime within five years, together with sentences amounting in the aggregate to three years and failure to provide for the wife.
4. Conviction (1) of attempt to murder the petitioner; (2) of having assaulted petitioner with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm; or (3) of having made repeated assaults upon petitioner.
5. Adultery on the part of the husband subsequent to May 8, 1890, if committed in the conjugal residence or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation, or repeated acts of adultery.

Separation:

A woman may obtain an order of separation corresponding to that granted in England, under the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act of 1895, if her husband has done her severe bodily injury and further cruelty is to be apprehended. Judicial separation may also be granted on the same grounds as in England.

QUEENSLAND.

Marriage:

The age at which a marriage may be contracted in Queensland is 14 years.¹ The impediments are similar to those in force in England, with the exception that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal. As in England, parental consent to the marriage of a person under 21 is necessary.

The ceremony may be performed by any regularly officiating minister of religion, or by any district registrar, between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., or by certain justices of the peace between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. Marriages by the latter must not be celebrated in a public house. Ministers are obliged, under penalty, to register all marriages which they celebrate, within one month after such celebration.

Since 1899 illegitimate children are legitimized through the marriage of their parents.

Divorce and judicial separation:

The laws of Queensland in reference to divorce and judicial separation are reenactments of the principal divorce measures of England.

¹ This is the legal age as reported by the registrar-general in 1894 in response to a parliamentary inquiry. There is, however, no reference to any local statute establishing this age, and the editor of the section on the British colonies in Leske and Loewenfeld's reference work on marriage law is inclined to think that, as in the other Australian colonies, the English common law applies, which would make 12 the legal age for females.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Marriage:

The marriage laws of Western Australia, practically the same as those of England, except in regard to marriage with a deceased wife's sister, were consolidated by the Marriage Act of 1894.

Marriages may be celebrated between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.¹ by either a duly registered minister or the district registrar. In either case there must be the usual consent and the usual declaration that no hindrance exists, and every marriage must be registered immediately after the ceremony. The governor or resident magistrate may grant special licenses to marry, if one or both parties live more than 50 miles from a church or a registrar's office, or if there is reason for a speedy marriage and circumstances do not permit of compliance with the usual formalities of publishing banns, posting a notice, or giving notice to the registrar.

Divorce and judicial separation:

The law regarding divorce and judicial separation is similar in all respects to that of England.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Marriage:

The marriage laws of England prior to 1836 are the marriage laws of South Australia, except so far as they have been altered by local legislation. The prohibited degrees, except as regards marriage with a deceased wife's sister or her daughter, are the same as in England. Marriages may be celebrated by virtue either of a license or of a certificate, and at any hour.

Illegitimate children may be legitimized through the marriage of their parents, provided at the time of their birth no impediment to marriage existed between the parents, and provided the recording of the legitimation is requested of the registrar within thirty days after the marriage.

Divorce and judicial separation:

The grounds upon which a divorce or judicial separation may be obtained are exactly the same as in England; and the Married Women's Protection Act, 1896, was similar to the English Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act of 1895.

TASMANIA.

Marriage:

The age of consent is assumed—there is no statutory provision—to be the same as in England, and the usual parental consent to the marriage of minors is necessary. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is lawful. Marriages may be celebrated at any time by any minister of religion who is properly registered; by the registrar-general or any registrar of marriages within his usual office hours; according to the rites of the Quakers or Jews; or by mutual consent in the presence of a registrar and two other witnesses.² Before the Marriage Act of 1895, marriages could be solemnized only between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Divorce:

The divorce law is practically the same as that of England after the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1859.

Authorities:

Deuntzer: *Den Danske Familieret*, Copenhagen, 1899.

Lehr: *Éléments de droit civil scandinave*, Paris, 1901.

Leske and Loewenfeld: *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, IV Band, *Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*, ed. Hahn, Berlin, 1904.

The history of marriage and divorce legislation in Denmark, which was one of the first European countries in which the state attempted to establish any regulations of its own in respect to matrimonial affairs, begins in 1683, when the so-called "Christian the Fifth's Danish Code" went into effect. While this code has been modified

¹ Before 1894 the hours were 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

² Marriage Acts, 1895, 1896.

New Zealand.

Marriage:

Impediments.—The common law of England applies as to the age of consent. The impediments to a marriage are the absence of parental consent to the marriage of a minor who is neither a widow nor a widower, unless there is no person in the colony authorized to give such consent; a previous marriage where husband or wife is known to be alive; and the same degrees of affinity and consanguinity as are impediments in England, with the exception that marriages with a deceased wife's sister or niece,³ or with a deceased husband's brother⁴ or nephew,⁵ are lawful.

Preliminaries.—In every case of intended marriage, notice must be given to the registrar of the district in which one of the parties has lived for at least three days. If the parties intending marriage live in different districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. This notice, which is entered in an official book but not posted, states the age, name, condition, and calling of each party, their dwelling, the time each has lived in the district, and the church or building in which the marriage is to be solemnized. A solemn declaration must be made in the presence of the registrar that the facts set forth are true, and that there is no lawful hindrance to the marriage. Unless parental consent to the marriage is necessary, a certificate may issue immediately to any "officiating minister" or to the registrar himself to perform the ceremony.

Celebration.—The "officiating minister" must be one whose name has been sent in properly to the registrar-general and entered in the "list of officiating ministers."

Record of marriage.—All marriages must be registered and the entry signed by the officiating minister or registrar.

Divorce and separation:

The Divorce and Matrimonial Compilation Act, 1904, makes provisions very similar to those contained in the English acts. The grounds, however, upon which a petition for divorce may rest, differ.⁶ Either husband or wife, who has been domiciled in New Zealand for two years, may apply for a divorce on the ground of:

1. Adultery.
2. Wilful and continuous desertion without just cause for five years and upward.
3. Habitual drunkenness for four years, with habitual cruelty or desertion on the part of the husband and habitual neglect of her household duties on the part of the wife.
4. Conviction and sentence to imprisonment or to penal servitude for seven years or upward for attempting to take the life of the petitioner.

In addition, a separation corresponding to that which may be obtained in England under the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act is permitted to the woman on the ground of abandonment or cruelty. Judicial separation is granted on grounds similar to those existing in England.

and added to many times, it still forms the basis of judicial decisions by the civil courts in Denmark, although the regulation of matrimonial matters is to a large extent based on custom and administrative practice rather than on distinct provisions of the law.

MARRIAGE.

Betrothal:

The custom of betrothal is universally followed in Denmark, but carries with it no legal obligations. It is even the practice of

³ Act 64, 1905.

⁴ Deceased Husband's Brother's Marriage Act, 1900, in force May 22, 1901.

⁵ Before the Divorce Act of 1898 the grounds were the same as in England.

Danish courts to refuse any reparation in cases of breach of promise. If, however, a woman, on promise of marriage, permits cohabitation, she can sue to have the marriage specifically performed, provided the man is at least 25 years of age, and the woman herself is of unblemished reputation, and neither a widow, nor a maidservant who has become pregnant by her employer or one of his relatives. In addition, the betrothal must either have been public or be susceptible of clear proof.

Impediments:

1. Mental and physical condition. The validity of a marriage depends upon the mental capacity of each of the contracting parties, at the time of the ceremony, to realize its importance and to make known his or her desire to have the marriage solemnized. Physical disability of any kind constitutes no legal hindrance to marriage.
2. Age. The marriageable age for men begins with 20 years and for women with 16 years. Royal dispensation may be granted from this impediment.
3. Lack of free consent. The free consent of both contracting parties is necessary. Deception precludes the presumption of consent.
4. Consent of parents. Minors—persons less than 25 years of age—may not marry without the consent of their parents or guardians; but if this is denied without just cause, the authorities can furnish the desired permission.
5. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is absolutely forbidden between relations in the direct line, whether by blood or marriage, and between full or half brothers and sisters. Dispensation must be obtained for marriage between a man and his brother's widow, his aunt, great aunt, or any feminine relative nearer of kin to the common ancestor than the man himself. Such dispensations are generally given to all applicants except Jews.
6. Adultery. Persons convicted of having committed adultery with each other may not marry without having first obtained permission of the civil authorities.
7. Existing previous marriage. A person bound by a marriage not dissolved through natural or lawful causes is not allowed to enter into any other matrimonial relation.
8. Divorce. Persons divorced by extrajudicial decree are not allowed to contract a new marriage, unless special permission to this effect was granted in the decree.
9. Period of delay. The law prescribes a mourning period of one year for a widow and three months for a widower, during which they are not allowed to contract a new marriage; but under certain conditions it can be shortened to three months for the woman and six weeks for the man.
10. Military service, etc. Special regulations must be complied with in cases where the future husband occupies certain social positions. Thus, noncommissioned officers of the army are not allowed to marry before they are 25 years of age, and even after that age they must obtain permission from their superior officer. Privates and commissioned officers in the army and navy also require permission from their superior officer. Before marrying, a government official must insure his life for a certain amount of money, or safeguard the future of his wife in other ways more particularly prescribed. If a man wishes to marry soon after having received parish relief for five years, and the value of such relief has not been returned by him, he must obtain the consent of the poor commission. As a rule, a citizen of a foreign country can not marry in Denmark unless he presents a certificate from his home country to the effect that he and his family will be cared for in case of their dependency.

Preliminaries to marriage:

If the marriage is performed by a clergyman, banns must be published from the pulpit for three consecutive Sundays, and the marriage must follow within three months. In case of a civil marriage, one publication must be made by the authorities at

least three weeks and not more than three months before its celebration.

Celebration:

In general, marriage is celebrated by ministers of the national church (Lutheran), but civil marriage, performed at the courthouse by a magistrate, is permitted when the bride and the groom are of different faiths, or when neither of them belongs to any recognized religious confession. In the case of a religious marriage, a church wedding is the prevailing custom, but a home wedding is allowed if a royal marriage brief has been obtained. Such a brief can be dispensed with if sickness or some other cause requires an immediate marriage in the home.

Record of marriage:

The pastor of the parish to which the bride belongs must note the facts pertaining to her marriage in a church record kept for that purpose. In case he himself did not officiate at the marriage, the particulars must be furnished him by the clergyman or the magistrate who did officiate.

Encouragement of marriage:

A child born outside wedlock is considered legitimate after the marriage of its parents. Prosecution in cases of fornication is suspended if the parties involved agree to marry.

Annulment:

Nullity is of two kinds—absolute and relative. In the case of the latter, the marriage is considered as valid until declared otherwise, generally on the demand of one of the parties to the marriage. A marriage is absolutely null if at its celebration there was no declaration of the clergyman or of the civil official that the couple were man and wife, or if proof exists of bigamy or of relationship within the prohibited degrees. A marriage is relatively null in the following cases:

1. If free consent was not given to the marriage by one or both parties.
2. If one of the parties at the time of the marriage was impotent, and this fact was unknown to the other; but the impotence must either be declared incurable or prove irresponsive to treatment during at least three years.
3. If one of the parties, afflicted with leprosy, syphilis, or other infectious and loathsome disease, or with epilepsy, has concealed his condition; but the disease must either be declared incurable or prove irresponsive to treatment during at least three years. The party who was originally healthy can demand the immediate annulment of the marriage if he becomes infected with the disease.

If the party justified in bringing suit does not act promptly, he may lose his right to contest the marriage. For the second and third causes, he may choose whether to bring suit for annulment or for divorce.

DIVORCE.

Absolute divorce may be obtained by means of a judicial decree, royal authorization given by the higher civil authorities, authorization from the minister of justice, or a special royal decree.

Divorce by judicial decree:

Grounds.—Besides the two causes given above under annulment, a judicial divorce can be decreed on the following grounds:

1. Adultery.
2. Bigamy.
3. Abandonment, either "malicious," which designates "a one-sided, unwarranted discontinuance of the marriage relation," or "simple," which means absence from the common domicile continued without known or apparent cause. In the former case divorce can be granted after three years' desertion; in the latter case, after seven years.
4. Absence for at least five years after disappearance under circumstances which lead to the reasonable supposition that the absentee is dead.
5. Exile or deportation from the country for at least seven years. This cause has come down from the time when pub-

lic offenders were punished by exile, but is of little importance at the present day.

6. Imprisonment for life, if pardon or liberty is not given within seven years from the date of imprisonment.

Limitations to right of action.—If the act complained of was committed by the procurement of the plaintiff, or if the latter has voluntarily cohabited with the offender after having obtained knowledge of his or her guilt, or has been guilty of committing a similar offense, divorce will not be granted. These rules have reference especially to the charge of adultery.

Property settlement.—Each of the parties receives one-half of the common property, but agreements are often made to the effect that the man retains such property on condition that he pay the woman an annuity. The duty of mutual support ceases, although sometimes the man must pay alimony to the woman.

Custody of children.—The law contains no positive regulations as to the custody of the children, and in most cases this is settled by a special agreement of the parties. In want of such an agreement, the innocent party is generally allowed to keep all the children where the divorce was on the ground of adultery or bigamy; in other cases the children are as far as possible equally divided between the parents, the mother having the preference as a custodian of girls and of children less than 7 years old.

Change of name.—Generally the divorced wife retains the name and rank of her husband. If a woman has brought about the divorce through her own guilt, the use of the husband's name may be forbidden to her.

Extrajudicial divorce:

Divorce by consent of the higher civil authorities.—The higher civil authorities (the mayor in Copenhagen and the superior magistrate (*Amtmand*) outside of Copenhagen) may give a royal authorization for a divorce in cases where the parties have lived separately for three years in consequence of a decree of separation, and both parties desire the dissolution of the marriage.

Divorce by consent of the minister of justice.—The minister of justice may grant a divorce in the following cases:

1. When the parties have actually lived separate for three years without a decree of separation, but after formally agreeing to the separation before the court of conciliation or the superior magistrate, or when they have lived separate for a longer period without a formal agreement.
2. When the parties have lived separate for three years in consequence of a decree of separation, or after a formal agreement before the court of conciliation, but one party is opposed to a divorce.
3. When the parties have lived separate for three years in consequence of a decree of separation, and the residence of one

of the parties is unknown and he fails to make his appearance after three notices have been inserted in the newspapers at intervals of six weeks.

4. When one of the parties has been condemned to a punishment involving at least three years' imprisonment.
5. When one of the parties has become insane, and the insanity is incurable, or there seems little hope of cure.
6. When in the judgment of the minister circumstances exist which in accordance with the usual rules of law give one of the parties the right to divorce.

Divorce by royal decree.—In addition to the methods of obtaining divorce already enumerated, it may be granted by a special royal decree. The conditions which must exist in order to warrant the issuance of such a decree are not exactly defined. It is most frequently granted when circumstances exist which do not constitute grounds for a judicial decree, but justify one of the parties in asking for the dissolution of the marriage. Thus royal decrees of divorce have been issued on the ground of refusal to perform the marital duty, or for unchastity of the wife prior to the marriage if unknown to the husband at the time of marriage.

Procedure.—An extrajudicial divorce can in no case be granted until attempts at reconciliation have been made similar to those required in cases of separation.

Results of decree.—The results of an extrajudicial divorce are in the main the same as those of a judicial divorce. Persons divorced by extrajudicial decree may not contract a new marriage, however, unless special permission to this effect has been given in the decree. In the case of a divorce granted by the higher civil authorities, this permission is given only to those who can give satisfactory proof of good behavior, and must be formally applied for.

SEPARATION FROM BED AND BOARD.

Separation from bed and board may be granted for an indefinite period. If both parties mutually consent to the separation, formal authorization is given by the superior magistrate (*Amtmand*), and no particular cause need be shown. If one of the parties opposes the separation, authorization can be given only by the minister of justice. Separations authorized by the minister of justice are usually based on one of the regular grounds for absolute divorce, or on some other substantial ground.

Certain forms and rules regarding an attempt at reconciliation, property settlement, custody of children, etc., must be complied with, but a separation from bed and board takes effect without any court proceeding.

FRANCE.

Authorities:

Dalloz: *Dictionnaire Pratique de Droit*: articles, "Mariage" and "Divorce," Paris, 1906.

Fuzier-Herman: *Répertoire Général Alphabétique de Droit Français*: articles, "Mariage" and "Divorce," Paris, 1899.

Kelly: *French Law of Marriage, Marriage Contracts, and Divorce*, London, 1895.

MARRIAGE.

The principal provisions of the French law with respect to marriage are found in articles 63 to 76 and 144 to 226 of the Civil Code.

Impediments:

1. Lack of free consent. "There is no marriage when there is no consent." Duress, fraud, insanity, or error in the person precludes the presumption of consent.
2. Age. A man must be at least 18 years of age and a woman at least 15 in order to contract a valid marriage, unless the President of the Republic, for weighty reasons, grants a special dispensation allowing either or both to marry at an earlier age.

3. Consent of parents.

a. During the period covered by the present report, men under 25 years of age and women under 21 could not marry without the consent of their parents, or of the father if the parents disagreed, or of the survivor if one of the parents was dead. If both parents were dead, the consent of the grandparents was necessary. Men over 25 and women over 21 were still bound to ask the consent of their parents, or of their grandparents if their parents were dead, and if such consent was not readily granted, they were obliged, before they could marry, to serve upon their parents or grandparents an instrument in due form of law (*acte respectueux*) requesting such consent. Prior to 1896 men under the age of 30 and women under the age of 25 had to repeat this request twice at intervals of one month each, and one month after the third service the parties were at liberty to marry; men over 30 and women over 25 were obliged to make only the first service, one month after which they could marry, provided the person or persons whose consent was asked had not filed valid

reasons for their objections. By an amendment of the law in 1896 the necessity for the second and third services was removed, and men between the ages of 25 and 30 and women between the ages of 21 and 25 were placed upon the same footing as men over 30 and women over 25. In case of the absence of those whose consent should be asked, proof of such absence rendered the request for consent unnecessary. If neither parents nor grandparents were alive, persons under 21 could not marry without the consent of the family council. These rules applied with equal force to illegitimate children acknowledged by their parents, with the exception that the consent of grandparents was not necessary. Illegitimate children under 21, not acknowledged, required the consent of a specially appointed guardian.

- b. Since December 31, 1906, the provisions relative to consent have been somewhat modified. As the result of a law dated June 25, 1907, parental consent is no longer required for men and women over 21. It must be asked for, however, by men and women under 30, and if not given, the interested party must serve upon the dissenting parent or parents an instrument in due form of law requesting it. The parties may marry three days after service has been made. Otherwise the provisions relating to consent are left unchanged.
 4. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between all relatives in the direct line, whether the relationship arises by blood or by marriage, or from legitimate or illegitimate birth. In the collateral line it is prohibited between brother and sister, legitimate or natural, brother-in-law and sister-in-law, uncle and niece, and aunt and nephew. But it is lawful for the President of the Republic, for weighty reasons, to grant dispensations permitting marriages between brother-in-law and sister-in-law, and between uncle and niece, and aunt and nephew.
 5. Adoption. Adoption is a bar to marriage between the party adopted and the party adopting or his wife, or issue, or other adopted child; also between the party adopting and the widow or issue of the adopted party.
 6. Existing previous marriage. A person may not contract a new marriage before the dissolution of an existing one.
 7. Divorce. Divorced persons can not reunite if either of them since the divorce has contracted a new marriage followed by a second divorce.
 8. Period of delay. A woman may not contract a second marriage within ten months from the dissolution of the first.
 9. Military service. Persons in the military service may not contract marriage without the consent of their superiors.
- Marriage was formerly prohibited between an adulterer and his or her accomplice, but this interdiction was removed by a law dated December 15, 1904.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Before a marriage may be celebrated, banns containing the names, occupations, and domiciles of the parties and their parents, stating whether the contracting parties are adults or minors (but not their ages), and giving the days, places, and hours of publication, must have been published by the registrar on two successive Sundays, and a copy of the same must have been posted on the door of the townhall during the interval between the two publications. The letter of the law is no longer observed, and the requirements as to publication are considered as fulfilled by the affixing of the notice to the door on the first Sunday, and the keeping of the notice posted during the period fixed. If the parties live in different parishes, publication must be made in each, and if the domicile is established by less than six months' residence, publication must also be made at the townhall of the last domicile. If either party is under the authority of a person living in another parish, publication must also be made in that parish. If banns are not followed by marriage within one year, they become invalid. The law of June 25, 1907, provided that, for weighty reasons, the state's attorney of the district

where the marriage is to be celebrated can dispense with the delay between publication and marriage, or from the publication itself.

Celebration:

The celebration may take place on or after the third day following the second Sunday on which banns are published. The marriage ceremony must be publicly performed in the presence of at least four witnesses, by the registrar (or his deputy) of the parish in which one of the parties has a domicile established by one month's continued habitation from the date of publication (prior to 1907, six months' residence). The ceremony ordinarily takes place at the townhall, but under certain circumstances it may take place at the home of one of the parties, in which case the doors must be open to the public. The wedding may take place at any hour of the day or night, but the registrar can not be compelled to marry persons on Sundays or legal holidays, or at any particular hour of the day. A religious ceremony is not required for the validity of a marriage, and must not precede the civil one.

Before the registrar may proceed with the celebration he must see that any objections that may have been filed with him have been vacated, and he must have in his possession certificates of publication, notarial declarations of consent from parents, grandparents, or family council, unless the proper parties shall be at the wedding to give their consent in person, and such other documents as may be necessary to prove the right of the parties to contract a marriage. He is required to read to the contracting parties various documents and the chapter of the code on "The Respective Rights and Duties of Married Persons," to obtain a declaration of consent from each, and in the name of the law to pronounce them man and wife.

Record of marriage:

The registrar is required to keep a marriage record book, properly paged and initialed, in which are entered all notices of publications, and full facts concerning all marriages solemnized by him. At the end of each year this book is deposited with the clerk of the court of the district, and a new register is commenced.

Marriage in other countries:

A marriage contracted in a foreign country, according to the forms used in that country, between citizens of France, or between a citizen of France and a foreigner, is valid, provided the conditions of the French law with respect to the capacity of the party who is a citizen of France, banns, and consent of parents have been observed. If it is the husband that is a citizen of France, he must, within three months after his return to French territory, cause his marriage to be recorded on the marriage register of the place of his domicile.

Encouragement of marriage:

Illegitimate children are legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their parents, provided they have been legally recognized before the marriage, or at the latest in the marriage contract. Children born of incestuous or adulterous intercourse can not be legitimized, however.

Annulment:

A marriage is void without the intervention of a court when it did not take place before a registrar; when the contracting parties are of the same sex; or when the conscious consent of either party is absolutely lacking. All other marriages have legal effect until annulled by a competent court. Causes for annulment fall into two classes: (1) Those that permit action to be brought by any interested party or by the public prosecutor, and (2) those for which action may be brought only by certain persons under certain conditions. To the first class belong: (1) Lack of sufficient age; (2) an existing previous marriage; (3) relationship within the prohibited degrees; (4) lack of proper publicity in the celebration; (5) incompetency of the registrar celebrating the marriage. To the second class belong lack of consent of parents, ascendants, or family council, when by reason of age such consent is required, and defective consent

of parties by reason of duress, fraud, mistake, or insanity. When a marriage has been contracted in good faith, the parties thereto and the issue of the marriage are entitled to all civil rights resulting therefrom; but if only one party was in good faith, only that party and the issue of the marriage are entitled to these rights.

DIVORCE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

The present divorce law is the same as that enacted in 1884, with the exception of some changes relative to procedure and to the effect of a decree. It is in force throughout all France and most of the French possessions. In Algeria it has concurrent force with native legislation.

Divorces are granted only by the civil courts, and are of two kinds: (1) Absolute divorces, by which the parties acquire the status of single persons; and (2) judicial separations or limited divorces, which involve a separation of persons and of goods, but not a loosening of the marriage bond.

Grounds for absolute divorce:

The grounds for an absolute divorce are as follows:

1. Adultery.
2. Violence endangering life (*excès*), cruelty (*sérvices*), or grave indignities (*injures graves*).¹ The definition of the last term is an elastic one, and the courts have interpreted it very broadly. It is impracticable to give an exhaustive definition, but it is pertinent to note that courts have held that an imputation of adultery constituted an injury of this class; likewise letters written by husband or wife reflecting upon the reputation or character of the other; wilful desertion; refusal by the husband to receive the wife under the conjugal roof; communication of venereal disease; and habitual drunkenness. Courts have wide discretionary powers as to what circumstances constitute grave indignities.
3. A sentence upon one of the parties to a corporal and degrading punishment, i. e., to a punishment involving both corporal confinement and moral degradation, as death, penal servitude for life or a term of years, transportation, or solitary confinement. This is a peremptory cause for divorce and leaves no power of discretion to the court.

Grounds for judicial separation:

The grounds for a judicial separation are the same as those for an absolute divorce, and a petition for an absolute divorce may at any time during the court proceedings be changed into one for judicial separation. But a petition for judicial separation can not be changed into one for absolute divorce, nor can the defendant file a cross petition for divorce. A decree of judicial separation of three years' duration may be converted into one of absolute divorce upon the application of either party.

Limitations to right of action:

An action for judicial separation can not be brought by mutual consent of the parties. Connivance is a valid defense to a petition for divorce; condonation is also a valid defense, but if new grounds for divorce have arisen since the condonation, the condoned offense may be relied upon to support the new claim. An action for divorce is extinguished by the reconciliation of the parties, or by the death of either one before the decree has become final by transcription on the register of births, deaths, and marriages.

Procedure:

Jurisdiction.—The tribunal competent to take cognizance of an action for divorce is always that of the domicile of the husband. In cases where his actual domicile is unknown the court of his last known domicile is competent, but if the husband has no

interest which attaches him to the place of his last residence, and a sufficiently long time has elapsed since he left this place, the wife may sue for a divorce before the court of her own place of residence.

Service.—The respondent in an action for divorce or separation is ordinarily notified by means of personal service, made upon him by an official process server. If personal service can not be secured, the court may, before pronouncing judgment, order the publication of an advertisement in the newspapers, in order to bring the proceedings to the knowledge of the defendant.

Court procedure.—The first step in divorce procedure is the presentation of the petition to the president of the court, or the judge acting as his deputy, by the petitioner in person, unaccompanied even by his solicitor. The reason for this is that the judge's first duty is to endeavor to bring about a reconciliation, a task which the presence of the petitioner alone, and unbiased by the suggestions of his counsel, is considered to facilitate. If the attempt at reconciliation is unsuccessful, and if the petitioner still persists in his request, the judge summons both the petitioner and the respondent to appear before him at a fixed date. If at this first appearance the judge deems it wise, he may order the plaintiff to live apart from the respondent; and if the plaintiff be the wife, he may designate the house or place where she shall reside. If the respondent appears at the second hearing, the judge hears the personal statements of both parties, again unassisted by counsel, and again endeavors to bring about a reconciliation. In case the respondent fails to appear, or a reconciliation is not effected, the judge issues an order permitting the petitioner to bring the action before the court, and grants such provisional measures of relief as seem to him suitable. Before making this order the judge may, if circumstances seem to warrant, adjourn the hearing for a period not to exceed twenty days, when he again tries to effect a reconciliation.

The trial ordinarily takes place in open court, although the judge may, if he has reason to fear scandal, order it to take place behind closed doors. The ordinary rules of evidence prevail. By exception to the general rule in civil causes, relatives other than descendants may be heard as witnesses. The prosecuting attorney may contest every divorce case.

The defendant may file a cross petition for divorce or judicial separation without a new attempt at reconciliation. The cross petition must be under examination at the same time as the original petition, and both must be joined and adjudicated by the final decree. If the allegations in both petitions are found to be true, the court may, and frequently does, grant the divorce on the ground of the guilt of both parties. Sometimes both a cross petition for judicial separation and an original petition for absolute divorce are granted; in such cases, however, the decree for judicial separation is effective only when the decree for absolute divorce is not recorded within the allotted time.

When the divorce is granted for any cause except the condemnation of one of the parties to a corporal and degrading punishment, the judge has a right to delay the signing of the decree for a period not to exceed six months.

A copy of the judgment or decree which pronounces the divorce is posted on the notice boards in the court rooms, and in the solicitors' and notaries' committee rooms. A copy is also published in one or more newspapers.

The reporting of divorce trials in the public press is an offense punishable by a fine of from 100 to 2,000 francs.

Results of decree:

Right to remarry.—A divorce leaves both parties free to contract a new marriage. A divorced couple may reunite, except in the case where either has contracted a second marriage followed by a second divorce, but in case of reunion a new celebration of marriage is necessary. After remarriage neither

¹ "Under *excès* are to be understood acts which may endanger the life of the other party; *sérvices* are other acts of violence not endangering the life; *injures graves* are acts of all kinds that occasion mortification and infringe upon proper respect."—Leske and Loewenfeld, *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, volume 4, page 288, footnote 3.

party can again petition for divorce, except on the ground of a sentence to a corporal and degrading punishment, but a judicial separation may be demanded on other grounds.

Change of name.—Prior to February 6, 1893, there was a controversy as to the right of a divorced wife to use the name of her husband. By a law of that date it was enacted that the wife shall resume her maiden name, and shall not use the name of her divorced husband. In a judicial separation the wife retains the name of her husband, unless it has been otherwise provided by the decree or a subsequent order of the court.

Custody of children.—The custody of the children is given to the party who has obtained the divorce, unless the court, upon the request of the family or of the state's attorney, and in consideration of the interests of the children, makes a different disposition.

Alimony.—Money for expenses or for support during the pendency of the suit may be granted by the judge to either party out of the estate of the other. Permanent alimony, not exceeding one-third of the income of husband or wife, may be granted to the party in whose favor the divorce has been decreed, but this alimony is revocable in case it ceases to be necessary.

Record of divorce:

Decrees of divorces must be entered upon the register of births, deaths, and marriages, at the place where the marriage was celebrated, or, if the marriage was celebrated abroad, at the place where the parties were last domiciled in France. This entry must be made within two months from the date at which the decree becomes final; otherwise the decree becomes void. If the successful party does not have the entry made during the first month, the other party has a concurrent right to have it made during the second.

Validity of divorce in foreign countries:

Decrees of divorce obtained by French citizens in foreign countries are recognized as valid, provided the divorce was granted upon grounds recognized by the French law; otherwise such decrees are not recognized in France.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

Prior to the Revolution, marriage in France was considered a sacrament and was regulated by the canon law. Since then it has been considered a civil contract and has been regulated by the state. The present law, with but few modifications, has been in effect since the adoption of the Civil Code of 1803.

In the chaos of early laws in France it is difficult to trace the history of divorce. It is known that it was freely practiced by the barbarian invaders, and that among the Germanic tribes repudiation of the wife by the husband was allowed. Roman law, which for centuries was about the only civil law known to France, was no less favorable to the institution, even permitting repudiation to both husband and wife without mutual consent and without the intervention of a court.

As the inhabitants came more and more under the influence of the Roman Church divorce became less common. Civil law was made to conform with the teachings of the church, which never favored divorce and never tolerated it, save to the husband for the adultery of his wife. From the twelfth century the church taught that a marriage consummated in fact could not be broken except by death; the Council of Trent (1563) confirmed this doctrine and made it a part of the canon law. A marriage not consummated could be dissolved only on the condition that the parties thereto respectively entered a monastery and a convent. A limited divorce, or judicial separation, was permitted, and for centuries was the only kind of legal separation allowed. This could never be by mutual consent. The charges had to be of a serious nature, and the trial took place before a judge, who exercised a large power of discretion, as the causes were never well defined. Cruelty, refusal of succor or of assistance, and unjust accusation of a capital crime were sufficient causes for either husband or wife; but neither insanity nor disease,

even if contagious or loathsome, were sufficient causes. The husband had the right to sue for a *séparation de corps* against his wife for the cause of adultery, but the wife had no such right against her husband.

Under the influence of the spirit of freedom which swept over France during the troublous times of the Revolution, the view that marriage is only a civil contract came to be more or less generally accepted, and the right of divorce was demanded. The National Assembly, yielding to this demand, and declaring that an indissoluble marriage would be the death of individual liberty, enacted a law September 20, 1792, establishing absolute divorce and abolishing limited divorce.

Law of 1792.—This law recognized the following causes as grounds for an absolute divorce:

1. Mutual consent of husband and wife.
2. Allegation of incompatibility of temper or character by either of the consorts.
3. Insanity, madness, or mental derangement of either husband or wife.
4. A sentence of one of the spouses to corporal or degrading punishment.
5. Crime, cruelty, or dishonorable treatment.
6. Notorious licentiousness.
7. Abandonment for at least two years.
8. Five years' absence without news of whereabouts.
9. Emigration under certain circumstances.

Divorce by mutual consent involved certain formalities and was not necessarily without cause. The parties were required to call a family council of six members, three chosen by each, which endeavored to reconcile husband and wife; if the council was unsuccessful, a civil officer was called in to register the attempt. After a delay of a month, husband and wife could appear before the proper authority and receive a decree of divorce.

A husband and wife who had been divorced from each other could remarry at any time. Otherwise the husband had to wait one year before contracting a new marriage, if the divorce was by mutual consent or on the ground of allegations of incompatibility, and the wife one year, when divorced for any cause except that of absence for five years without news of whereabouts.

Laws of December, 1793, and April, 1794.—A law of December, 1793, provided that after a divorce for any cause the divorced husband could remarry immediately, and the divorced wife after ten months. A law of April, 1794, made it still easier to obtain a divorce. A de facto separation of six months and a desertion for the same length of time without a recalling of or notice to the absentee were made grounds for divorce for either party. A divorced wife was permitted to remarry as soon as she could prove a separation from her former husband for a period of ten months.

Under the operation of these two laws the number of divorces granted increased enormously, in some places even equaling the number of marriages. In a single month in the early part of the year 1795 there were 223 divorces granted, of which 209 were secured by women on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Public sentiment experienced a reaction, and in August, 1795, the laws of 1793 and 1794 were repealed. Conditions, however, remained unchanged, and in 1797 in Paris the number of divorces granted exceeded the number of marriages. To check the frequency of divorce a law was enacted in September, 1797, by which parties suing for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper were required to wait six months longer than formerly for their decree; but the change had little effect.

Law of 1803.—The Civil Code (1803) or Code Napoleon displaced the existing laws on the subject of divorce. The causes for divorce were reduced from nine to four, viz:

1. Adultery of wife, or of husband, if he kept his concubine in the house in which husband and wife resided.
2. Violence endangering the life, cruelty, or grave indignities.
3. A sentence of either spouse to a degrading punishment.
4. Mutual consent persevered in by both the parties.

Limited divorces were revived, and the causes therefor were made the same as those for an absolute divorce. Divorce by mutual consent was hedged about with so many safeguards that it was costly and difficult to obtain; and persons so divorced could not remarry for three years.

Under the operation of these provisions the number of divorces granted dropped to a minimum.

Laws of 1816 and 1884.—Soon after the downfall of Napoleon the Roman Catholic religion was made the state religion, and in

accordance with its teachings a law was passed May 8, 1816, abolishing absolute divorce.

Beginning with 1830 many attempts were made to reestablish absolute divorce, but it was not until July 27, 1884, that a law was passed with this result. This law put in force the provisions of the Civil Code of 1803 with several modifications, chief of which were the abolition of divorce by mutual consent, and the establishment of adultery as a cause for divorce for the wife on the same conditions as for the husband.

ALGERIA.

Authorities:

Larcher: *Traité Élémentaire de Législation Algérienne*, Paris, 1903.

Leske and Loewenfeld: *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, IV Band, *Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*, ed. Hahn, Berlin, 1904.

There are in force in Algeria three different systems of regulations respecting marriage and divorce. The native unnaturalized Mohammedans are ruled by native laws and customs conforming to the teachings of the Koran; the foreign born Israelites, by the Mosaic law; and the French citizens, who include the native Israelites, by the provisions of the Civil Code of France.

MARRIAGE.

Mohammedan laws and customs respecting marriage are essentially different from any that obtain in Christian countries, and serve to emphasize the vast difference between Mohammedan and Christian civilization. They vary somewhat in the different sections of the country, but in all sections polygamy is allowed, child marriage is common, and marriage has the character of a sale, in which the woman either sells herself to her husband or is sold to him by her father.

Polygamy is not very frequent. It presupposes on the part of those who practice it resources sufficient for the purchase and support of a plurality of wives, and comparatively few Mohammedans have such wealth. Its practice is confined chiefly to the rich merchants of the cities; but in no case is a Mohammedan allowed to have more than four legal wives. An immense majority of the Arabs are either by tradition or by necessity monogamous.

As a result of the efforts of the French Government to suppress the evil, child marriage is probably less frequent than it was formerly, but it has not been entirely stamped out; it has the sanction of Mohammedan law and the Koran, for the prophet Mohammed himself married his favorite wife when she was only 7 years of age. The father or his representative has the right to give in marriage a child under the age of puberty, and to compel the child even against the latter's will to marry whomsoever the father wishes, provided the person is not an idiot, slave, infidel, leper, giant, negro, or eunuch. This right is seldom exercised, except in the case of female children, where the principal motive for its use is the desire on the part of the father for the purchase money which the husband is willing to pay. When a daughter of immature years is married, she ordinarily, but not always, remains in the custody of her parents until she is grown.

Children who have arrived at the age of puberty and are mentally mature are usually their own masters with respect to marriage, as are widows and women who have been repudiated by their husbands, and the amount of money a man pays for the purchase of his wife is then generally paid to her. But among the Kabyles the father has the disposition of his virgin daughter regardless of her age, and the money paid for her purchase belongs to him.

Impediments:

The following are the impediments in force under the law governing the Mohammedans:

1. Lack of free consent. The consent to the marriage, whether given by the parties themselves or by those having authority over them, must be free and not induced by error, fraud, or force.

2. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between relatives in the direct line, and in the collateral line between a brother and his offspring on the one hand and a sister and her offspring on the other, whether the relationship is by blood or marriage, or results from legitimate or illegitimate birth. A widower may, however, marry his deceased wife's sister. A nurse is regarded as holding the same relation as the mother.

3. Difference of religion. A Moslem woman may not marry a Jew or a Christian.

4. Existing previous marriage. A man may have not more than four wives at the same time, and a woman not more than one husband.

5. Period of delay (*ʿidda*). A woman may not marry within from three to four and one-third months after the dissolution of her marriage by death or divorce, or after illicit intercourse.

6. Pregnancy, until the time of delivery.

7. A previous wooing, in which no final acceptance or refusal has yet been given or received.

8. Intended pilgrimage.

9. Severe illness.

10. Threefold repudiation. (*See under Divorce.*)

11. Inequality of rank.

12. Poverty, such as justifies the breaking of the contract.

13. Agreement of the husband with his first wife to make no further marriage.

Celebration:

In Mohammedan law marriage is not a formal contract, and the intervention of the *cadi*, or priest, is not necessary. When the prospective husband has accumulated sufficient wealth for the purchase of a wife, he confers with the parents of the child or woman he wishes to marry, and in the presence of witnesses and with certain festivities she is delivered to him as his wife.

Under the Mosaic law, by which the unnaturalized foreign born Jews are governed, marriage is subject to no solemnity; it is a purely mutual contract, proven either by a marriage record drawn up by a *rabbi*, by a writing signed by private parties, by declarations of witnesses, or even by the delivery and acceptance of a symbol of the union.

Unnaturalized Mohammedans and Israelites may be married by a French registrar. When so married they are subject to the French laws as to validity of the union, marital authority, paternal power, and the other family relations of which marriage is the source.

Record of marriage:

Under the French law every marriage must, within three days from the date of celebration, be recorded with the French registrar of the district in which it occurs. The marriage act is drawn up by the French registrar upon the declarations of the husband and of the wife or of her legal representative, made in the presence of two witnesses.

Void and voidable marriages:

No Mussulman is allowed to have more than four wives at a time, and his marriage to a fifth is absolutely void. A marriage in which the wife or her father has not received the purchase price is voidable upon the option of the party aggrieved.

DIVORCE.

The teachings of the Koran admit of divorce not only upon judicial decree, but also by mutual consent of the parties, and even by repudiation. Divorce among the unnaturalized Algerian Jews is governed by the Mosaic law.

Divorce by mutual consent:

Divorce by mutual consent according to Mussulman law is brought about without the intervention of a court. It is generally accompanied by a restitution to the husband by the wife of the purchase money which he paid for her upon marriage, and which is usually invested in jewels and ornaments for the adornment of her person.

Divorce by repudiation:

By far the most common form of divorce is repudiation on the part of the husband. This is of two kinds, according to the form employed: (1) It may immediately dissolve the marriage tie and not permit of a reunion except on mutual consent by virtue of a new marriage contract (threefold repudiation); (2) it may constitute only a separation which the husband may terminate within the period of delay (*idda*). In the province of Kabylia repudiation is the only kind of divorce known; the husband may repudiate his wife at will without cause, and this right is not counterbalanced by the right of the wife to obtain divorce. When a man in this province repudiates his wife, it is customary for him to set a price upon her which is to be paid to him by her future husband. If he sets the price so high that no man is likely to pay it, she is said in the language of the natives to be "retired from circulation." It is no uncommon thing for travelers in Kabylia to meet women who have belonged successively to half a dozen husbands. This rotation of wives takes the place of polygamy in this province. Where a husband has divorced his wife by means of a threefold repudiation, the parties may not remarry unless in the interval

the woman has been married to a third party, and been repudiated or left a widow by him.

Judicial divorce:

Divorce by judicial decree is obtained by petitioning the *cadi*, or priest. Such a petition is usually brought by the wife, since the husband has an easier method in repudiation; but the husband sometimes seeks a judicial divorce in order to obtain the restitution of the purchase money he paid for the wife, which in cases of repudiation is lost. The *cadis* have no scruples against divorce, and often grant a decree on very trivial grounds.

Causes for judicial divorce.—The causes for a judicial divorce are as follows:

1. Attempts on the life.
2. Cruelty.
3. Acts that amount to prejudice, as where the husband has taken a second wife after having agreed in his marriage contract with the first wife to make no further marriage.
4. Adultery of the wife.

Divorce by malediction:

When a husband brings suit for divorce against his wife on the ground of adultery, the fact of adultery must ordinarily be proved by the concurring testimony of four witnesses. As this is usually impossible, the husband is permitted to confirm the fact by a fourfold oath that he perceived the alleged act, invoking the vengeance of God if he tells a falsehood. The woman is permitted to rebut this by a similar oath, but in such an event the marriage is considered to be dissolved, as the marital community is regarded as impossible between two individuals one of whom has been guilty of unqualified perjury. This method of divorce is known as the malediction (*lian*).

Record of divorce:

As in the case of marriages, divorces must be recorded with the French registrar within three days from the date thereof.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Authorities:

- Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*, ed. Planck, volume 4, Berlin, 1906.
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 Heilfron: *Das Bürgerliche Recht des Deutschen Reichs*.
 I Teil, *Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte*, II *Abteilung, Staatsrecht, Kirchenrecht*, 5 Auflage, Berlin, 1900.
 II Teil, *Lehrbuch des Bürgerlichen Rechts auf der Grundlage des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuchs*, IV *Abteilung, Familien-und-Erb-Recht*, Berlin, 1901.

MARRIAGE SINCE 1900.

Impediments:

1. Age. A man may not marry before he has attained his majority, which is ordinarily at the age of 21, although in exceptional cases a man may be legally declared of age as early as the completion of his eighteenth year. A woman may not marry before she is 16 years of age, but from this requirement a dispensation may be granted.
2. Consent of parents. An individual whose legal capacity is restricted requires the consent of his legal representative. If under 21, a legitimate child requires the consent of the father, or if the father be dead, of the mother; an illegitimate child, the consent of the mother; and an adopted child, the consent of the foster parent.
3. Existing previous marriage. An individual may not marry before an earlier marriage has been dissolved or declared null.

4. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between blood relatives in the direct line; between brothers and sisters of the whole or the half blood; between relatives by marriage in the direct line; and between individuals one of whom has had illicit intercourse with the parents, grandparents, or offspring of the other.
5. Relationship by adoption. Marriage is prohibited between a foster parent and an adopted child or his offspring, so long as the legal relationship established by adoption continues.
6. Adultery. Marriage is prohibited between an individual divorced on the ground of adultery and the party with whom the adultery was committed, if this adultery was mentioned in the decree as the ground for the divorce; but a dispensation may be granted from this impediment.
7. Period of delay. A woman may not marry until ten months after the dissolution or annulment of an earlier marriage, unless within this period she has given birth to a child; but a dispensation may be granted from this impediment.
8. Safeguarding the property of children by a former marriage. An individual who has a legitimate child under age, or under his guardianship, may not marry without a certificate from the guardianship court that he has properly safeguarded the property of such child.
9. Official permission. Military men, public officials, and foreigners, for whose marriage the law of any German state requires a special permit, must first produce this permit. Military men in actual service also require the consent of their officers.
10. Mental disorder. The law does not expressly name as an impediment a mental affection precluding the exercise of volition, but this impediment follows from the statute declaring null and void a consent given by a person thus affected.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Publication of banns must precede the marriage, but dispensation may be obtained from this provision. Any registrar before whom the marriage may legally take place has the authority to attend to the publication. The parties contemplating marriage must first bring to the registrar documents in properly attested form showing the records of their birth, the declaration of consent of each person whose consent is necessary, etc. Where the facts are personally known to the registrar, these proofs are not necessary. The publication is made in the community or communities where the parties reside, by posting the notice for two weeks on the bulletin board of the city or village hall, or in any other place used for posting official notices. If one of the parties has changed his residence within six months, publication must also be made in the community where he formerly resided. The notice must contain the full name, rank or occupation, and place of abode of the two parties and their parents. If the marriage does not follow within six months, the publication loses its effect.

Celebration:

The marriage must ordinarily take place before the registrar in whose district one of the parties resides. By written permission of the proper registrar, it may take place before the registrar of another district. A religious marriage generally follows the civil marriage, but the officiating clergyman must first have evidence that the civil marriage has already taken place.

The essential conditions of a German civil marriage, without which there has been no marriage, are the following:

1. The two parties, in person and on the same occasion, must declare before a registrar that they wish to marry one another.
2. The registrar must be willing to receive their declarations; that is, he can refuse if he knows of any impediment.
3. The declarations must be made unconditionally and without any stipulation as to time.

The law also directs that after having received the declarations of the parties to the marriage, the registrar, in the presence of two witnesses of full age, must ask the parties to the marriage, one after the other, if they wish to marry one another, and after they have answered in the affirmative, he is to pronounce them legally married and give them a marriage certificate, but the neglect of these provisions does not render the marriage void.

Record of marriage:

The registrar must immediately enter the marriage in the marriage record. The entry must state the full name, religion, age, rank or occupation, place of birth, and place of residence of the two parties to the marriage; the full name, rank or occupation, and place of residence of their parents; the full name, age, rank or occupation, and place of residence of the two witnesses; and the declarations of the two parties and of the registrar.

Marriage of foreigners:

Foreigners who marry in Germany must have the qualifications for marriage required in their home countries, but must satisfy the German requirements as to form.

Marriage in other countries:

Marriages in other countries are recognized as valid in Germany if the parties satisfy the requirements of the state to which they belong. If they belong to two different states, the marriage must satisfy the requirements of both. As to the form of marriage, the requirements of the state in which the marriage takes place must be complied with.

Encouragement of marriage:

Through the marriage of the parents an illegitimate child acquires the legal status of a legitimate child.

ANNULMENT SINCE 1900.

Void marriages:

A marriage is *ipso facto* void if any of the essential requirements for a civil marriage named above were not complied with, and the offspring of such a marriage are illegitimate. If, however,

the marriage has been entered in the marriage records, and the parties have subsequently lived together as man and wife for ten years, or, in case one of them has died, up to the death of the one, but for a period of at least three years, the marriage is to be regarded as valid from the beginning, in spite of noncompliance with any of the essential requirements. In any case, if the marriage has been entered in the marriage records, an action for nullity must be brought; otherwise it is void without legal action.

Voidable marriages:

Voidable marriages are of two kinds. In one case the action for nullity may be brought by one of the parties to the marriage, by the state's attorney, or by a third party who has a legal interest which is affected by the validity or invalidity of the marriage; both parties to the marriage may be the defendants; and no statute of limitations is applicable. In the other case one of the parties to the marriage, or, in certain cases, his legal representative, must be the plaintiff, and the other party, the defendant; and the action must be begun within six months after designated dates, differing according to the different grounds. In both kinds of voidability the nullity can be made effective only through a legal action, and after such action the marriage is regarded as null from the beginning. The annulment must be entered on the margin of the original entry of the marriage in the marriage record. Offspring of a marriage annulled by judicial decree are looked upon as legitimate, provided at least one party contracted the marriage in good faith.

If the voidability of the marriage was known to one of the parties thereto at the time it was contracted, and not to the other, the latter has the same rights to alimony as the innocent party in a divorce suit. The rights named belong also to a party induced to enter into the marriage through threats, and to a party in whose person or personal attributes the other party was mistaken, unless the former knew of the latter's error.

For convenience, the first kind of voidability described will hereafter be referred to as "nullity," the English equivalent of the German term used; while the term "voidability" will be restricted to the second kind described, as is customary in German law.

A marriage is null—

1. If entered into by an individual who at the time was unconscious, temporarily insane, or otherwise legally incapacitated; but if the marriage was ratified after the disability ceased, it is to be regarded as valid from the beginning.
2. If entered into by an individual who at the time was already validly married to a third party.
3. If concluded between parties within the prohibited degrees, relationship by adoption excepted.
4. If concluded between an individual divorced on the ground of adultery and the proved co-respondent, unless a dispensation had been obtained.

On the ground of voidability, a marriage can be contested—

1. By the party thereto whose legal capacity at the time of the marriage or its ratification was restricted, provided the marriage took place without the consent of his legal representative.
2. By the party thereto who, through weak-mindedness or other cause, did not know that he was going through a form of marriage, or knowing it, as for example, in the case of a deaf-mute, or a person having a poor understanding of the German language, did not intend to make a declaration that he wished to enter into a marriage.
3. By the party thereto who at the time of the marriage was mistaken in the person of the other party, or was so mistaken in regard to his or her character or condition—e. g., as to impotence, pregnancy, diseased condition, unchastity, etc.—that if the facts had been known the marriage would not have been entered into.
4. By the party thereto who was influenced by wilful decep-

tion in regard to matters which would have deterred him from entering into the marriage if he had known the facts, e. g., where there was a promise of a religious marriage without the intention of keeping it, or misrepresentation of his former life by the other party; but voidability on the ground of deception as to the amount of property owned is explicitly excluded.

5. By the party thereto who was induced to enter into the marriage by threats.
6. By either party, in case a former husband or wife, legally declared dead, still lives, unless at the time of the later marriage the plaintiff knew of this fact.

DIVORCE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION SINCE 1900.

Since 1900 divorce must take place through the judgment of a court, the right of a sovereign to grant divorce having been abolished throughout the empire. The marriage is dissolved only at the date on which the judgment ceases to be appealable.

Absolute divorce:

The grounds for divorce are of two kinds—absolute and relative.

An absolute ground makes the right to divorce unconditional once the ground is established, while a relative ground leaves some latitude to the judge. The absolute grounds are—

1. Adultery, bigamy, or crime against nature.
2. An attempt on the life.
3. Wilful desertion for at least one year, against the wishes of the other party.
4. Insanity of at least three years' duration after the marriage, and so serious as to destroy intellectual communion between the parties and hold out no hope for its restoration.

The relative grounds are not particularly stated, but only the principle on which they are to be based—a grave violation of marital duties, or dishonorable or immoral conduct, which renders the marital relations so strained that the continuance of the marriage ought not to be expected of the plaintiff. Gross abuse is specifically stated to be one of the grave violations in question.

Judicial separation:

The party entitled to sue for an absolute divorce may instead sue for a separation from bed and board. If the defendant so demands, a decree of absolute divorce must be rendered instead of a decree of separation. The separation may also at any subsequent date, on petition of either party, be changed to an absolute divorce, provided the marital life has not been renewed. Practically all the regulations given below, pertaining to divorce, apply equally to a judicial separation. In case of a judicial separation, however, the parties can not contract a new marriage, and may at any time renew their marital life. In the latter event, all the effects of the separation cease, except that the husband does not again acquire the right to the management and usufruct of the wife's property. The possibility of a perpetual separation instead of a divorce was established chiefly out of respect for the views of citizens of the Roman Catholic faith.

Limitations to right of action:

Consent or participation of the plaintiff bars the right to a divorce on the ground of adultery, bigamy, or crime against nature. Except where the ground is insanity, condonation or the failure to begin proceedings within six months after the discovery of the ground for divorce bars the right thereto. This right is also lost if ten years have elapsed since the commission of the offense which would form the ground for divorce, but time is not counted during which the parties did not live together.

Procedure:

Jurisdiction.—The suit for divorce must be brought before the *Landgericht* of the district in which the husband resides. The court named corresponds to the court in the United States next higher than the county court, variously designated "circuit court," "district court," etc. The law fixes no

period as necessary to acquire a residence, simply stating that a man who settles permanently in a place acquires a residence there.

If both parties are foreigners, they can not bring a suit for divorce before a German court unless divorce is allowed by the law of the country to which they belong. If the husband is a foreigner, the divorce laws of his country are alone applicable. If, however, he has only recently lost his German citizenship, and his wife is still a German citizen, the German laws are applicable.

Service.—If the whereabouts of the defendant is unknown, service is made by publication. Such service is also permissible if the defendant is in a foreign country and it is impracticable to make personal service as provided by law, or if personal service promises no results. Publication is made by posting a notice of the intended suit on the bulletin board of the court, and inserting a notice twice in the official newspaper of the locality and once in the Imperial Gazette. A month must elapse after the last publication before the trial can commence.

If the defendant is not in court on the day appointed for the oral hearing, a new day must be set. The defendant must be summoned to every session of the court which was not appointed in his presence. These provisions are not applicable if the defendant was summoned by publication but did not appear.

Court procedure.—Before divorce proceedings can be undertaken on the ground of desertion, if personal service is possible, the guilty party must be ordered by the court to return to the deserted spouse. The statutory period of desertion begins with the date of this order, and the divorce can not be granted until a year has elapsed without the defendant complying. In general, before the presiding judge fixes a day for the hearing of a divorce case, the plaintiff must appear before the court having jurisdiction and move for the appointment of a day of reconciliation. He must also summon the defendant to be present at the reconciliation proceedings. On the day appointed the husband and wife must appear in person, and their counsel may be excluded. If the plaintiff, or if both parties, fail to appear, the plaintiff must move for the appointment of a new day of reconciliation, and again summon the defendant. If the plaintiff appears, but not the defendant, the attempt at reconciliation is judged to have failed. The reconciliation proceedings can be omitted if the residence of the defendant is unknown, or is in a foreign land, or if any other serious obstacle, not the fault of the plaintiff, presents itself, or if the uselessness of an attempt at reconciliation is foreseen beyond a doubt.

If the plaintiff moves for the adjournment of the divorce proceedings, the court may not decree a divorce before the end of the period of adjournment. The court itself may order an adjournment if the ground for divorce is one classed as relative, and the reconciliation of the parties does not appear impossible. Such an adjournment may be ordered only once in the course of the lawsuit, and for a period of two years at the most. During the period of this adjournment the parties may live separate, and thus it becomes the equivalent of the temporary separation from bed and board provided for in some of the German states before 1900.

In any subsequent suit for divorce no facts may be alleged as a ground which were alleged, or might have been alleged, during the first suit.

Except where the ground is insanity, the decree must state that the defendant is the guilty party. If the defendant has filed a cross petition and the grounds alleged therein are established, both parties are to be declared guilty. Upon the demand of the defendant, even without the filing of the cross petition, the plaintiff is also to be declared guilty if grounds exist on which the defendant could have sued for a divorce, or if such grounds did exist at the time of the events which constitute the ground for divorce.

In a divorce for adultery the decree must name the co-respondent in case the evidence determined the identity of this person. Where the ground is insanity, the court must hear the opinion of one or more alienists.

On the motion of one of the parties, the suit is tried *in camera*. The court itself can also order such procedure for special reasons.

The public prosecutor is authorized to be present at the divorce proceedings, and must be notified officially of all sessions of the court. He may express his official judgment on the decision to be rendered, and bring forward new facts and arguments in defense of the marriage. Further, with a view to defend the marriage, the court itself may consider facts which are not brought forward by the parties, and order the taking of evidence along these lines.

Results of decree:

Right to remarry.—After an absolute divorce, either party may contract a new marriage.

Alimony.—If the husband alone is declared guilty, he must support the wife in a manner suited to her rank, in so far as she can not support herself from the income of her own property or by her own toil. She is not required to labor for her own support, unless she was a breadwinner before the divorce. If the wife alone is declared guilty, she must support the husband in a manner suited to his rank, in so far as he is not in condition to support himself. The obligation to furnish support ceases with the remarriage of the party having the right to support. If the marriage is dissolved on the ground of insanity, the plaintiff is under the same obligations to furnish support to the other party as the defendant in a divorce on other grounds. The innocent party may take back all gifts made to the other during the betrothal or during the marriage.

In so far as the guilty party has not sufficient income to support the innocent party without endangering his own support, he may retain two-thirds of his income for his own support, and in some cases an even larger proportion; if he is the husband, he is entirely free from supporting the wife, provided the latter can support herself out of her capital. In no case does a guilty party have to reduce his capital in order to support the other.

Custody of children.—After the divorce decree has become effective, the court which granted it must notify the guardianship court in case the parties have any minor children. If the marriage was dissolved on a ground other than insanity, and only one party was guilty, the children are entrusted to the innocent party. If both were declared guilty, a son under 6 years of age, or a daughter, is entrusted to the mother; a son over 6 years of age, to the father. The guardianship court may make other dispositions in the interest of the children. In all cases the father continues to be his child's legal representative. The parent who does not have the custody of a child still has the right to visit him. Through divorce the wife becomes obligated to contribute to the support of the children, in so far as the income from their own property is insufficient.

Change of name.—The divorced wife may retain her husband's name, or resume her own surname. If the wife alone was declared guilty, the husband may deny to her the use of his name.

Record of divorce:

It is the duty of the public prosecutor to see that the divorce or separation is entered on the margin of the original entry of the marriage in the marriage record. If after a judicial separation the parties renew their marital life, this fact is also to be similarly recorded.

Validity of divorces obtained in foreign countries:

*If both parties are German subjects, a divorce obtained in another country is not valid in Germany, unless it was obtained on grounds recognized in German law. This is true even if the husband has lost his German citizenship, provided the wife has not. Otherwise,

if the husband is a foreigner, the divorce is valid in Germany when valid according to the laws of the country of which he is a subject.

If a marriage concluded in Germany is later annulled or dissolved in another country, the decree can become effective in Germany only in case the proper entry is made in the original marriage record by order of the competent German court. The verdict of the foreign court is not accepted (1) if the court was not competent according to German law; (2) if the defendant is a German citizen and has made no defense, provided the original summons to the lawsuit or the final decree was not delivered to him in person; (3) if the recognition of the verdict would offend good morals or the purpose of some German law; (4) if reciprocity was not guaranteed, unless according to German law no German court was competent to try the case.

MARRIAGE BEFORE 1900.

The regulations in force previous to 1900 concerning the legal qualifications for marriage, the form of marriage, and the recording of marriages are found in the *Personenstandsgesetz* of February 6, 1875, which was supplanted in large part by the section on marriage of the *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*. So far as the former went, however, the present law does not differ from it materially. The preliminaries to marriage, the character and form of marriage, and the recording of marriages were essentially the same before 1900 as later.

Impediments:

Only the principal points of difference between the law of February 6, 1875, and the present law will be noted:

Age.—The marriageable age for men began with the completion of the twentieth year, instead of with the attainment of majority. Dispensation as to age was granted the man as well as the woman.

Consent.—A ward of full age did not require the consent of his legal representative. A son required the parental consent until the completion of his twenty-fifth year, and a daughter until the completion of her twenty-fourth year, instead of until the completion of the twenty-first year for both sexes, as at present. If the father was dead and the children were minors, the consent of the guardian was required in addition to that of the mother.

Consanguinity and affinity.—The quasi affinity resulting from illicit intercourse did not constitute an impediment to marriage.

Safeguarding the property of children by a former marriage.—The certificate from the guardianship court was not required, but in general the laws of the different states required such safeguarding of the children's property.

Guardianship.—In the earlier law, but not in the later, marriage between a guardian or his children and his ward was prohibited during the duration of the guardianship.

ANNULMENT, DIVORCE, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION BEFORE 1900.

Previous to 1900 the subjects of divorce and annulment were regulated according to four main systems of law. These systems, with the approximate population affected by each according to the census of 1890, were as follows: (1) *Allgemeines Landrecht für die Preussischen Staaten*, or General Statutes of Prussia, 21,000,000; (2) the common law, 17,000,000; (3) the *Code civil*, 8,500,000; and (4) the *Sächsisches Gesetzbuch*, or Code of Saxony, 3,500,000.

The sections on marriage and divorce of the Prussian *Landrecht* were authoritative, in general, in the following provinces and districts of Prussia: East Prussia; West Prussia; Posen; Silesia; Brandenburg, except the districts of Prignitz, Mittelmark, Uckermark, Neumark, Kottbus, and Luckenwalde; Pomerania, except the districts of Neuvorpommern, Rügen, Schivelbein, and Dramburg; Prussian Saxony; Westphalia; the Lower Rhine districts; Lingen; East Friesland; Eichsfeld; and the Jade district. Outside of Prussia the *Landrecht* was in force in the Bavarian principalities of Ansbach and Bayreuth, and in the Erfurt districts of Saxe-Weimar.

The common law was authoritative, in general, in the following provinces and districts of Prussia: Neuvorpommern; Rügen; Ehrenbreitstein; Hohenzollern; Schleswig-Holstein; Hesse-Nassau; and Hanover, with the exception of Lingen, East Friesland, Eichsfeld, and the Jade district. Outside of Prussia, it was applicable, in general, in Bavaria, except the Palatinate, Ansbach, and Bayreuth; Würtemberg; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar, except the Erfurt districts; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg, except the principality of Birkenfeld; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Waldeck; Reuss (Elder line); Reuss (Younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe; Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg; and the provinces of Starkenburg and Oberhessen of the grand duchy of Hesse.

The *Code civil* was in force in Baden; Alsace-Lorraine; the province of Rheinhessen of the grand duchy of Hesse; the Bavarian Palatinate; the Oldenburg principality of Birkenfeld; and the Prussian Rhine province, with the exception of the Lower Rhine districts and Ehrenbreitstein.

The Saxon Code was the law only in the Kingdom of Saxony. In a few neighborhoods of Bavaria the Austrian Civil Code was in force, and in a few neighborhoods of Schleswig the Danish law.

Common law practice in matters of marriage and divorce rested almost entirely on church law, rather than on Roman law. The grounds for divorce and annulment and the kinds of divorce were generally determined by the principles of the religious body to which the parties belonged. When they were adherents of different religious denominations, the law of the plaintiff's denomination generally applied, or if both were non-Catholics, the Protestant law. Jews were governed in part by the Mosaic law,¹ in part by the Protestant law. Canon law was generally accepted by the state as the law for Catholics.

Annulment before 1900.

According to universal practice, an action at law was necessary to establish the nullity of any marriage. According to the Prussian *Landrecht* as in force immediately before 1900, the grounds for nullity were relationship within the prohibited degrees, adultery on the ground of which a previous marriage was dissolved, and bigamy; the grounds for voidability were lack of marriageable age, incapacity to give consent, absence of consent of the proper persons, relationship by adoption within the prohibited degrees, and compulsion, error, and fraud, much as in the present law.

Within the territory under the common law, these questions were decided according to the law of the religious body to which the parties to the marriage belonged. For Roman Catholics, the canon law was applicable. According to common Protestant law, besides the grounds for nullity named in the *Landrecht*, there were the following: Lack of marriageable age, incapacity to give consent, relationship by adoption within the prohibited degrees, and abduction. The grounds for voidability were compulsion and fear, error and fraud, concealed impotence, and in some states, lack of parental consent.

For the *Code civil*, the reader is referred to the section on France. According to the Saxon Code, as revised by the law of November 5, 1875, the grounds for nullity were bigamy, relationship within the prohibited degrees, and relationship as adopted child and foster parent, and the grounds for voidability were lack of marriageable age, lack of consent of the proper persons, incapacity for making a binding contract, impotence at the time of marriage, and compulsion, fear, error, or deception, much as in the present law.

Divorce and judicial separation before 1900.

Divorce by royal prerogative:

The Prussian *Landrecht* abolished the right of a sovereign to grant divorce on grounds not recognized by the law. In the states and parts of states governed by the common law, the

sovereign, until 1876, had the right to grant divorce on grounds not ordinarily recognized; and in the following states and provinces this right was exercised down to 1899: Electoral Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Anhalt. In the domain of the *Code civil* and of the Saxon Code such divorce was not allowed.

Absolute divorce:

The Prussian Landrecht.—The Prussian law allowed divorce on a greater variety of grounds than that of any other civilized state. They were—

1. Adultery.
2. Crime against nature.
3. Malicious desertion.
4. Persistent refusal of the marital duty.
5. Prevention of conception by either party.
6. Incurable impotence, even if it supervened after marriage.
7. Incurable loathsome disease.
8. Conduct of one party which endangered the life, health, honor, personal freedom, office, or business of the other.
9. Insanity which at the end of a year gave no hope of a cure.
10. A quarrelsome disposition if it endangered the life or health of the innocent spouse.
11. A gross breach of the law followed by sentence to state's prison.
12. False accusation of serious crime preferred by one party against the other.
13. Engaging in a shameful occupation.
14. A disorderly or intemperate life, after action taken by the court toward reformation had proved fruitless.
15. Nonsupport by the husband.
16. Mutual consent, provided there was no issue to the marriage.
17. Unconquerable aversion.

Even conduct which gave rise to strong suspicion of adultery was regarded as equivalent to adultery. Before a divorce could be granted for malicious desertion, it was necessary to show that the guilty party had failed to comply with a judicial order to resume his marital life. The defendant was notified of this order either by personal service or by publication, but service by publication could not take place until at least a year after the disappearance of the guilty party. If it appeared that there was good reason for one party to abandon the other, the latter had to wait ten years before beginning proceedings to dissolve the marriage through declaration of death. Nonsupport could be a direct ground for divorce only if the husband had rendered himself unable to support the wife through the commission of crime, debauchery, or mismanagement of his property. Otherwise an attempt must first be made by the court to compel the man to support the wife, and to remove the cause of the rupture between the parties.

The common law.—An absolute divorce could be granted Roman Catholics only on the ground of adultery and kindred offenses. For lesser causes only a temporary separation was granted. As the common law is uncoded, and as in the Protestant Church there was no universally accepted body of law such as the canon law in the Catholic Church, it is difficult to determine what grounds for divorce were recognized for non-Catholics in all the states and parts of states where common law prevailed. The grounds ordinarily recognized were—

1. Adultery and kindred offenses.
2. Malicious desertion.
3. Refusal to perform the marital duty.
4. Cruelty involving danger to life or health.
5. Long imprisonment.
6. An attack on the life.
7. In Bavaria and Württemberg, an attempt upon the life of a child of the family.

¹ For a statement of Jewish divorce law, see section on Russia.

8. In Wurttemberg, fornication with a third party after betrothal.
9. In Wurttemberg, enmity endangering the life of the other party, manifested after a temporary separation from bed and board had been granted.

If the guilty party was in the jurisdiction of the court, a divorce on the ground of malicious desertion was not permitted until an attempt to compel him to resume his marital life had proved fruitless. In Bavaria and Wurttemberg, if the fugitive party was beyond the jurisdiction of the court, the desertion was decided to be malicious if it continued for at least two years; a divorce could not be granted in these states on the ground of long imprisonment, unless the period of imprisonment had been at least ten years. In Wurttemberg, if a prosecution was demanded, a party divorced on the ground of adultery was liable to not more than six months' imprisonment.

Code civil.—According to the versions of the *Code civil* in force in Germany, the grounds for divorce were—

1. Adultery of the wife; or of the husband, if his mistress lived in his home, and in Baden, also if his mistress lived in close proximity to his home.
2. An attack on the life, cruelty, or gross insult.
3. Sentence to a degrading punishment, but in the Rhine province, sentence to civil death was excepted.
4. Mutual consent, when the marital life was proved to be unendurable.
5. In Baden, flight from the country for three years.
6. In Baden, insanity of three years' duration.

The Saxon Code.—According to the Saxon Code as revised by the law of November 5, 1875, the grounds for absolute divorce were—

1. Adultery.
2. Crime against nature.
3. Improper relations with a child under 12 years.
4. Bigamy.
5. Malicious desertion or persistent refusal of the conjugal duty for at least one year.
6. Incurable drunkenness, after a separation from bed and board for one year had taken place, and the mania for drink had persisted for still another year.
7. Impotence induced wilfully.
8. An attempt on the life, or otherwise endangering the life.
9. Repeated cruelty, putting the health of the innocent spouse in jeopardy, but only after a separation from bed and board for one year had taken place.
10. Conviction of a deliberate crime, followed by sentence to at least three years' imprisonment; also if several separate sentences aggregated at least three years of imprisonment.
11. Insanity which after three years' observation in a state asylum was declared incurable.
12. Change of religion but not of denomination.
13. Incurable disease of the wife, rendering the performance of the marital duty dangerous to her life.

The wife alone could demand a divorce on the ground last named. On the first four grounds enumerated a divorce could ordinarily be granted only after a criminal conviction had been obtained.

Judicial separation:

The Prussian Landrecht.—No judicial separation was possible within the territory governed by this code. But as in all Germany, if the divorce was desired on a ground other than adultery, and at the reconciliation proceedings there appeared some hope of future amicable settlement of the difficulties, the judge could delay pronouncing the divorce for a period not exceeding one year, and during this time the parties could live separate.

The common law.—For lesser grounds than those justifying absolute divorce under the common law, such as many of those enumerated as grounds for absolute divorce under the Prussian

and Saxon codes, a temporary separation from bed and board could be granted. Such a separation was also sometimes granted for the more grave causes in hope of a reconciliation. In all cases, if it did not bring about the reconciliation of the parties, it could be repeated, or, as in some states under the common law, changed into an absolute divorce.

In Bavaria the endangering by one spouse of the body or soul of the other, as by incurable and infectious disease, continuous quarrelsomeness, unendurable mania for drink or other dissipation, implacable hate, heresy, and corruption of morals, was recognized as a ground for temporary separation, especially for Catholics, although it also applied in general to Protestants. In Wurttemberg Catholics could obtain a temporary separation on the following grounds:

1. Apostasy from Christianity.
2. Apostasy from the Catholic Church, when accompanied by the attempt to induce the other party to apostatize.
3. Seduction to vice or felony.
4. Endangering by one party of the life, health, liberty, or property of the other, as by infectious disease, etc.
5. Dangerous mental derangement and mania for drink.
6. Impotence supervening after marriage.
7. Pregnancy of the bride by a third party.

In Wurttemberg, also, a separation for one year could be pronounced in the case of a Protestant or mixed marriage, on the ground of aversion or cruelty. This separation could be changed to an absolute divorce in case the resumption of marital life would put in jeopardy the person of the innocent party, or would be accompanied by conduct on the part of the guilty one entirely out of accord with the marriage relation.

Code civil and Saxon Code.—Within the domain of the *Code civil* there was no provision for a limited divorce. Under the Saxon Code the party entitled to sue for an absolute divorce could first sue for a separation from bed and board, the duration of which could be from six months to one year. Such temporary separation could also be granted—

1. If serious differences arose between the husband and wife.
2. If through living together the health or the life of one of the parties or of the children appeared to be endangered.
3. If one of the parties was leading an immoral life.

Limitations to right of action:

In general, condonation barred the right to a divorce. According to the Saxon Code, if both parties had been guilty of adultery or other sexual offenses, no divorce could be granted. According to this code, also, the right to divorce was in general barred if the innocent party did not bring action within a year after obtaining knowledge of the facts constituting the ground for divorce.

Procedure:

Prior to 1900 the plaintiff could not bring about an adjournment of the divorce proceedings, but the court could order such an adjournment in all divorce suits, except when the ground was adultery. The adjournment could be for a period of one year at the most. With this exception, the procedure in cases of divorce and separation was essentially the same as at the present time.

Results of decree:

Right to remarry.—After a divorce both parties were free to contract a new marriage, the only exception being that marriage was prohibited between a guilty party and the co-respondent in a divorce for adultery.

Property settlement.—According to the Prussian *Landrecht*, the guilty party had to be named in the decree of divorce, and if both were guilty, but one more so than the other, the more guilty had to be named. If the régime known as "community of goods" did not exist, the innocent party enjoyed all the privileges which the law gave to a surviving spouse. He also retained the nuptial presents, and could demand the return of

all gifts made to the guilty party before or after the marriage. In addition, the guilty party had to settle a certain sum on the innocent party in lieu of future inheritance. In case the inheritance had not already been fixed by contract, the innocent spouse thus received a fourth part of the property of the guilty spouse, provided the marriage was dissolved for one of the more grave reasons, those numbered 1 to 8 above,¹ and a sixth part if the divorce was granted for one of the less grave reasons. Instead of this settlement, an innocent wife could demand of a guilty husband maintenance according to her rank as long as she lived; even after contracting a new marriage she continued to receive support from her former husband. If the innocent husband was for any reason unable to support himself, he could likewise demand of the guilty wife, instead of the settlement named, support according to his rank.

If community of goods existed, the innocent party could choose whether to demand half of the common property or to move for the separation of goods, each party taking what he brought to the marriage and what he had later received by gift or inheritance. If the second alternative was chosen, the guilty party had in addition, out of his portion, to make the settlement on the innocent party described above.

In case of a divorce on the ground of insanity, inculpable impotence, or other bodily infirmity, the party divorced was entitled to maintenance according to his rank, in so far as his own property was insufficient.

If the guilty party had no property, the law provided that for the misconduct which occasioned the divorce he should be sentenced to imprisonment for from fourteen days to three months, according to the gravity of his offense and other circumstances.

According to the common law, which in this respect followed Roman law, both the *donatio propter nuptias* and the dowry went to the innocent party. In the absence of a stipulated *donatio propter nuptias* or dowry, the guilty party was obliged to settle on the innocent party one-fourth of his property, and in certain cases even one-third, provided the amount did not exceed 100 pounds of gold, a sum equivalent to \$31,133. The innocent party could also recall all gifts made to the guilty party.

According to the *Code Maximilian*, in force in Bavaria, the innocent party was allowed all which would have fallen to him in case of the death of the other party.

Under the *Code civil* the guilty party was under obligation to furnish support to the innocent party, and the latter had the right to recall all gifts made to the guilty party.

Under the Saxon Code the guilty party was under obligation to furnish support to the innocent party, in so far as the latter could not support himself according to his rank. In case of the remarriage of the party entitled to support, this right ceased.

Custody of children.—According to the Prussian Code, the children were as a rule entrusted to the innocent party. If, however, the father was the guilty party, but the ground for divorce was such as not to arouse fears that he would not bring his children up properly, he could request the custody of the sons above the age of 4. Children under the age of 4 were in all cases left with the mother, even when she was declared guilty, provided the grounds for divorce did not show her to be so depraved as to arouse fears that she would neglect her children. If neither party was declared guilty, the children remained with the mother up to the age of 4, and then went with the father. The judge could, however, allow daughters to remain permanently with the mother. A parent could visit children not committed to his care. In general, the father continued to be the main support of the children, although a guilty mother could be compelled to contribute one-half of the amount required for the

support of the children over 4 and the entire amount for children under 4.

Under the Saxon Code children under 6 years of age were entrusted to the mother, and those over 6 to the father, although in all cases the father had to support the children. The guardianship court could, however, make different disposition where it was to the children's interest.

Change of name.—According to the Prussian law the wife could choose to retain the name of her husband or to resume her former name. If, however, she was the guilty party, the husband could forbid to her the use of his name. In general, the divorced wife retained the rank of her husband, but if she alone was guilty, she lost his rank.

According to the Saxon law, the divorced wife retained the name and rank of her husband.

Record of divorce:

The same as since 1900.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

Legislation:

Beginning with the middle ages the canon law on marriage and separation had in Germany, as in other European countries, the force of state law for Catholics; and after the Reformation the practice of the Evangelical Church had such force for Protestants. The sections on marriage and divorce of the Prussian *Landrecht*, which went into effect in 1794, constituted the first instance in Germany of a purely state law on the subject, authoritative for all elements of the population without distinction of religion. It was followed by the *Code civil*, which was adopted in 1807 in Danzig and Westphalia, in 1809 in Baden, and soon after in other western German states. In the second decade of the nineteenth century, when the French yoke was shaken off, the territory under the *Code civil* became restricted to those states and parts of states¹ in which it was authoritative in 1899. The *Badisches Landrecht*, as the former civil code of Baden is called, and the *Rheinisches Civilrecht*, the former civil code of the Prussian Rhine province, are translations of the French *Code civil* of 1803, with unimportant changes. In the Kingdom of Saxony, the Saxon Code went into effect in 1865. In a large part of Germany, however, marriage law remained for the most part an affair of the churches until 1875, and divorce law until 1899; or if the state enacted laws, they were denominational in character.

The *Personenstandsgesetz* of February 6, 1875, which went into effect January 1, 1876, brought in, for the first time, governmental regulation of marriage on an undenominational basis for all Germany. Ever since the date last mentioned there has been uniformity throughout the empire in the legal qualifications for marriage, in the manner of contracting marriage, and in marriage records. But complete undenominational state regulation of marriage and divorce did not come in until the *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*, or Civil Code, went into effect in 1900, since the grounds for divorce and the effect of most of the impediments named in the law of February 6, 1875, upon the validity of a marriage contracted notwithstanding their existence were left to state law, so that, so far as state law recognized church law as also the law of the state, church law still had the authority of state law in some parts of Germany down to January 1, 1900.

Marriage:

The earliest German law recognized marriage by purchase only. Consent of the bride was not necessary. In the presence of relatives and friends, her father or guardian handed her over to the bridegroom in a formal manner in exchange for the purchase price. The law, however, recognized marriage by abduction as valid in case the abductor made suitable amends to the bride's kinsmen. Later the purchase price went, not to the bride's father or guardian, but to the bride, and developed into the *donatio propter nuptias* and the dowry. Moreover, the father or guardian no longer gave away the bride, but the par-

¹ See page 364.

ties to the marriage chose for this act whatever other person they wished, who gave away the bridegroom as well as the bride. Further, coition came to be regarded as necessary before the marriage was fully established.

Since medieval times the church has exercised a decisive influence on the form of marriage. At first it recognized the informally declared agreement to marry on the part of the man and woman, technically known as the betrothal, as all that was necessary to make them husband and wife. If the agreement referred to some future time, however, they were not considered as actually married until cohabitation had taken place. But the church desired, and later sought to bring it about, that the bridal couple should attend church together immediately after making the declarations in question—the so-called bridal mass. Later it sought to establish the custom that the declarations of the bridal couple be made in front of the church in the presence of a clergyman, and finally that the parties be married by the clergyman inside the church. These forms, however, were not necessary conditions of a valid marriage. Merely the informal declarations, otherwise termed the betrothal, followed by coition, still effected a valid marriage.

In the decrees of the Council of Trent, ratified in 1564, the requirement was made for the first time that in order to constitute a valid marriage, the declarations of the pair must be made before their own parish priest and two or three witnesses. Publication of banns in the church during service on three consecutive Sundays or feast days was also now required. The legal effects formerly attached to coition were no longer made dependent on it. In those parts of Germany where the decrees of the Council of Trent were not adopted, however, the informal declarations of the man and woman continued to effect a valid marriage according to Catholic law.

According to the earlier Protestant law also, a marriage was valid even if the church had no part in it, although the church asked that her benediction be sought on the union already brought about through the mutual declarations of the pair, and that cohabitation should not take place until after this benediction had been given. It was not until the eighteenth century that the Protestant Church adopted the rule that the marriage was not concluded through the betrothal, but through the church ceremony, which must be preceded by publication of banns.

In the last decade of the eighteenth century opposition began to arise against marriage by the church, and in the first decade of the nineteenth century obligatory civil marriage was established in the German states which adopted the *Code civil*. In Prussia civil marriage was established for Jews and non-conformists in 1847, and was made obligatory for all elements of the population in 1874. Prior to 1875 civil marriage was also provided for in Saxony, Württemberg, and Lübeck whenever marriage by the church was excluded for religious reasons. Finally, through the imperial law of February 6, 1875, it became obligatory throughout the German Empire.

Further, by this imperial law, all impediments hitherto recognized by the laws of any state but not specified in the imperial law were abrogated; the granting of dispensations was taken

away from church officials and given to the state governments; and the decisions of ecclesiastical courts in marital suits no longer had any effect from the standpoint of civil law.

Divorce:

Even before the Germans were christianized, they were distinguished among ancient peoples by their regard for the sanctity and permanency of the marriage relation. Nevertheless, the oldest German law permitted absolute freedom of divorce by mutual agreement. Divorce by the one-sided action of one of the parties, which in the beginning was the right only of the husband, was, however, much hedged about with conditions. The adultery of the wife, and according to some authorities, barrenness, entitled the husband to a divorce; and extreme cruelty, the wife. After the church came into power, a husband and wife could still separate voluntarily under the vow of chastity in order to enter a religious order. With the growing conception of marriage as a church sacrament, divorce came to be prohibited, however, and only a separation, perpetual or temporary, according to the gravity of the offense, became possible. From its beginning, the Protestant Church rejected the sacramental nature of marriage, and permitted absolute divorce for the causes already indicated, besides a temporary separation for less grave offenses. At first private divorce was the practice, divorce by a judicial decree being a later development.

The Prussian *Landrecht* made possible for Protestant and mixed marriages only an absolute divorce, and for Catholic marriages only a perpetual separation from bed and board. From the standpoint of civil law, the separation that was allowed Catholics differed from an absolute divorce only in name. It had all the legal effects of a divorce, and left to the individual's conscience whether he should contract a new marriage. Under the influence of the "natural right" school of thought, which was widespread at the time of the codification of the *Landrecht*, and which considered marriage as an ordinary contract not binding after its breach, this code did not confine the grounds for divorce or separation to the misconduct of one of the parties to the marriage, which had hitherto been the rule. The reaction against this school of thought in the first half of the nineteenth century had no effect on Prussian legislation other than a reform of procedure in marital suits.

Immediately after the Reformation, Protestant Church law recognized only adultery and kindred offenses and malicious desertion as grounds for an absolute divorce. Later, other grounds were recognized, but these were confined to such as lay in the misconduct of one of the parties. It was only during the several decades preceding 1830, while the "natural right" school of thought prevailed, that the common law allowed divorce on such grounds as insanity, incurable disease, physical defect, and mutual agreement.

The imperial law of February 6, 1875, abolished throughout the empire the possibility of a perpetual separation from bed and board, substituting absolute divorce. Previous to this, some states under the common law, as Bavaria, allowed an absolute divorce only to non-Catholics.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Authorities:

Statutes in force (this gives references to the individual statutes in which the existing marriage and divorce law of England may be found).

Dixon: *Law and Practice in Divorce and other Matrimonial Causes*, London, 1908.

Miscellaneous statutes.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage in England and Wales is strictly regulated by statute, and for a marriage to be valid the parties thereto must not be dis-

qualified for any reason, and the statutory requirements as to the form, the place, and the time of the ceremony must be observed.

Impediments:

1. Mental incapacity. Persons of unsound mind are not allowed to marry.
2. Age. There is no statutory provision with respect to age, but under the common law males under 14 years of age and females under 12 can not contract a valid marriage.
3. Consent of parents. Any person under 21 years of age, who is neither a widower nor a widow, is forbidden to marry without the consent of parents or guardians; but this law has been held to be directory only, and a marriage of a minor without such

consent has been held to be valid. The proper person to give the consent is the father, if living; if not, then in order (1) the lawfully appointed guardian or guardians; (2) the mother, if she has not remarried; or (3) a guardian appointed by the court of chancery. Minute regulations are given to provide for a minor whose father, mother, or proper guardian shall be "non compos mentis or in parts beyond the sea, or shall unreasonably or from undue motives refuse or withhold his, her, or their consent to a proper marriage." Under such circumstances recourse by petition may be had to certain designated officials whose "judicial declaration shall be deemed and taken to be as good and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the father, guardian or guardians, or mother of the person so petitioning, had consented to the marriage."

4. Consent of military superiors. In accordance with the royal army regulations, soldiers are required to obtain the consent of their commander before marriage. Violation of this regulation does not affect the validity of the marriage, but the woman is not recognized as of military rank.
5. Existing previous marriage. A previous marriage still existing is an absolute bar to a new marriage.
6. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between all ascendants and descendants and between relatives in the collateral line to the third degree, inclusive, according to the computation of the civil law, which reckons from one of the related persons to the common ancestor and so down to the other person. The prohibition extends to relatives by marriage as well as to relatives by blood. Thus in the collateral line a man may not marry a relative nearer than his own or his deceased wife's first cousin. An act was passed in 1907, however, as a result of which marriage with a deceased wife's sister is now permitted.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Different laws obtain for the regulation of marriages within the Church of England and of those without. Within the Church of England a marriage may be celebrated (1) after the publication of banns; (2) by virtue of a license granted by an archbishop, bishop, or other authority; (3) by virtue of a special license granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or his proper officers; or (4) by virtue of a certificate issued by a superintendent registrar. For all marriages without the Established Church a certificate from a superintendent registrar is essential; the certificate for such a marriage may or may not be accompanied by a license. By far the greater number of marriages take place within the Church of England, although all citizens, including adherents of that church, have free choice in this respect.

Banns.—In case the marriage is to be celebrated by virtue of the publication of banns, the banns (4 Geo. 4, c. 76, 1823) "shall be published in an audible manner in the parish church, or in some public chapel, in which chapel banns of matrimony may now or may hereafter be lawfully published,¹ of or belonging to such parish or chapelry wherein the persons to be married shall dwell, according to the form of words prescribed by the rubric—on three Sundays preceding the solemnization of marriage." If, however, the parties live in different parishes, banns must be published in both parishes; but if there is no church or chapel in the district, or if the church or chapel is demolished in order to be rebuilt, or is under repairs, banns may be published in an adjoining parish.

No minister shall be compelled to publish banns unless notice, properly dated, of the true names of the parties, of their place of abode, and of their length of abode in that place have been given to him at least seven days before the first publication. Parents or guardians may make objection to the marriage

of minors either by notice to the minister or publicly at the time the banns are published, such publication being thus rendered void. Banns become invalid if the marriage is not celebrated within three months.

Common license.—If a marriage ceremony is to be solemnized by virtue of an ecclesiastical license, an oath must first be taken by one of the parties before the surrogate, or other person who has authority to grant such a license, that he or she believes that there is no lawful impediment to the marriage; that one of the parties has lived in the parish or chapelry in which the marriage is to be celebrated for at least fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the license; and that the consent of the proper person has been obtained in case either of the parties shall be under the age of 21 years and is not a widower or widow. No license can be granted "to solemnize any marriage in any other church or chapel than in the parish church or in some public chapel of or belonging to the parish or chapelry within which the usual place of abode of one of the persons to be married shall have been for the space of fifteen days immediately before the granting of such license." An exception is made to this rule, as to the similar rule governing the publication of banns, in regard to those districts which have no church or chapel, etc., in which case the district is considered as belonging to an adjoining parish. The ceremony must be performed within three months from the issuance of the license.

Special license.—Special licenses to marry are granted only by the "Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, and his and their proper officers." These special licenses may authorize the marriage to be solemnized "at any convenient time and place."

Registrar's certificate.—Notice of every marriage to be solemnized without banns or ecclesiastical license must be given to the superintendent registrar of the district in which the parties have lived at least seven days next preceding the date of the notice. At the same time the party who gives the notice must make a declaration in writing, similar to the oath required before receiving an ecclesiastical license, as to the absence of impediments, the length of residence, and the consent of parents or guardians, if such consent is necessary. If the parties live in separate districts, notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of each district, and the parties must have resided in their respective districts at least seven days next preceding the filing of the notice. Notices of marriages must be entered in a marriage notice book, open to public inspection at all reasonable times, and either the notice or a true copy thereof must be posted in some conspicuous place in the office of the superintendent registrar and remain posted for twenty-one days after the entry has been made. At the expiration of this time (provided no lawful hindrance to the marriage has been shown) the superintendent registrar shall issue a certificate, which shall be a valid authorization of the marriage during the ensuing three months only. It is further provided that no registrar shall grant a certificate for a marriage in any church or chapel outside his own district, except where there is not within his district any registered place of worship using the form of ceremony by which the parties wish to be married, or unless the usual place of worship of one of the parties, in which the ceremony is to be performed, is not more than two miles outside his district.

Registrar's certificate and license.—Where a marriage is to be celebrated by virtue of a registrar's certificate and license, the party giving notice must have resided in the district at least fifteen days. In this case a copy of the notice is not suspended in the office, and if the parties live in different districts, notice to only one superintendent registrar is sufficient. The license may issue after one full day, but not later than seven full days from the filing of the notice.

¹ Definite authority from the bishop is necessary before banns may be published in any church; consecration of the church is not sufficient.

Celebration:

All marriages within the Church of England must be (1) according to the ritual of that church; (2) in the church or chapel in which the banns were published, or in the one specified in the ecclesiastical license or the registrar's certificate; (3) in the presence of two witnesses who sign the register; and (4), unless by special license, between 8 a. m. and 3 p. m. No marriage may be celebrated in any church without the consent of the minister of that church.

All other marriages must be between the same hours. The place of the ceremony must be specified in the notice and in the certificate or license, and may be either any place of worship registered for the solemnization of marriages or the superintendent registrar's office. If in the former, the ceremony must be solemnized publicly in the presence of some duly authorized person and two or more witnesses, and must include a formal declaration of the assent of the parties and of the absence of any lawful hindrances. Prior to 1898 the presence of a registrar was required. If the ceremony takes place in the superintendent registrar's office, it must be a civil one and be performed by the superintendent registrar himself with another registrar and other witnesses present, and must contain the same formal declaration of assent and absence of hindrances.

By the Marriage Act of 1836 "the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and also persons professing the Jewish religion, may continue to contract and solemnize marriages according to the usages of the said society and of the said persons, respectively, provided also that notice to the [superintendent] registrar shall have been given and the registrar's certificate shall have issued." This act was modified later so as to allow any superintendent registrar to issue licenses permitting such marriages to be celebrated in any registered place of worship whether or not in his own district, and so as to allow parties to be married after the form of the Society of Friends where one only or neither of the parties to the marriage is a member of this society, "provided that no person who is not a member of the said society shall be married according to the uses thereof, unless he or she shall be authorized thereto under or in pursuance of some general rule or rules of the said society in England."

Record of marriage:

Record by person solemnizing.—Within each building registered for the solemnization of marriages are kept duplicate copies of a marriage register book, furnished by the registrar-general upon request. A record of every marriage solemnized is entered in each book and is signed by the authorized person, the contracting parties, and by at least two witnesses of the ceremony.

Return by person solemnizing.—Each authorized person for a registered building is required to report at the end of each quarter to the superintendent registrar of his district, who in turn reports to the registrar-general, a true copy of all the entries of marriages in the register book for that quarter. Whenever the register books are filled, one copy is sent to the superintendent registrar, while the other is retained in the registered building.

Marriages in other countries:

The regulations for the marriage in foreign countries¹ of persons of whom one at least is a British subject correspond closely to those for marriages in England by a registrar's certificate. There are, however, slight variations. The "marriage officer" takes the place of the registrar; both parties must have resided within the marriage officer's district for a period of three weeks; and the ceremony may not be performed until fourteen days after the notice. At the expiration of this time, if no lawful impediment has been shown, the marriage must be solemnized at the official home of the marriage officer in the presence of

witnesses, either by the marriage officer himself or by some other person in his presence. Any form of ceremony may be used.

The marriage officer may be any officer authorized to act in that capacity by the secretary of state or any other officer authorized to act without any marriage warrant. Among those usually authorized are British ambassadors residing in foreign countries, or certain officers in their official households, British consuls, high commissioners, governors, and resident consular and other officials.

In general, the courts of the United Kingdom recognize as valid those marriages in foreign countries in which the law of the place of domicile was complied with as to the essentials (i. e., invalidating impediments), and the law of the place of celebration, as to form.

Annulment:

In some respects the English law relative to annulment does not seem altogether clearly defined, and there is no absolute agreement, even among the leading authorities, but in general the law is as indicated here.

A marriage may be either absolutely void *ab initio* or simply voidable, although in either case it is considered as valid until a judicial decree of annulment has been rendered. Marriages are void *ab initio* when entered into by parties incapable of marrying on grounds affecting society, while they are merely voidable when the wrong done is only a wrong if the party to whom it is done treats it as such. Void marriages may be attacked by any third party having a pecuniary interest affected by the marriage; voidable marriages, only by the injured party.

A marriage is void *ab initio* on any of the following grounds:

1. Existence of an earlier undissolved marriage. Where suit has been brought for the dissolution of an earlier marriage, a new marriage entered into after the issuance of a decree nisi, but before it is made final, is void.
2. Lack of marriageable age in one of the parties at the time of the marriage. But such a marriage is confirmed and made valid by continuance of cohabitation after the age of consent has been attained.
3. If either party has been found to be insane under a commission of lunacy. A person of unsound mind who has not been adjudged insane by a commission of lunacy can contract a valid marriage in a lucid interval.
4. Error in person.
5. Marriage within the prohibited degrees.
6. Neglect of the essential forms prescribed by statute.

A marriage is voidable on the following grounds:

1. Impotence, if existing at the time of marriage and permanent in character. Ordinarily cohabitation for three years is required to establish the permanence of the impotence.
2. If the consent of either person was obtained through duress or fraud, or when he or she was not in a condition to give such consent.

DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.

Before 1857 civil courts in England had no authority to grant divorces. In that year, however, the Matrimonial Causes Act (20 to 21 Vict., c. 85) took the "jurisdiction in all causes, suits, and matters matrimonial, except in respect of marriage licenses," away from the ecclesiastical courts and vested it in a special court—"the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes."² The act further provides that in place of a decree for divorce *a mensa et thoro* a decree for a judicial separation may be pronounced, which shall have "the same force and the same consequences as a divorce *a mensa et thoro*

¹ In reference to matrimonial affairs all British dependencies, including even Scotland and Ireland, occupy the status of a foreign country.

² This court with others was united into one supreme court of judicature in England by the Judicature Act of 1873, so that divorces are now heard first in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, from which appeals may be taken to the "Court of Appeal," and thence to the House of Lords.

now has." Either husband or wife may apply for a decree of judicial separation or of divorce.

Grounds:

Grounds for absolute divorce.—The grounds for an absolute divorce are as follows:

1. Adultery of the wife.
2. Adultery of the husband, when since the marriage he has been guilty of "incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of rape, or of sodomy or bestiality, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her (his wife) to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse for two years or upward."

Grounds for judicial separation.—Either husband or wife may apply for a judicial separation on any of the following grounds:

1. Adultery.
2. Cruelty.
3. Desertion without cause for at least two years.

Special provisions.—By "the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1884," failure of a respondent to comply with an order of the court in a case for the restitution of conjugal rights is made equivalent to desertion, and sufficient ground for suit and decree of judicial separation; and if the respondent is also guilty of adultery, a decree nisi may be pronounced on the ground of "adultery coupled with desertion."

Limitations to right of action:

In a suit for divorce the complete defenses are (1) adultery not proved, (2) connivance at adultery, (3) condonation of adultery, and (4) collusion. If any of these is established, the suit fails. In addition, the court is not bound to pronounce a decree "if it shall find that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery, or if the petitioner shall, in the opinion of the court, have been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition," or of cruelty toward the respondent, or of desertion or wilful separation before the adultery complained of and without reasonable excuse, or of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Procedure:

Jurisdiction.—A suit for divorce must be brought in the district in which the husband has his legal domicile.

Service.—Every petition in a matrimonial cause "shall be served on the party to be affected thereby, either within or without Her Majesty's dominions, in such manner as the court shall, by any general or special order, from time to time, direct; provided always that the said court may dispense with such service altogether in case it shall seem necessary or expedient so to do." Personal service is generally required, but sometimes resort is had to publication in the newspapers.

Court procedure.—Divorce causes are heard in open court, or *in camera* if the court deems it wise, and witnesses are examined and cross-examined orally as in civil causes in common law courts. Trial by jury of all disputed facts may be demanded by either party. The court may, if it sees fit, send all necessary papers to the king's proctor, who shall examine them and instruct counsel to argue before the court any question that he thinks not duly considered.

In a suit for absolute divorce the husband must join as a party to the suit the one with whom the adultery was supposedly committed, unless the court for special reason frees him from this obligation; in a suit for judicial separation the matter is left to his option. If the wife is the complainant, she may, if she so desires, include the one with whom the adultery was committed as a party to the suit. The co-respondent in a suit brought on the ground of adultery may employ any legal defense against the accusation that is open to the wife in similar circumstances, with the exception of the plea of condonation.

In its decree the court pronounces upon the guilt of the parties, including the co-respondent.

Final decree of divorce.—Every decree of absolute divorce is at first a decree nisi, and does not become absolute "until after the expiration of six calendar months from the pronouncing thereof, unless the court shall under the power now vested in it fix a shorter time." During the period between the decree nisi and the final decree any person has a right to show cause why the decree should not be made absolute on the ground of collusion or of suppression of material facts, or the king's proctor may intervene on the ground of collusion. After such evidence the court may make the decree absolute, reverse the decree nisi, or make further inquiry.

Results of decree of divorce:

Alimony and property effects.—The court may make provision in regard to alimony. In case a sentence of divorce or of judicial separation for adultery of the wife is pronounced, the court may, if the wife is entitled to property, make settlements for the benefit of the innocent party and of the children of the marriage, or of either or any of them. The legal right of the husband to his wife's property ceases, and conversely the wife forfeits her right of dower. Marriage settlements are, however, not affected, except so far as the court may see fit, in the exercise of its discretion, to modify them; even the guilty party forfeits no rights accruing under such settlements.

Custody of children.—The court may provide for the custody and control of the children who are under 16 years of age.

Right to remarry.—After a final decree dissolving a marriage the parties thereto may marry again as though the previous marriage had been dissolved by death, provided there is no right of appeal.

Other effects of decree.—The husband may, in a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, sue for damages from the co-respondent, which may be granted even in certain cases where the divorce itself was refused, as when the offense has been condoned or the respondent has yielded under the influence of force. The amount of damages to be assessed is to be determined by testimony, and must represent only simple damages; punitive or exemplary damages are not allowable. Among grounds for the reduction of damages may be urged the fact that husband and wife were not living together; the fact that the co-respondent did not know that the respondent was a married woman; or the fact that the woman was openly living in prostitution. The damages awarded do not *ipso facto* go to the husband but the court determines their application.

Effect of decree of judicial separation:

In case of a judicial separation the wife shall "whilst so separated be considered as a *feme sole* for the purpose of contract, and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any civil proceedings" and in respect to any property she may acquire, and her husband shall not be liable for any engagements or contracts she may have entered into, unless he has not duly paid the alimony ordered, when he shall be liable for necessities.

Reversal of decree of judicial separation:

A decree of judicial separation rendered on the ground of desertion may be reversed at any time thereafter, upon the application of the respondent, on the ground that the decree was rendered in his or her absence and that there was reasonable ground for the alleged desertion.

Summary jurisdiction act:

The Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895, is in effect a further divorce measure. It provides that "any married woman whose husband shall have been convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her, or whose husband shall have been convicted upon indictment of an assault upon her, and sentenced to pay a fine of more than five pounds or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or whose husband shall have deserted her, or whose husband has been guilty of such persistent cruelty to her or of such wilful neglect to provide for her and their infant children, that she has been compelled to separate from him, may apply for orders to any

court of summary jurisdiction¹ acting within the district in which such conviction has taken place or in which the cause of complaint shall have wholly or partly arisen."

The orders may contain all or any of the following provisions:

(1) That the applicant shall be no longer bound to cohabit with her husband (this provision while in force acts in all respects like a decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty); (2) that the legal custody of the children while under 16 years of age shall be committed to her; (3) that the husband shall pay to her or for her use such weekly sums not exceeding £2 as the court shall decide; and (4) that the applicant or her husband, or both, shall pay the costs. Any order thus made may upon further evidence be altered, varied, or discharged, or the weekly payment may be diminished, or increased up to £10. If the woman upon whose application the order was made voluntarily resumes cohabitation with her husband or commits an act of adultery, the order is discharged.

No orders may be made under this act on the application of a married woman if it is proved that such married woman has committed an act of adultery, provided the husband has not condoned or connived at, or by his wilful neglect or misconduct conducted to, that act.

The scope of the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act of 1895 was extended by the Licensing Act of 1902 (section 5), which went into effect on January 1, 1903. Under this act the wife of a man who is an habitual drunkard is entitled to apply for an order under the act of 1895; and also the husband of a woman who is an habitual drunkard may obtain similar relief. In the latter event the husband may be required to pay for the support of his wife such a sum, not exceeding £2 per week, as the court may consider reasonable. The court may also, in its discretion, commit the wife, with her consent, to an institution for inebriates, instead of issuing an order against her.

Deed of separation:

Extrajudicial separation is permitted in England on the basis of the so-called "deed of separation," in which husband and wife agree to live separately, and may even renounce the right to a restoration of the marital life.

Historical:

Before 1857 the civil courts in England had little jurisdiction in divorce cases, for the theory of the Roman Church prevailed in such matters. The constitution of marriages belonged to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, and although marriages might on various pretexts be declared null and divorces *a mensa et thoro* be granted for adultery or cruelty, the marriage tie once formed was indissoluble. During the Reformation attempts were made to establish a more liberal theory and to allow absolute divorces to be granted for adultery, desertion, continued absence, or savageness of temper. The attempts, however, failed; the theory remained unchanged; but the practice sprang up of granting absolute divorces by private acts of Parliament. Before a bill for such a parliamentary divorce could be presented, two preliminary steps were generally necessary; (1) a decree of divorce *a mensa et thoro* obtained from the ecclesiastical court, and (2) an action for damages brought against the adulterer in the civil court for criminal conversation.

Theory and practice were thus at variance. It was not, however, this difference that was the primary cause of the change in 1857, but the expense of the hearings before the various tribunals, the last of which was the House of Lords. Divorces were on account of their cost possible only for the wealthy. The injustice was evident, and in 1857 much-needed relief was afforded, especially to the poorer classes, by the Matri-

monial Causes Act, the provisions of which are the basis of the present English divorce law.

SCOTLAND.

Authorities:

Parliamentary Accounts and Papers, 1894, vol. 70; H. C., 322.

Bell: *Principles of the Law of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1899.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage regulations in Scotland are in striking contrast to the strict regulations in England.

Regular and irregular marriages:

Marriages are of two classes—regular and irregular. Regular marriages are those celebrated by some minister of religion in the presence of at least two witnesses, after the publication of banns or the issuance of a registrar's certificate, and they may be celebrated at any time or place. Marriages solemnized according to the usages of the Quakers or Jews are considered as regular marriages, provided both parties are Quakers or Jews, respectively, and provided that notice of intention to marry shall have been given to the registrar, and his certificate shall have issued in the manner prescribed by the act.

Of irregular marriages there are several forms. One is a clandestine marriage, which is performed by a clergyman, and is equally effectual with a regular marriage, but exposes the clergyman and the parties to certain penalties. A clandestine marriage differs from a regular one in that it is not preceded by publication of banns or notice to the registrar. Marriage may also be by mere consent without a clergyman. Such irregular marriages may be constituted either (1) by declaration *de presenti* or (2) by promise *subsequente copula*.

Of the first of these forms it may be said that the present interchange of consent to be husband and wife is all that is necessary to constitute a valid marriage. Such consent may be given openly in the presence of a civil registrar, or privately and secretly and either with or without open acknowledgment or cohabitation. The mere fact of the present consent constitutes the marriage. In regard to the second form (by promise *subsequente copula*) there seems to be some conflict of opinion among authorities as to whether it is of itself a valid form of marriage, or whether it serves merely as the ground for a subsequent judicial declaration of marriage. In some cases, however, it has been held that a written promise or one afterwards confirmed on oath, followed by carnal intercourse, constituted a valid marriage. Cohabitation, or constant living together in one house as husband and wife, combined with the habit and repute of marriage, always affords strong evidence of marriage, which must generally be conclusive. The cohabitation must have been regular and consistent and for a sufficient period; and the repute must have been general, uniform, and undivided.

Impediments:

The impediments to marriage are the same in Scotland as in England and Ireland, with the exception that consent of parents or guardians is in no case required, and that the guilty spouse in a suit for divorce may not marry the party with whom the act of adultery was committed if that party is named in the bill of divorce. In addition, no irregular marriage is valid in Scotland unless one of the parties has either his or her usual place of residence in Scotland at the time of the marriage, or has lived in Scotland for twenty-one days next preceding the marriage.

Preliminaries to regular marriages:

Banns.—Banns may be proclaimed after residence in the parish for fifteen days immediately preceding the publication; and exceptional allowance may be made in the case of soldiers and sailors, or where one of the parties has been a former resident of Scotland. Proclamation shall be made, in ordinary cases, on two separate Sabbaths, at sometime before the close of the service at the first diet of public worship. But if the minister is satis-

¹ A court in which the husband has been convicted upon indictment may act as a court of summary jurisdiction for the purpose of this section.

fied that there is no impediment, he may complete the proclamation in a single Sabbath.

Registrar's certificate.—A registrar's certificate issues after due notice has been given to the registrar and made public for seven consecutive days.

Celebration of regular marriages:

Regular marriages are celebrated by clergymen in the presence of at least two witnesses. No particular form of ceremony is required. Noncompliance with some of the regulations requiring banns or certificate and witnesses does not affect the validity of the marriage, but at the most renders it irregular.

Record of marriage:

Before a regular marriage is solemnized the parties thereto must obtain from the registrar of the parish or district where it is to be solemnized a statutory schedule calling for particulars as to the names, occupations, ages, residences, etc., of the parties. This schedule is filled out and presented to the minister officiating; after the wedding this schedule must be signed by the minister, the contracting parties, and at least two of the witnesses, and returned by the contracting parties within three days to the registrar, who duly records it.

For the registration of irregular marriages there are distinct provisions. Parties who have been married irregularly may, within three months, apply jointly to the sheriff of the district, who, if satisfied of the fact of the marriage, issues a warrant to the registrar; the registrar in turn enters the marriage in his register and grants a certificate. An irregular marriage established by conviction in court of a violation of the prohibition against clandestine marriages must be registered by the contracting parties, and one established by a decree of declaration may be so registered. In either case a report of the conviction or decree must be sent to the district registrar.

Encouragement of marriage:

The legitimation of illegitimate children follows the marriage of the parents, provided that at the time of their conception or birth no impediment existed to the marriage of the parents.

Annulment:

The provisions in reference to annulment are in general the same as in England.

DIVORCE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Questions of divorce and of judicial separation in Scotland are heard in the court of sessions.

Causes for absolute divorce:

The grounds for absolute divorce are as follows:

1. Adultery.
2. Malicious desertion for four years.

Causes for judicial separation:

A judicial separation may be granted to either the husband or the wife on any of the following grounds:

1. Adultery.
2. Cruelty.
3. Habitual drunkenness, such as to render the person dangerous to himself, herself, or others, and incapable of managing his or her own affairs. This has been a ground for judicial separation only since 1903.

Limitations to right of action:

Connivance and condonation are perfect defenses to a suit for divorce, but recrimination is not.

Procedure:

Jurisdiction.—For a court to have jurisdiction the suit must be brought in a district in which the parties have a legal domicile as determined by the laws of Scotland.

Service.—Summons must be served personally on the defendant when he is not resident in Scotland. Where the defendant can not be found, edictal citation is sufficient, but in that case service is required on the children of the marriage, if there are any,

and also on certain of the next of kin, if they are resident in the United Kingdom.

Court procedure.—The action is tried before the lord ordinary, without a jury. The lord advocate is empowered to enter an appearance in all actions, and to require such proof as he thinks fit.

Effects of the decree:

Right to remarry.—Divorced persons in general may remarry at any time. The guilty party in a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, however, may not marry the accomplice in the act of adultery, if such accomplice is mentioned in the bill of divorce.

Custody of children.—The court may make whatever provision it sees fit with regard to the custody of the children.

Alimony.—The granting of alimony is within the discretion of the court, but when granted it seldom exceeds one-fourth of the income of the husband.

IRELAND.

Authorities:

Parliamentary Accounts and Papers, 1894, vol. 70; H. C., 144, 145. Various statutes.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage laws of Ireland are framed on strictly denominational lines. Distinct provisions are made for marriages by Episcopalians, by Roman Catholics, by Presbyterians, by ministers of other denominations, and by the civil registrars.

Impediments:

The impediments to marriage are substantially the same for Ireland as for England.

Preliminaries to marriage:

The preliminaries necessary for marriage differ in the different denominations.

Banns.—In the Protestant Episcopal, the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian churches marriage may be celebrated by virtue of the publication of banns. The law places no limit on the time during which banns once published remain valid. Within the Protestant Episcopal Church banns may be published not only on Sundays but on any holy day of the church on which service is held. Since the clergy, moreover, can not, as in England, insist upon notice being given seven days prior to the first publication of the banns, the period before the solemnization of the marriage may be in Easter week only three days. The minimum period in England is fifteen days.

Banns published on three successive Sundays may precede marriages between Roman Catholics, but so far as the civil law is concerned a marriage solemnized between Roman Catholics by a Roman Catholic priest, in any way or at any time, is valid without the usual formalities of banns, license, notice, residence, or consent.

Within the Presbyterian Church banns published during divine service on three successive Sundays may take the place of any form of license when both parties are Presbyterians. The statute requires that the minister have at least six days' notice, with the names of the parties and other facts, before the first publication.

Common license.—Authority to issue common licenses for marriage rests in Episcopal bishops and their surrogates, and in licensing ministers appointed by each presbytery of the Presbyterian Church. One of the parties to the marriage must be of the same faith as the person issuing the license. The conditions upon which the licenses are issued are much the same as those which govern the issuance of registrars' certificates in England; an affidavit with full particulars as to names, rank, condition, age, etc., is required, and the notice is filed in a "marriage-notice book," supplied by the registrar-general, which is open at all reasonable times for public inspection. Common licenses, except those issued by Presbyterian ministers, are valid for only three months; Presbyterian licenses are valid until used.

Special licenses.—Prior to the disestablishment of the Irish Church special licenses to marry at any convenient time and place could be granted only by the Archbishop of Armagh. By the act of 1870, however, authority was given to the bishops of the Episcopal Church to grant such special licenses authorizing persons to marry at any place within their episcopal jurisdiction, and similar power to grant special licenses authorizing the parties to marry anywhere in Ireland was conferred upon the moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and upon the heads of 13 other religious bodies in Ireland, including the Quakers. But no one of these officials may grant a special license, unless both parties to the marriage belong to the church or denomination with which he is connected.

Registrar's certificate or license.—All marriages may be by virtue of a registrar's certificate, and all except those of Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians (unless by special license) must be by virtue of a registrar's certificate or license. Notice must be given to the registrar of the district in which the marriage is to take place, and the formal declaration must state the church, chapel, or place of worship attended by each party for at least one month. Notice is then immediately sent by the registrar to the minister of this church or chapel and to the minister of the church or chapel where the marriage is to be celebrated. If the ceremony is to be in the registrar's office, notice must be posted there until the marriage takes place, but if it is to be in a place of worship, no such exhibition of the notice or other publication is required. A registrar's certificate issues after an interval of twenty-one days from the date of notice, and a license after seven days. In order to obtain the latter, a longer residence in the district is required. A certificate may take the place of banns for a marriage by an Episcopalian or Presbyterian clergyman, and it is compulsory for the clergy of both churches to accept such a certificate in lieu of banns.

Celebration:

Every marriage must be solemnized by a minister of religion, or by a registrar in his office. Every marriage in an Episcopal

or Presbyterian church, unless by special license, and every marriage by authority of a registrar's certificate or license, must be performed in a building registered for the solemnization of marriages, with open doors, in the presence of at least two witnesses, and between the hours of 8 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Record of marriage:

The provisions relative to the recording of marriages by the person solemnizing and the making of returns to the district registrar are very similar to the provisions for recording in England. Before Roman Catholics may marry, or before anyone may marry by virtue of a special license, a blank schedule must be obtained from the registrar of the district in which the marriage is to take place, which schedule at the time of the ceremony must be signed by the clergyman officiating, by the parties, and by at least two witnesses, and returned by the husband to the registrar within three days.

DIVORCE.

The Irish court for the trial of matrimonial causes was established in 1870 with the same jurisdiction in such cases as the ecclesiastical court before which, up to that time, divorce cases had been heard. Not only was the jurisdiction of the old court transferred to the new but the rules of the Roman Catholic Church regarding divorces, which naturally governed the decrees of the ecclesiastical court, remained unchanged. As by these rules absolute divorce is prohibited, judicial separations (*divorces a mensa et thoro*) only can be granted by the Irish court, the grounds being essentially the same as those for which judicial separations are granted in England. It is possible, however, to have a marriage in Ireland dissolved by a process similar to that employed in England before the establishment of the English divorce court in 1857. A judicial separation is first obtained from the Irish court—if the husband is the petitioner, this must be preceded by a verdict at common law against the adulterer—after which a private act is introduced into Parliament praying for the dissolution of the marriage.

ITALY.

Authorities:

Il Codice Civile del regno d'Italia, ed. Barbera, Florence, 1905.

Il Codice di Procedura Civile, ed. Barbera, Florence, 1902.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage in Italy is governed in practically all its aspects and connections by the regulations contained in the chapter on marriage in the Italian Civil Code, which have remained practically unchanged since the code first went into effect in 1866. These regulations are, however, for the most part the same as those of the French Code, upon which the Italian Code was directly based, the modifications in the Italian Code being mainly in the direction of greater specificness and greater stringency. As in France, civil marriage is the only form of marriage recognized by the state.

Impediments:

1. Age. A man may not contract marriage before completing his eighteenth year, or a woman before completing her fifteenth. The king may, however, grant a dispensation permitting a man to marry after attaining the age of 14, and a woman after attaining the age of 12.
2. Existing previous marriage. As in France.
3. Period of delay. A woman can not contract a new marriage until ten months after the dissolution or annulment of a former marriage, unless the marriage was annulled on the ground of impotence. But this prohibition ceases from the day the woman has given birth to a child.
4. Consanguinity and affinity. As in France. The king has a

right of dispensation similar to that possessed by the president in France.

5. Relationship by adoption. As in France.

6. Mental incapacity. Marriage may not be contracted by one who has been legally adjudged of unsound mind. If an action on this ground is pending against either party to a contemplated marriage, the marriage must be suspended until final judgment is given.

7. Homicide. A person who has been legally convicted as a principal or accomplice in a voluntary homicide committed or attempted upon any person may not be married to the latter's consort. As in the case of the preceding impediment, a contemplated marriage must be suspended if an action on this ground is pending against either party.

8. Consent of parents. The age under which the consent of parents or next of kin is required is 25 for males and 21 for females. An adopted child requires the consent of both its natural and adopted parents. If the consent is refused, the Italian Code provides for an appeal to the court of appeals. This may be taken directly by a son who has attained his majority, and on behalf of a daughter or minor son by the parents or kindred, or by the public prosecutor. The court sits with closed doors, and only the parties and the public prosecutor are heard, no attorney for either side being admitted. The court, in its decision, gives no reasons. Otherwise than as just indicated, the provisions relative to consent are largely the same as in France, no *acte respectueux* being required, however.

9. Income. Military officials are permitted to marry only after receiving the royal permission, which is not given unless they can show an assured income of at least 4,000 lire (about \$800), and have made a settlement for the benefit of the bride. A slight reduction is made in the amount required for officers of 40 or over, and for certain others. Income of the bride may be taken into consideration in deciding whether the requirements as to income are satisfied. Prior to 1897 the income required was from 2,000 lire (about \$400) down to 1,200 lire (about \$240), according to the rank of the official. Somewhat similar regulations are in force for the lower officers and privates of the revenue forces.

10. Certificate of capacity. Foreigners desiring to be married in Italy must present a certificate from the competent authority of their own country that they satisfy the requirements of the laws of that country. Foreigners ordinarily residing in Italy must also satisfy the requirements of the Italian law.

Preliminaries to marriage:

The preliminary formalities prescribed are essentially the same in both the French and the Italian codes; in Italy, however, publication must also be made in the commune of former residence, if either party has resided less than a year in the commune of his present abode, as against six months in France, while the publication retains force only for one hundred and eighty days as against a year in France. The Italian Code also makes it incumbent upon the registrar not to proceed to publication unless he is absolutely satisfied that all the requirements of the law are met; in case he refuses to proceed to publication, he is to give a certificate stating his reasons, and from his refusal appeal may be taken to the civil tribunal, which shall pass judgment after first obtaining the written opinion of the public prosecutor. For grave reasons the king may dispense with one publication; and in cases of extreme gravity both publications may be dispensed with. In this latter event an act of notoriety is required, in which five witnesses state under oath the facts usually given in the publication and affirm upon their conscience that no legal impediment exists to the marriage. A marriage can not be celebrated before the fourth day after the last publication.

Legal opposition:

Legal opposition to the marriage may be made by the parents, or in want of them, by the grandparents of either party, if they are cognizant of the existence of any legal impediment, even if the parties are of age. In default of ascendants, opposition can also be made by a brother, sister, uncle, aunt, or cousin german, as well as by the guardian or curator duly authorized by the family council, on the ground of lack of the required consent, or the infirmity of mind of one of the parties to the marriage. Anyone may oppose the remarriage of his former consort. In the case of a widow who seeks to marry before the prescribed time has elapsed since the death of her former husband, opposition may be made by the nearest ascendants, or by any relative of her former husband. The public prosecutor is required to oppose the marriage officially when he is cognizant of any impediment, and to facilitate his accomplishment of this duty the registrar is bound to inform him of any impediment that appears to exist.

The effect of a legal opposition is to suspend the celebration of the marriage until the case has been determined in court. If the opposition proves to be without legal ground, the one filing it, unless one of the ascendants, or the public prosecutor, may be held responsible for any damage occasioned by him.

Celebration:

Marriage must be celebrated publicly in the communal house and before the registrar of the commune where one of the parties has his domicile or residence. The form prescribed is essentially the same as in France, except that only two witnesses are required. In case necessity or convenience so dictates, the

marriage may be celebrated in a commune other than that where the parties reside, provided the registrar of the commune receives a written request to that effect from the registrar originally competent to perform the ceremony. When on account of infirmity or other legitimate cause either party is unable to go to the communal house, the registrar may perform the marriage in the place where the party in question is, in the presence of four witnesses. He is not permitted to refuse to celebrate marriage except on legal grounds; when he does refuse, he must give a certificate stating his reasons, and an appeal to the courts may be made.

Record of marriage:

The registrar must inscribe a record of the marriage in the civil register, giving all the necessary details, and must deliver an authenticated abstract of the record to the parties, who without this can not legally claim to be married or to enjoy any of the legal consequences of marriage. A registrar who performs a marriage upon request of another registrar must include the request in the marriage record, and must, on the day following the marriage, forward an authentic copy of the record to the registrar making the request.

Encouragement of marriage:

Illegitimate children are legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their parents, although in order to acquire the legal rights of legitimate children they must be formally recognized by their parents. These legal rights are acquired at the time of marriage only if the illegitimate children are legally recognized by their parents in the marriage record, or have been legally recognized at some time prior to the marriage; otherwise they date only from the day when such recognition is given subsequent to the marriage. Children of adulterous connections, and of persons between whom exists the impediment of relationship by blood or marriage in the direct line, or of relationship by blood in the collateral line up to the second degree, can not be legally recognized, and therefore can not be legitimized.

Marriage in other countries:

In order that marriage may be valid in Italy, an Italian citizen entering into a marriage in a foreign country must be free to marry under the Italian law, and must make publication in the commune in Italy of which he is a resident, or, if he is no longer a resident of Italy, in the one in which he last resided. The marriage is valid if celebrated according to the form prescribed by the laws of the country in which it takes place. Within three months after his return to Italy he must have the marriage recorded in the civil register of the commune where he permanently resides.

Annulment:

Marriage may be annulled if contracted in contravention of the impediments as to age, existing previous marriage, relationship, or homicide. It may also be declared null if it was celebrated before an incompetent official or without the necessary witnesses; in the former case, however, the action can not be instituted more than a year after the date of celebration. Actions on the foregoing grounds may be brought by the parties themselves, by the nearest ascendants, by the public prosecutor, or by anyone who has a legitimate or actual interest in the marriage.

The validity of a marriage may also be attacked by the party whose consent thereto was not free or who was under error as to the person married; but actions on these grounds are no longer admissible when cohabitation has lasted for a month after the removal of the constraint or the discovery of the error. Impotence, when anterior to marriage, may be put forward as a ground for annulment by either party. Marriage performed without the required legal consent may be attacked by the persons whose consent was necessary, or by the party to whom it was necessary; but in the former case it can not be attacked later than six months after marriage, and in the latter, six months

after the party in question has attained his majority. Moreover, in cases where only one of the parties has attained the required age it can not be attacked when the wife, although not yet of age, has become pregnant. The marriage of one who has been legally adjudged of unsound mind can be attacked either by the party himself, his guardian, the family council, or the public prosecutor, if the judgment had already been passed when the marriage was celebrated, or if the infirmity for which the judgment was pronounced was existent at the time of marriage. Marriage can not, however, be attacked on this ground if cohabitation has endured for three months after the party has been legally adjudged to be once more of sound mind.

The public prosecutor is obliged to intervene in all matrimonial causes, even if they were not instituted by him.

SEPARATION.

There is no divorce in Italy, and marriage is only dissolved by the death of one of the parties; personal separation is, however, permitted.

Grounds:

1. Adultery of the wife, or of the husband if he maintains a concubine in his house or openly in another place, or when such circumstances concur that the act constitutes a grave indignity (*ingiuria grave*) to the wife. The latter provision is intended to apply particularly to cases where the wife has discovered the husband in *flagrante delicto*.
2. Voluntary abandonment.
3. Violence endangering the life or health, cruelty, threats, or grave mental indignities.¹
4. Sentence to punishment for crime, except when the conviction was prior to the marriage and the other party was cognizant of it.
5. The wife can ask for a separation when the husband without any just reason does not set up an abode, or, having the means, refuses to set one up in a manner suited to his condition.
6. Mutual agreement. Separation on this ground is not valid unless ratified by the court after an attempt at reconciliation has been made.

Limitations to right of action:

The right to obtain a separation is extinguished by condonation, express or tacit, even after the institution of the action; continuance of cohabitation for a considerable time after receiving knowledge of the fault may constitute such condonation. Otherwise the only limitation imposed is that contained in the general statute of limitations, that all actions must be instituted within thirty years after the cause of action has accrued.

Procedure:

Actions for separation must be brought before the court under whose jurisdiction the defendant is resident or domiciled. Service is ordinarily personal, but if the residence of the defendant is unknown, it may be made by a judicial edict giving notice of the action, of which one copy must be posted at the door of the building where the court holds its sessions, while a copy is published in the newspaper designated for the official notices of the court, and another copy is transmitted to the public prosecutor for the district in which the action is brought. Before the case is tried, the parties are obliged to appear in person, and without attorneys, before the president of the court which has jurisdiction over the case, who hears each party separately and makes such representations as he considers calculated to effect a reconciliation. If a reconciliation is accomplished, the fact is noted on the court records and the case

dismissed; otherwise the case is sent back to the court for trial. The trial ordinarily is in accordance with the rules of summary procedure.

Results of decree:

Property effects.—The party for whose fault the separation was pronounced incurs the loss of the marriage remainders, of all the uses which the other party had granted in the marriage contract, and also of the legal usufruct. The other party preserves the right to the remainders and to every other use dependent on the marriage contract, even if stipulated as reciprocal. In case both parties are equally at fault, each incurs the losses above indicated, the right of support in case of necessity always being preserved.

Custody of children.—The tribunal which pronounces the separation also orders which of the parties shall retain the children. For grave reasons it may commit the children to an educational institution or to the charge of a third party. Whatever the disposition of the children, however, both parents retain the right of supervising their education.

Validity of divorces obtained in foreign countries:

Since the law of Italy makes marriage indissoluble except by death, decrees of divorce granted by foreign courts are not recognized in Italy so far as Italian citizens are concerned.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.²

At the time when the Twelve Tables were enacted (B. C. 449), the earliest period of which there is any definite historical knowledge as to Roman law, the Romans regarded marriage, in theory, as a purely private affair, which could be contracted without any forms or ceremonies whatever by the sole consent of the parties. At this time, however, it was the almost invariable custom, and in the beginning may very probably have been essential to the validity of the marriage, to add to the marriage a form of ceremony which had an important legal consequence in the creation of the relation known as the *Hand*, by which the wife was brought into her husband's power, and put, so far as her legal rights went, in the position of a daughter. There were two forms of ceremony in use at this time. One (*confarreatio*) was employed by patricians only, and was religious in character, consisting in a sacrifice to Jupiter, with the eating by the bride and bridegroom of a cake of a certain kind of corn. The other (*coemptio*), which was purely civil in nature, was more usually followed by plebeians, and consisted in the sale by the bride of herself, with the approval of her father or guardian, to the bridegroom, apparently accompanied by a contemporaneous sale by the bridegroom of himself to the bride. The transaction was carried out with certain formal words and in the presence of five witnesses, who were citizens; the price, in historical times, was merely nominal.

At the earliest time of which there is any definite knowledge, however, these ceremonies were in nowise necessary to the validity of the marriage, and gradually fell into disuse. So far as the general conception of marriage went it was a purely private act. No intervention of any state official, no registration or other public record of any sort, was required. The two parties, and the two parties only, were deemed to be concerned, although where either party was subject to the paternal power, the consent of the father or grandfather was necessary. The act was a purely civil act, to which no ecclesiastical rite was essential. It required no prescribed form, and consisted solely in the reciprocally expressed consent of the parties, which might be expressed in any words, or be subsequently presumed from facts. A generally prevalent usage, however, made a formal betrothal precede the actual marriage.

Regulations on other points connected with marriage, such as the prohibited degrees and the contracting of second marriages,

¹ *Eccessi, sevizie, minacce, e ingiurie gravi*. This clause is copied from the French Code, with the addition of *minacce*. The following quotation from an Italian commentator indicates the distinction: "The approximation of the expression *ingiurie gravi* to the expressions *eccessi* and *sevizie* indicates that the former are morally what the latter are physically; the latter are, it may be said, violence to the body, the former violence to the feelings."—Tr. from Cataneo and Borda: *Il Codice Italiano Annotato*, Turin, 1865.

² The summary of Roman law contained in this section is based upon Mr. James Bryce's study on "Marriage and Divorce under Roman and English Law," published in his *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, Volume II.

varied from age to age. The general character of marriage, however, remained as above indicated down to the fall of the empire, when the church gradually began to assume control over matrimonial affairs. At first, however, this brought about no essential difference as to practice; later the church required that for a marriage to be regular the consent of the parties should be given before a priest and receive his benediction, but an irregular marriage was perfectly valid, and as indissoluble in the eyes of the church as a regular marriage. It was not until the Council of Trent, which passed a decree requiring all marriages to be celebrated in the presence of a priest and two or three witnesses, that the observance of a definitely prescribed form was made essential for the validity of the marriage.

As in its inception, so in its continuance, marriage was merely a matter of mutual consent, and either party was at perfect liberty to divorce the other. In the earliest days, and down into republican times, it is perhaps probable that divorce was permitted only for grave faults, and at first the husband alone may have had this power. By the closing years of the republic, however, all vestige of restraint had passed away; nothing more than a declaration of the will of the divorcing party was needed, usually given by the husband in the words, "Keep thy property to thyself." In the days of Augustus the practice had reached such proportions that the emperor attempted to restrict it by enacting a law requiring the party desiring to separate to declare his or her intent in the presence of seven witnesses, all being Roman citizens. Later emperors further attempted to discourage divorce by imposing pecuniary penalties on the guilty party, allowing the husband to retain one-sixth of the dowry if his wife had been guilty of infidelity, and one-eighth if her faults had been slighter, to which, if there were children, one-sixth was added for each child, but so as not to exceed one-half in all. If the husband was the guilty party, he was obliged to restore the dowry at once.

Even the Christian emperors made no change in the general character of the institution of divorce, although they made further attempts to discourage it by heightening the pecuniary penalties, making the guilty husband forfeit the *donatio propter nuptias*, while the guilty wife forfeited her dowry. Divorce was also permitted for grounds, such as captivity of the husband in a foreign country, not implying culpability in either party, in which case there was no pecuniary penalty. Finally, both parties might of their own free will agree to separate without assigning any cause or incurring any liability.

After marriage had become subject solely to the regulations of the church, the principle of its indissolubility, based upon its

sacramental nature, gradually became established. From this time on, so long as the canon law remained the supreme authority on this subject, divorce from the bond of a validly consummated marriage was impossible, although separation from bed and board was permitted. The rules of the church as to impediments to marriage were, however, so numerous and so intricate that they easily adapted themselves to facilitating the dissolution of irksome ties, and annulment, the declaration that there had been no marriage, was made use of by no means infrequently as a substitute for divorce.

From the Council of Trent down to the closing years of the eighteenth century the different states into which Italy was divided left the regulation of marriage entirely to the disposition of the canon law. The first exception which occurred to this rule was in the Austrian dominions, where the law of Joseph II, first promulgated in 1783, made certain prescriptions of its own as to the qualifications and procedure required for marriage, although the ceremony itself was still left in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities. Similar regulations were also made by Peter Leopold I, Grand Duke of Tuscany. During the French supremacy, from 1797 to 1814, marriage was governed by the provisions of the Code Napoleon, but on the overthrow of Napoleon the states for the most part returned to the canon law. Several states, however, introduced certain regulations of their own; in Naples and Modena, for example, the parties intending marriage were obliged to present themselves to the civil authorities, who, upon hearing their betrothals and ascertaining that there was no impediment, gave them a verification to be presented to the priest, who was forbidden to perform the ceremony without it. In the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom the Austrian Civil Code of 1811 took the place of the Code of Joseph II. In the territory comprised in the kingdom of Sardinia the Albertine Code of 1837 left marriage entirely to the laws of the church of which the contracting parties were communicants; in 1850, however, all ecclesiastical jurisdiction over marriage was abolished. It was intended to substitute a law providing for civil marriage, but the innovation aroused such opposition that several projected laws all failed of passage, the last being defeated in the Senate in 1852, after having passed the Chamber of Deputies. Following the unification of Italy, however, the Italian Civil Code was adopted, going into effect on January 1, 1866; by this code civil marriage was finally established as the only marriage recognized by the state, although the proposition was carried only after a hard struggle.

During the last twenty-five years several attempts have been made in the Italian Legislature to pass a divorce law, the last being in 1905. Three of the projected laws had ministerial indorsement, but none reached the stage of definite discussion.

JAPAN.

Authorities:

Civil Code of Japan, Tr. Dr. L. Lonholm, Tokyo, 1898.

Sakamoto: *Das Ehescheidungsrecht Japans*, Berlin, 1903.

The first attempt to codify the laws of Japan was made in 1879. The work was intrusted to a French jurist, Boissonade, who, with the aid of a commission, completed and published in 1890 a so-called Japanese Civil Code, the provisions of which were to become effective on January 1, 1893. As soon, however, as the code was made public great opposition was manifested. Among the objections urged against it were that it was too closely modeled after the French Code; that it was not suited to conditions in Japan; and that it was the work of a foreigner. Parliament recognized the dissatisfaction, postponed the day on which the code was to come into effect, and in March, 1893, appointed a native committee of revision.

The Revised Code, which amounted practically to a new one based on the German Civil Code, was published in part by the end of 1893. It was not, however, until June 15, 1898, that the sections dealing with the laws of the family and of succession were completed. On July 16, 1898, this new code became effective, and not until this date can Japan be said to have had definite laws

on marriage and divorce. Even under the present marriage law the form of ceremony is still wholly unregulated, although the marriage itself is valid only under certain conditions.

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

1. Age. A man must have completed his seventeenth and a woman her fifteenth year before they can marry.
2. Consent of parents. The consent of the parents "being in the same house" or of the family council is essential to the marriage of a man who has not completed his thirtieth year and of a woman who has not completed her twenty-fifth year.
3. Existing previous marriage. No person already married can contract another marriage.
4. Period of delay. No woman can marry again within six months of the dissolution or cancellation of her former marriage, unless she gives birth to a child before the expiration of that time.
5. Adultery. No person who is judicially divorced or punished for adultery can marry the party to the adultery.
6. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between

relatives by blood in the direct line, and in the collateral line to the third degree, as well as between relatives by marriage in the direct line, even after the marriage has ceased to exist.

7. Relationship by adoption. Marriage is prohibited between relatives by adoption in the direct line, even after the adoption has ceased to exist.

Celebration:

The solemnization of marriage in Japan is neither a civil nor a religious ceremony, but purely a matter of custom. While it is true that in recent years there have been wedding ceremonies in Shinto temples and by Shinto priests in private houses, these are the exceptions. Commonly the marriage is preceded by the formal presentation of gifts and the transfer of the bride's trousseau to her future home; the ceremony itself consists merely of the formal drinking of native wine from a cup with two spouts. At this formal act only the bride and bridegroom, two witnesses, and a little girl who presents the cup are present.

Record of marriage:

A marriage is valid only after notification to the registrar, which must be made by the parties concerned and at least two witnesses of full age either orally or by a signed document. Such a notification is not to be accepted by the registrar, unless he is satisfied that no provision of the code in regard to marriage has been disregarded.

Void and voidable marriages:

A marriage is void (1) if concluded, through mistake in the person, with a person with whom marriage was not intended, or (2) if the parties do not make the necessary notification of the wedding to the registrar, although failure to make the notification in the precise form indicated by the code does not invalidate the marriage.

A marriage is voidable (1) if contracted in spite of the impediments above enumerated; (2) if one of the parties was induced to the contract through fraud or force; or (3) in case of the adoption of a mukoyoshi¹ on the ground of the invalidity or the cancellation of the adoption.

DIVORCE.

Before the adoption of the code in 1898 the Japanese divorce laws were vague and ill defined. As late as 1875 the judges in civil cases were ordered to be governed by the common law in any case before them where statutory provisions were lacking; and if precedent also were lacking, they were to be governed by a consideration of justice. Divorce was common. Among the just causes for abandoning a wife were the seven classics of Confucius, which were (1) sterility; (2) wantonness; (3) disrespect toward the father-in-law or the mother-in-law; (4) loquacity; (5) thievish proclivities; (6) jealousy or aversion on the part of the wife; and (7) loathsome disease. Divorce was not, however, limited to these causes, and in practice a wife could be divorced under any pretext. Not until 1873 was a wife given the right to apply for a divorce.

Kinds of divorce:

The code of 1898 recognizes two kinds of divorce—divorce by mutual consent and divorce by judicial process—both of which are absolute. The so-called "judicial separations" are but temporary provisions resulting from interlocutory decrees granted during the progress of the suits.

Divorce by mutual consent:

A divorce by mutual consent is not effective unless it is properly registered. If either party to such a divorce is less than 25

years of age, that party must obtain a consent to the divorce from the person whose consent was necessary to the marriage.

Grounds for judicial divorce:

The grounds for judicial divorce are as follows:

1. Bigamy of either husband or wife.
2. Adultery of the wife.
3. Sentence of husband to punishment for an offense involving criminal carnal intercourse.
4. Sentence of the other party to punishment for an offense greater than a misdemeanor involving forgery, bribery, robbery, etc., or sentence to imprisonment with hard labor for at least three years.
5. Uncertainty, for three years or more, whether the other party is alive or dead.
6. In the case of the adoption of a mukoyoshi, or in the case of the marriage of an adopted son with a daughter of the house, the dissolution or cancellation of the adoption. If both husband and wife are adopted children of the same house and the adoption of the wife is dissolved, the husband must dissolve either his adoption or his marriage.
7. Such ill treatment or insults of one party to the other that further living together is impossible.
8. Malicious desertion.
9. Ill treatment or insults to the ascendants of the other party.
10. Ill treatment or insults from the ascendants of the other party.

Of these ten grounds, the first six are "absolute," the others "relative." In a case based upon one of the absolute grounds, the establishment of the fact is sufficient for a judgment of a decree of divorce; as to a divorce for a relative ground, the judge must use his discretion after a consideration of the circumstances of the case.

Limitations to right of action:

Consent to the acts mentioned under grounds 1 to 4 above, or condonation of those mentioned under 1 to 4, 7, 8, and 10, renders the prosecution of a suit for divorce on one of these grounds impossible.

Sentence to punishment as specified under ground 4 bars the right to sue for a divorce from the other party on that ground. Action can not be brought on any of the grounds under 1 to 4 or 7 to 10 if one year has elapsed since the plaintiff had knowledge of the facts or ten years since the occurrence of the act. No action is possible under ground 5 after the uncertainty with regard to the other party has ceased, or under ground 6 after three months from the notice of the dissolution or cancellation of the adoption.

Right to remarry:

No person who is judicially divorced on the ground of adultery can marry the party to the act of adultery. Otherwise divorced persons are free to marry as if they had never been married, except that the woman must observe the provisions of the law in reference to the period of delay.

Custody of children:

In case of a divorce by mutual consent, the custody of the children, unless already determined, belongs to the father; if, however, the father leaves the house into which he has married, the custody belongs to the mother. The same provisions apply generally in a case of divorce by judicial process, but the court may make other arrangements.

Record:

Divorces, like marriages, in order to be valid must be registered, the notification being made by the parties concerned and by at least two witnesses. The notification may, under certain conditions, be made orally.

¹ Upon her marriage the wife usually leaves her own family and enters that of her husband; if, however, the husband enters his wife's family, he is adopted and is known as a mukoyoshi.

FORMOSA.

Authorities:

Mackey: *From Far Formosa*, Chicago, 1896.

Tahekosh: *Japanese Rule in Formosa*, London, 1907.

MARRIAGE.

Formosa, together with the adjoining group of 47 islands known to foreigners as the Pescadores, forms a province of the Japanese Empire under the name of Taiwan. These islands were ceded to Japan by China in 1895 as a result of the war between the two countries, and are now under the administration of a military governor-general, who is responsible to the cabinet at Tokyo. Although most of the laws of Japan, including those in respect to marriage and divorce, are in force for all Japanese citizens in Formosa, they become generally valid only after the issue of an imperial ordinance to that effect. All civil, commercial, and criminal cases which concern only native Formosans and Chinese are tried, not according to the laws of Japan, but in accordance with the manners, customs, and time-honored traditions prevailing in the island, which are often totally at variance with Japanese law.

Impediments:

Near relationship is generally a bar to marriage, and custom forbids persons with the same family name, however distant the relationship may be, to intermarry.

Betrothal of children:

The betrothal of children under 10 years of age is by no means rare, but a more common method is for the parents to purchase a young girl to bring up in their own home to be a wife for their son.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Marriage is arranged by the parents of the parties without regard to the feelings and preferences of the parties themselves. Arrangements are usually made through a third party—a match-maker, or go-between. When arranging for a grown son's marriage, the first thing his parents do is to send some money to the girl's parents. This is the general custom in good families, and is called "buying the woman outright." This is the legal method of marrying grown women.

Celebration:

No license is required, and no one is authorized to perform the ceremony. Marriage is perfected by the exchange of necessary documents between the parents of the prospective bride and groom. On the marriage day the bride is carried from her own home to the home of the groom, and there bows with him before the ancestral tablet of the family. Feasting and tablet worship mark the occasion.

DIVORCE.

The status of women in Formosa is entirely different from the status of women in Christian lands. A husband may divorce his wife almost at will, but a wife has no such remedy even for the most abusive treatment. Concubinage is practiced, but is not common.

Grounds for absolute divorce:

Among the causes for divorce are the famous seven laid down by

Confucius:

1. Disobedience.
2. Barrenness.
3. Lewd conduct.
4. Jealousy.
5. Leprosy, or any incurable disease.
6. Loquacity.
7. Larceny.

Also the following:

8. Desertion.
9. Poverty.

"Under certain circumstances the husband has the right to sell his own wife; for instance, if she be disobedient to her father-in-law or unfaithful to her husband. In case of disobedience, the husband must divorce her, and he is at liberty to sell her if her own father fails to redeem her. In case of unfaithfulness, if the husband does not act, the Chinese officials can take his place and sell her by auction to the highest bidder. In case the wife deserts her husband, the father may sell her to anyone he likes. The husband is also allowed to sell his wife on account of poverty. In this case, however, the wife's consent is required."¹

NETHERLANDS.

Authorities:

De Nederlandsche Wetboeke, ed. Fruin, The Hague, 1905.

Asser: *Handleiding tot de Beoefening van het Nederlandsch Burgerlijk Recht*, Zwolle, 1895-6.

The Civil Code of the Netherlands has been in force since 1838. During this period the sections on marriage and divorce have undergone only slight changes.

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

1. Age. The marriageable age begins for men with the completion of the eighteenth year, and for women with the completion of the sixteenth year.
2. Lack of free consent. For the existence of a marriage the free consent of the two parties is necessary. Insanity, compulsion, error, and deception thus become impediments to the contracting of a valid marriage.
3. Consent of parents. An individual under 30 years of age requires parental consent. If both parents are dead or incapacitated, an individual under 21 requires the consent of a grandparent or, if he has no grandparent capable of acting, that of the guardian and second guardian. In case the guardians refuse their consent, that of the judge of the district may be substituted, after he has heard the objections of relatives and guardians. The same rules apply to an individual of full age who is under guardianship on account of mental disease or on account of prodigality.

4. Existing previous marriage. A man can be joined in marriage at the same time with one woman only, and a woman with one man only.
5. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between ascendants and descendants, both by blood and by marriage, and between brother and sister. It is also prohibited between brother-in-law and sister-in-law; between uncle or great uncle and niece or grandniece; and between aunt or great aunt and nephew or grandnephew; but for grave reasons the sovereign can in these last instances grant a dispensation. In all cases relationship by illegitimate as well as by legitimate birth is included.
6. Adultery. An individual judicially condemned for adultery may never marry his accomplice.
7. Divorce. A husband and wife, divorced for any cause whatever, may never remarry each other.
8. Period of delay. A woman may not contract a new marriage until three hundred days after the termination of a preceding marriage.
9. Military service. Men between the ages of 18 and 40 may not marry until they have proved to the registrar either that they have performed their military service or that they have been excused from it. Officers of the army or navy require the consent of the sovereign before they can marry.

¹ Tahekosh, *Japanese Rule in Formosa*, page 311.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Publication of banns.—Persons wishing to marry inform the registrar of the community in which one of the parties resides. Before the marriage can take place, the registrar must proclaim the banns before the door of the townhall on two consecutive Sundays. In these proclamations, as well as in the written notice which must be posted on the door of the townhall between the first and second proclamations, must be announced (1) the full name, age, occupation, and residence of each of the parties to the marriage, and if either has already been married, the name of the former spouse; (2) the full name, occupation, and residence of each of their parents; and (3) the date, place, and hour when the proclamations are made, and whether it is the first or second proclamation.

If the two parties do not live in the same community, the banns are published at the place of residence of each. If either has lived less than six months in the community of present residence, publication must also be made in the former place of residence. If the marriage does not follow within a year from the date of the first publication, the publication loses its effect.

Objections to a marriage.—In case objections are raised to any marriage, the local judge renders the decision in the matter, and the marriage can not take place until a favorable decision is rendered.

Celebration:

The marriage may not follow until three days after the last publication of banns. It must take place publicly in the townhall before the registrar of the community where one of the parties resides, and in the presence of four male witnesses of full age. If one of the parties is unable to go to the townhall, the marriage may take place in a private house, but in this case six witnesses are required. The two parties declare before the registrar and in the presence of the witnesses that they take each other as husband and wife, and that they will faithfully fulfill all the obligations which are by law attached to the marital state. Thereupon the registrar declares the couple lawfully married. The religious ceremony can not be performed until after the parties have given to the clergyman proof that the civil marriage has already taken place.

Before marrying a couple, the registrar must have in his hands (1) the certificate of birth of each of the parties to the marriage; (2) a properly authenticated document containing the necessary consents; (3) in case of a previous marriage, the certificate of death of the former spouse, or the decree of divorce; (4) the certificates of death of all whose consent to the marriage would have been required if alive; (5) the certificate that the banns have been properly published without opposition, or if objections were made, that they have been set aside; and (6) for men between the ages of 18 and 40, proof that military duty does not stand in the way of marriage.

Record of marriage:

In each civil community there is kept a register of declarations of intention to marry, containing a full description of the intending parties; a register of publications of banns, giving the proof that the necessary publications have been made, and recording any opposition made to the marriage, together with judgments rendered thereon, or withdrawal of opposition; and a register of marriages. In the marriage register the registrar must enter the marriage immediately after its celebration, recording a full description of the parties and their parents; the necessary consents; the intervention of the judge, if such intervention has taken place; the publications of banns in the localities where they were ordered; the declarations of the contracting parties and that of the registrar himself pronouncing them man and wife; a full description of the witnesses; and the acknowledgment of illegitimate children, in case such an acknowledgment has been made. If the marriage was celebrated in a private house or by proxy, these facts also must be mentioned.

Marriage of foreigners:

The same proof of military service required of citizens is also required of foreign males who marry in the Netherlands. In general, all the other marriage regulations in force in the case of citizens are applicable to foreigners who marry in the Netherlands.

Marriage in other countries:

A marriage contracted in a foreign country between two Netherlanders, or between a Netherlander and a foreigner, is valid in Holland if celebrated according to the form usual in the foreign country, provided the banns were published without opposition at the place or places of residence of the contracting parties in Holland, and provided the Netherlander satisfied the marriage qualifications of his home country. Within a year after the return of the parties to Holland the marriage must be entered in the marriage record of their place of residence.

Encouragement of marriage:

The legitimation of illegitimate children, other than the offspring of adulterous or incestuous intercourse, follows the marriage of the parents, provided the latter, before marrying, have recognized the children in the manner prescribed by law, or provided the recognition appears in the marriage act.

ANNULMENT.

The nullity of a marriage can be established only through the decree of a judge. The grounds of nullity are existing previous marriage; absence, at the time of the marriage, of free consent of one or both of the parties; mistake in the person; insanity or deficient mentality; lack of marriageable age; relationship within prohibited degrees; marriage with an accomplice in adultery, when the guilty party was judicially condemned for the offense; a remarriage of divorced spouses; a marriage contracted without the necessary consents; absence of the requisite number of properly qualified witnesses; and marriage in spite of an objection that is raised, in case the objection proves to be well grounded.

The contraction of an invalid marriage in good faith avails nothing. Nevertheless, as long as one party acted in good faith, the children are looked upon as legitimate. A party acting in bad faith may be condemned to pay damages to the other party.

DIVORCE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

In the Netherlands a marriage may be dissolved by death, by absolute divorce, or by ten years' absence of one spouse without any news, and the subsequent marriage of the other.

Absolute divorce:

Grounds.—The grounds for absolute divorce are—

1. Adultery.
2. Malicious desertion for five years.
3. Sentence to imprisonment for at least four years.
4. Grave injuries or ill treatment, endangering the life.

Limitations to right of action.—Condonation after the grounds for a divorce have become known to the innocent party abolishes the right to a divorce on those grounds. The right is also lost for five years through the filing of a petition for divorce from bed and board, unless other grounds for an absolute divorce arise. In a suit for divorce on the ground of malicious desertion, the right to a divorce is lost if the absent party returns to the common abode before the decree is pronounced. In the case of imprisonment, and also of adultery, if the guilty party was condemned to some punishment for his offense, the suit for divorce must be begun within six months after the criminal conviction takes effect. A wife who, without the authorization of the judge, abandons the house assigned to her as her residence during the pendency of the divorce suit, may, if she is the plaintiff, be forbidden to continue the suit.

Procedure.—The suit for divorce must be brought before the judge of the district in which the husband resides, except when the ground is malicious desertion, in which case it is brought before the judge of the district in which the two parties had their last common residence.

Before the filing of a petition for divorce, the plaintiff must appear in person before the judge, who seeks to find a way of settling the matter at issue without resort to a suit for divorce. If the plaintiff persists, the judge orders both parties to appear before him, and relatives and counsel are excluded. In case the plaintiff does not appear, a petition for divorce is barred. In case reconciliation is found to be impossible, the suit for divorce is begun. All divorce suits are heard *in camera*, and the public prosecutor must be present.

Results of decree.—Each party is free to contract a new marriage. The innocent party retains all gifts made to him by the other in view of the marriage, and the guilty one loses them all. In so far as the innocent party can not support himself out of his own income, the guilty party must provide support. The children are ordinarily entrusted to the party in whose favor the decision is rendered; nevertheless, the judge may make other arrangements when it is to the interest of the children.

Record of divorce.—On petition of one or both parties, the decree must be inscribed in the register of divorces of their community within six months from the day on which appeal from the judgment becomes impossible. Otherwise the decree becomes of no effect, and another suit for divorce can not be based on the same facts. A record of the decree must also be entered in the margin of the original record of the marriage.

Judicial separation:

Instead of asking for an absolute divorce, the parties to the marriage may, on the same grounds, petition for a divorce from bed and board. The latter form of divorce may also be granted for

excesses, ill treatment not endangering the life, and gross insult. The word in the code translated by "excesses" is given a wide signification by Dutch jurists. According to Asser, it includes, among other excesses, plot against the life, knavery, and gross indecency, but not inebriety.

A divorce from bed and board may also be granted by the judge, on petition of both spouses, without their naming any cause. Such a petition can not be presented within the first two years of marriage, and before its filing the parties to the marriage must have drawn up, in properly authenticated form, all the conditions of the separation. Both parties must then appear in person before the court, which seeks to bring about a reconciliation. If the parties persist in their demand, the judge will order a second appearance before the court six months later. Not until another six months has elapsed does the judge render his decision, after having given the parents or grandparents of the parties a chance to be heard.

After a divorce from bed and board has existed for five years, either of the parties to the marriage may petition that it be changed to an absolute divorce. If the defendant refuses to appear before the court, or opposes the granting of an absolute divorce, or declares himself ready for a reconciliation, the absolute divorce can not be granted. If both parties wish the absolute divorce, two attempts at reconciliation must first take place before one or several judges, the second at least three months after the first. The parents or grandparents of the parties must be summoned to be present at these reconciliation proceedings. If a reconciliation is not effected, the judge may still delay pronouncing the divorce for six months in case a reconciliation appears to him probable.

NORWAY.

Authorities:

Lehr: *Éléments de droit civil scandinave*, Paris, 1901.

Brandt: *Forelaesinger over den norske Retshistorie*, Christiania, 1880-83.

Leske and Loewenfeld: *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, IV Band, *Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*, ed. Hahn, Berlin, 1904.

Skilsmisser og Separationer, Central Statistical Bureau, Christiania, 1905.

The marriage and divorce laws of Norway are in large part the same as those of Denmark.

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

1. Mental incapacity. Persons may not marry when even temporarily deranged mentally, whether such derangement is due to intoxication or to some other cause.
2. Age. The Norwegian law prescribes 16 years as the minimum marriageable age for a woman, and 20 years for a man. These provisions are often interpreted, however, as having reference to the age of puberty, and as this age varies with different persons, the law is not always followed literally, particularly as regards the marriageable age of a woman.
3. Consent of parents. No person under the age of 18 years is allowed to marry unless the consent of parents or of guardians has been obtained. The validity of an objection to the marriage on the part of parents or guardians can be tested in court, and although causes for such objections are not limited by law, they are kept within narrow bounds through established precedent.
4. Consanguinity and affinity. No man may marry a relative by blood in the direct line, or his full or half sister. With few exceptions, from which dispensations can easily be had, the laws forbidding marriage between persons otherwise related have become obsolete.
5. Adultery. As in Denmark.
6. Existing previous marriage. As in Denmark.

7. Period of delay. After the death of her husband a widow must wait nine months before she can contract another marriage; but this "mourning period" can be shortened by dispensation, particularly if she proves that she is not pregnant.

8. Military service. As in Denmark.

Preliminaries to marriage:

In case of religious marriage, one publication of banns is sufficient, and even this can be dispensed with if time does not permit. In the case of civil marriage, no banns are published.

Celebration:

The marriage must be performed by a minister of the Lutheran Church, or by some other person authorized by the state to officiate, and in the presence of two competent witnesses, but it is optional with the contracting parties whether the wedding shall take place in the church or in a private house. All notaries are vested with the authority to perform civil marriages, but only between persons at least one of whom does not belong to the state church.

Encouragement of marriage:

An illegitimate child is legitimized through the marriage of the parents.

Annulment:

As in Denmark.

DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.

Divorce:

A divorce may be obtained in any of the three following ways:

1. It may be granted by judicial decree when at least one of the grounds prescribed by law is proven.
2. It may be granted by royal decree after a separation from bed and board has lasted for three years. In such a case the decree is allowed either on the request of both parties, or, if circumstances warrant, on the request of one of the parties only.
3. It may be granted by royal decree without any preceding separation. This form of divorce is granted either when legal

cause for divorce exists or when the ground is otherwise considered sufficient.

The most usual form is divorce by royal decree. While in practice certain lines have been drawn within which such decrees are allowed, the limit of the power exercised by the administration in this respect is not sharply defined by law.

Grounds.—Divorce can be granted by judicial decree on the following grounds:

1. Adultery.
2. Bigamy.
3. Wilful desertion for at least three years.
4. Assault and cruel treatment endangering the life of the complainant.
5. Absence for seven years, particularly if no information has been received from the absentee during that period. If circumstances leave little or no doubt as to the death of the absent party, a divorce can be granted after three years.

Authorities:

Alexandresco: *Droit Ancien et Moderne de la Roumaine*, Bucarest, 1898.

The marriage and divorce regulations in force in Roumania at the present time are in the main those of the Roumanian Civil Code, which is for the most part a more or less literal translation of the French Code Napoleon.

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

1. Age. A man must have completed his eighteenth year and a woman her fifteenth before they can marry, except in case of special dispensation.
2. Lack of free consent. Consent to the marriage must be given freely and without force by the parties entering into the contract.
3. Consent of parents. The provisions on this point are practically the same as those existing in France prior to 1896, except that women under 30 are obliged to make three services of the *acte respectueux*.
4. Existing previous marriage.
5. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between relatives, whether by blood or by marriage, in the direct line, and in the collateral line to the fourth degree, inclusive, by Roman count. It is immaterial whether the relationship arises from legitimate or illegitimate birth. Dispensation is permitted in the same cases as in France.
6. Relationship by adoption. Marriage is prohibited between relatives by adoption, as in France. The regulations on this subject have, however, been held to be merely prohibitive and not such as to affect the validity of the marriage.
7. Spiritual relationship. Marriage is prohibited between godparents and their godchildren.
8. Guardianship. Marriage is prohibited between guardians and trustees and their wards, and the father, son, or brother of such a trustee or guardian can not marry the ward until the accounts of her property have been audited.
9. Consent of military superiors. Under the law of March 12, 1900, military persons may not marry without the permission of the highest military authorities. This permission is given only under certain conditions, such as the respectability of the person and family of the bride, the possession of a definitely prescribed property or income, and the completion of the age of 23 years on the part of the bridegroom.
10. Holy orders and religious vows. Priests, monks, and nuns may not marry.
11. Divorce. Divorced persons may not remarry each other.

6. Imprisonment for life, after the innocent party has waited for seven years.

In addition to these grounds a divorce by royal decree can be obtained when one of the parties has become incurably insane, or has been sentenced to imprisonment for at least three years; or when the parties, by mutual agreement, have lived entirely apart for at least six years, and it is evident that domestic peace and harmony are rendered impossible by their living together.

Limitations to right of action.—As in Denmark.

Results of decree.—These are in general the same as in Denmark, except as to custody of children. In case the parents can not come to an agreement, the higher civil authorities decide which children shall remain with each parent.

Separations:

A separation may be granted either by the higher civil authorities on mutual request of both parties, or by royal decree on the request of one of the parties (when the grounds are excesses, cruelty, drunkenness, etc.).

ROUMANIA.

12. Period of delay. A woman whose marriage has been dissolved by death or divorce may not remarry until the expiration of ten months after such dissolution.

13. Adultery. The guilty party in a divorce for adultery may not marry the party with whom the act of adultery was committed.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Before the celebration of a marriage, publication of the names, occupations, and residences of the parties themselves and of their fathers and mothers must be made on two Sundays before the door of the parish church and that of the townhall of the commune where the marriage is to be celebrated. An abstract of this publication is inscribed in the register, and a copy is posted on the door of the townhall of the domicile of the parties during the interval between the publications of the notice. The marriage may not be celebrated until the fourth day after the second publication of the notice; if a year elapse, new publications must be made. If the marriage is opposed, as it may be by certain persons, the registrar under heavy penalty must defer the celebration until such opposition has been acted upon and overruled or withdrawn.

Celebration:

The wedding itself is celebrated by the registrar in the townhall of the place in which one of the parties has had continuous residence for six months. The registrar, in the presence of four witnesses, reads to the parties to be married the chapter of the code relating to the rights and duties of marriage. He also asks concerning the contract of marriage, and, after receiving a declaration that each party desires to marry the other, he pronounces them man and wife. The marriage act is then immediately drawn up. If a religious ceremony is desired, it must be preceded by the civil ceremony.

Encouragement of marriage:

The legitimization of illegitimate children follows the marriage of the parents only when the latter recognize them expressly before the registrar and in the marriage certificate.

Annulment:

The provisions relative to annulment are essentially the same as in France.

DIVORCE.

Divorces have always been granted in Roumania, for the Greek Church, in practice, denies the indissolubility of marriage. Judicial separations, on the other hand, are unknown. Divorces are of two kinds—those by mutual consent and those by judicial decree.

Divorce by mutual consent:

Divorce by mutual consent is permitted under essentially the same restrictions as those in force in Belgium at the present

time. The parties in such a suit present themselves before a judge with an inventory of their goods, showing the division that has been agreed upon, and with certificates of their births and marriage, of the births and deaths of their children, and when necessary, of the consent of their parents. The judge tries to reconcile them. If he is not successful, the demand is repeated by the parties the fourth, seventh, and tenth months thereafter. Not until fifteen days after the expiration of a year from the making of the first demand does the judge pronounce his decree. Appeal may be made within one month after the decree has been granted, at the end of which time the decree must be registered. In a divorce of this kind half of the property of the parents belongs to the children.

Grounds for absolute divorce:

By judicial decree, a divorce may be granted on any of the following grounds:

1. Adultery of the husband or of the wife.
2. Abuse, injuries, or ill treatment of one toward the other. In a suit on this ground the final decree is given only after a year of separation.
3. A sentence to hard labor or to imprisonment.
4. An attempt of one party on the life of the other, or failure of one to warn the other of such an attempt by a third party.

Results of decree:

Right to remarry.—Divorced persons may not remarry each

other; a divorced woman may not marry within ten months after her divorce; and the guilty party in a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery may not marry his partner in adultery. Apart from these restrictions divorced persons are free to marry again.

Change of name.—Under the law of March 17, 1895, a divorced woman may not retain her husband's name.

Alimony and property effects.—All property advantages granted to the guilty party by the other in the marriage contract or after the marriage are extinguished by divorce. The guilty party may be required to contribute to the income of the innocent party.

Custody of children.—The custody of the children is usually given to the parent who obtains the divorce. The court may, however, entrust them to the other parent or even to a third party. In the latter case the parents still maintain the right to supervise the education of the children and must contribute to their support.

Record of divorce:

Within two months after the expiration of the time allowed for appeal the decree of the court must be registered by the successful petitioner. Until such registration is made the marriage still exists.

Validity of marriages and divorces in foreign countries:

The validity of foreign marriages and divorces is determined by the same principles as in France.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

RUSSIA.

Authority:

Leske and Loewenfeld: *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, IV Band, *Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*, ed. Hahn, Berlin, 1904.

The regulations concerning marriage and divorce fall within the province of the clergy and the ecclesiastical courts, except that the civil courts have jurisdiction over annulment and divorce for the *Raskolniki* or "Old Believers," and for the Baptists and some other dissenters from the Russian Church. With the exceptions noted, the regulations of each form of religious belief, including Mohammedanism and other non-Christian beliefs, are endorsed by the state as the law for the adherents of that belief. The civil courts, however, have jurisdiction over the civil effects of marriage and divorce, and the state law contains certain provisions binding on the adherents of all religious confessions.

No very accurate figures exist as to the distribution of the population of the Russian Empire by religious belief. About 70 per cent are adherents of the Russian Church, including the "Old Believers;" 8.5 per cent, Roman Catholics; 2.5 per cent, Protestants, exclusive of the Protestants in Finland; 3.5 per cent, Jews; and 10 per cent, Mohammedans. Nearly all the Protestants outside of Finland are German Lutherans.

The regulations governing the Roman Catholics are in general those of the canon law, and those governing the German Lutherans are those of the old Protestant common law of Germany. For the Mohammedans, the regulations are largely the same as those given in the section on Algeria. The present summary will therefore be confined mainly to a presentation of the regulations of general application, and to the special regulations governing, respectively, the adherents of the Russian Church and the Jews.

MARRIAGE.

General provisions of the state law.

Impediments:

1. Age. A man attains to marriageable age upon the completion of his eighteenth year, and a woman upon the completion of her sixteenth year; natives of Transcaucasia, however, may marry at the completion of the fifteenth and thirteenth years, respectively.

2. Lack of free consent. A marriage can not take place without the free and mutual consent of the principals. The exercise of any kind of compulsion is forbidden to parents or guardians. Mistake in the person precludes free consent.

3. Consent of parents. Without regard to their age, children require the consent of their parents. In most parts of Russia there is no appeal in case a parent refuses his consent. Marriage without such consent is not invalid, but the guilty person is liable to a penalty of from four to eight months imprisonment, on petition of the parent, and to the loss of his right of inheritance in the property of the parent.

4. Consent of guardian or curator. Persons who have been placed under guardianship or curatorship require the consent of their guardian or curator. Marriage without his consent subjects the guilty person, on petition of the guardian or curator, to a penalty of from three weeks to three months imprisonment.

5. Consanguinity. The prohibited degrees of consanguinity are determined according to the principles of the religious body to which the parties belong. Marriage is, however, universally prohibited between persons who are related in the first or second degree.

6. Insanity. Marriage is unconditionally prohibited to insane persons. No exception can be made, even in the event of possible lucid intervals.

7. Difference of religion. Marriage between Christians and non-Christians is prohibited, except between Lutherans, adherents of the Reformed Church, and other Protestants on the one hand, and Jews and Mohammedans on the other.

8. Official permission. Civil officials require the consent of their superiors in order to marry.

9. Military service. Marriage is forbidden to noncommissioned officers and privates during the period of compulsory military service. It is forbidden to commissioned officers before their twenty-third year. In addition, an officer in the navy up to his twenty-fifth year, and in the army up to his twenty-eighth, must give evidence that he or his bride enjoys a yearly income of 250 roubles (\$127.50) in addition to his salary.

Celebration:

The marriage is celebrated in accordance with the rules of the

religious confession of the parties, before one of its clergymen (in the case of Mohammedans, the mollah or imam, and of Buddhists, the lama), with the personal participation of the contracting parties, and in the presence of witnesses.

As a rule any ecclesiastic, whether Christian or non-Christian, is authorized to celebrate a marriage, provided at least one of the contracting parties belongs to his religious confession. In a mixed marriage, however, in which one of the parties is an adherent of the Russian Church, a clergyman of that church alone is authorized to officiate, while a non-Christian religious official is not authorized to officiate at a marriage between a Christian and a non-Christian. If a clergyman of the confession of which the contracting parties are adherents is not available, a clergyman of the Russian Church is authorized to celebrate the marriage.

Record of marriage:

Marriage records are kept by the officials of the different religious beliefs who are competent to perform marriages. For the "Old Believers" and for the Baptists, the records are kept by the police.

Marriage in other countries:

For a Russian subject a civil marriage in a foreign country is absolutely null. In general, marriages of Russians in another country, in order to be regarded as valid in Russia, must comply with all the requirements of the Russian law.

Annulment:

A mixed marriage to which an adherent of the Russian Church was a party is null without any judicial action if the marriage was not celebrated by a clergyman of that church. Any marriage is absolutely null that was not celebrated by an ecclesiastic of the religious body of which at least one of the contracting parties is an adherent, except those celebrated by clergymen of the Russian Church in the absence of an ecclesiastic of the proper religious body. Any marriage celebrated by a non-Christian religious official is null unless both of the betrothed belong to his religion.¹ A marriage is null if one of the parties thereto is insane, and is voidable if one of the parties thereto acted under compulsion.

Law governing adherents of the Russian Church and the "Old Believers."

Impediments:

In addition to the general impediments established by the state law, the following, arising from the canon law of the Greek Church, are in force for adherents of the Russian Church and for the "Old Believers:"

1. Holy orders. Marriage is prohibited to the clergy, but if a secular priest is already married before ordination, he may continue in the relation.²
2. Advanced age. Persons who have attained the age of 80 may not marry.
3. Existing previous marriage.
4. Three previous marriages. The contracting of a fourth marriage is absolutely prohibited.
5. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between relatives by blood or by marriage in the direct line, and in the collateral line to the fourth degree, inclusive, by Roman count. Persons related in the first degree through the interrelationship of three families resulting from two marriages are also prohibited from marrying.

¹ This statement is apparently in conflict with that made under "Celebration," that such religious officials are competent to perform marriages, subject to certain restrictions, if one of the parties belongs to their religion. The same inconsistency is, however, found in the authority upon which the present section is based. It is possible that the term "religion," as employed in the present passage, is used in an inclusive sense to apply to all non-Christian beliefs.

² As a matter of practice, the majority of those who expect to enter the secular priesthood marry before ordination.

6. Spiritual relationship. Marriage is prohibited between a godparent on the one hand and a godchild or his parents on the other.

7. Condemnation to celibacy. In a decree of divorce a new marriage is forbidden to a person on account of whose adultery the decree was pronounced. A person condemned for bigamy, or divorced on the ground of wilful absence for more than five years, is also forbidden to contract a new marriage.

8. Difference of religion. Marriage is prohibited between an adherent of the Russian Church and a schismatic of this church.

Preliminaries to marriage:

A man intending to contract a marriage must, from one to three weeks before the date of celebration, announce the fact to the clergyman in whose parish he resides, and bring to him the certificates of baptism of himself and his intended bride, certificates of their social rank, passports or proofs of identity, the written permission of superiors, and the certificate that they have been to confession and to the holy communion. On the basis of such information the clergyman announces the names of the betrothed at the conclusion of divine service on three Sundays or feast days. If the intended bride belongs to a different parish, or if the parties belong to different confessions, publication must take place in the church of each party. The marriage can not take place without a certificate that publication has been made. No dispensation allowing the marriage to take place without publication is permitted, and the publication becomes ineffective if the marriage does not follow within two months.

Before the celebration the witnesses of the contracting parties must testify, and certify through subscribing their names to a formal statement, that no impediments exist to the marriage.

Celebration:

The solemn betrothal, which in former times took place previous to the marriage, now introduces the wedding ceremony. The latter must follow the prescribed ritual exactly. If the ritual is not finished, there is no marriage. The wedding must take place by daylight, before witnesses, and in a church, and the contracting parties must be present in person. It must not take place secretly, nor during a fast.

Record of marriage:

The clergy of the "Old Believers" are not recognized by the state, and marriages solemnized by them are not valid until they have been entered in a marriage record kept by the police.

Encouragement of marriage:

Immediately previous to 1891 illegitimate children were legitimized through the subsequent marriage of their parents. Since that year such children can be legitimized only by the court, on a petition presented by the parents subsequent to their marriage, after they have furnished proof of the identity of the children, and after the prosecuting attorney has been heard.

Annulment:

In addition to the general grounds for nullity, a marriage is absolutely null for adherents of the Russian Church if it was not celebrated in entire accordance with the prescribed ritual. A marriage of "Old Believers" is still null after it has been entered in the marriage record kept by the police, provided one or both of the contracting parties did not belong to the sect from birth. For adherents of either of these bodies, a marriage is null (1) if the contracting parties are related within the prohibited degrees, or are related spiritually; (2) if one of the parties is already bound by a valid marriage; (3) if one of the parties after a divorce has been forbidden to contract a new marriage; (4) if one of the parties has not attained marriageable age, has already passed his eightieth year, or has entered into his fourth marriage; (5) if the man belongs to a religious order,

or has already been ordained deacon; (6) if one of the parties is an adherent of the Russian Church or of the "Old Believers" and the other is a non-Christian.

Marriage regulations of the Jews.

Jewish marriage law is based upon the principles of the Mosaic law, out of which the Jewish scholars have developed a comprehensive marriage and divorce law.

Betrothal:

The betrothal must take place in the presence of two blameless witnesses. Consent of parents is not necessary. Like marriage, the betrothal can be dissolved only by death or by divorce. It obligates the parties to marry within thirty days from the date on which either demands marriage. At the expiration of this period the burden of supporting the woman falls on the man. The dissolution of a betrothal follows from the same grounds as the dissolution of a marriage. It may also be dissolved on the ground of evil conduct, change of belief, insanity, unchastity of the other party or of one of his near relatives, and dishonest occupation of the bridegroom.

Impediments:

In addition to the impediments of general application, the following are applicable to the Jews:

1. Existing previous marriage.
2. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage between relatives by blood or by marriage in the direct line is *ipso jure* null. A marriage between brother and sister, or between nephew and aunt, is annulable by official action. A marriage between great aunt and grandnephew is prohibited, but not annulable. A man, however, may marry the sister of his deceased wife; and a woman, the brother of her deceased husband.
3. Marriage with brother-in-law. If a woman's husband has died childless and is survived by a brother, she can marry no one else than this brother until the latter has declined marriage with her in the prescribed form. This impediment is, however, without practical significance, since it is regularly evaded through the ceremony of renunciation.
4. Moral offenses. A woman guilty of adultery, or even of secret association with a man in spite of the warning of her husband, can not marry her accomplice. A woman may not marry a man who has borne witness to the death of her husband, or who has delivered to her the bill of divorce of her husband, unless the man was himself married at the time.
5. Difference of religion. A marriage between a Jew and an idolater is invalid.
6. Period of delay. After the death of near relatives, a marriage may not take place within thirty days. A widow or a divorced woman may not contract a new marriage within ninety days from the dissolution of her earlier marriage. A pregnant woman may not marry before her delivery; and a woman who suckles a child, until two years after its birth. A widower may not marry before three feast days have passed since the death of his wife, but in case he is childless or his children require a mother's care, he may marry after seven days.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Publication of banns follows in general the usage of the Russian Church.

Celebration:

At least 10 witnesses are required to the marriage, which takes place through the delivery of a ring by the bridegroom to the bride, usually followed by the marriage blessing. The latter is not necessary to the validity of the marriage, but cohabitation is forbidden until it has been bestowed.

Annulment:

A marriage is null without any legal action in case of bigamy, difference of religion, and relationship in the first degree in the direct line, by blood or by marriage.

The Jewish law makes no distinction between divorce and annulment. A marriage must, however, be dissolved by official intervention if it takes place between brother and sister by blood, or between nephew and aunt, whether related by blood or by marriage; if one of the parties is the offspring of adultery or incest; if the marriage was entered into in violation of the impediment of "brother-in-law marriage;" or if it takes place between partners in adultery or those under this suspicion.

DIVORCE.

Regulations governing adherents of the Russian Church and the "Old Believers."

For adherents of the Russian Church and for "Old Believers" only an absolute divorce is possible.

*Grounds:*¹

1. Adultery or bigamy.
2. Impotence existing previous to the marriage.
3. Absence without news for at least five years.
4. Condemnation to the loss of all civil rights, or banishment to Siberia with the loss of all special rights and privileges. Either party may sue for divorce on this ground.
5. Entrance of both parties into a religious order, provided they have no children who need their care.
6. Conversion of a non-Christian to the Russian Church, provided he or his consort desires the dissolution of the marriage.

Limitations to right of action:

If both parties have been guilty of adultery, a divorce is precluded. A suit for divorce on the ground of impotence can not be brought before three years after marriage. The innocent party loses the right of action under the fourth ground enumerated if he accompanies the guilty party to the place of exile.

Procedure:

After a petition for divorce has been filed with the ecclesiastical court, the bishop designates a clergyman who is to make an attempt to reconcile the parties. Not until this attempt has failed is notice served on the defendant, and the day set for the hearing of the case. The defendant must present an answer to every point raised in the petition. A confession, by itself, is not accepted as evidence. If the court decides in favor of a divorce, the decree must be submitted to the synod for revision.

In case of condemnation to the loss of civil rights, a divorce is granted immediately. In the case of a conversion of a non-Christian to the Russian Church, the divorce is granted merely on the declaration of one of the parties that he does not wish to continue the marriage.

Results of decree:

No particular provisions exist concerning the adjudication of the personal and property rights of divorced persons, or concerning the custody of the children, and these matters are left to the discretion of the judge. The wife must retain the name of her husband.

Regulations governing the Jews.

Marriage is dissolved only by death or divorce. Death must be clearly proven, and the legal declaration of death is not recognized. Separation from bed and board is not permitted.

Grounds:

As already indicated, the Jewish law makes no distinction between divorce and annulment. Marriage may be dissolved on the following grounds:

- I. By official action—
 1. As indicated under "Annulment," if entered into in contravention of certain impediments.
 2. On the ground of adultery of the wife, or her secret association with a man against whom her husband has warned her.
 3. On the ground of leprosy of the husband.

¹ Grounds 1 to 4, with the exception of bigamy, are apparently general grounds of the state law, in force for all citizens, subject to the determination of their own ecclesiastical courts.

II. By mutual consent of the parties, provided they agree as to conditions.

III. On petition of the husband—

1. If the woman, in attending to her household duties, causes the man unconsciously to violate ritual provisions.
2. If she violates ethical propriety, or gives rise to strong suspicion of adultery.
3. If she curses her father-in-law in the presence of her husband.
4. If she deserts her husband or refuses to follow him to another place.
5. If she refuses for twelve months to perform the marital duty.

IV. On petition of the wife—

1. If the husband becomes afflicted with a loathsome disease, or adopts a disgusting occupation.
2. If he abuses his wife.
3. If he changes his belief.
4. If he becomes a fugitive from justice.
5. If he leads a disorderly life or squanders his property and refuses to support his wife.
6. If he acknowledges himself impotent, and the impotence is still incurable after the lapse of six months.

The grounds above enumerated as permitting husband or wife to petition for divorce are apparently not exhaustive. Thus circumstances which are mentioned only as grounds for the wife may also serve as grounds for the husband, if the wife is open to accusation on these grounds. In practice, divorce has also been granted for causes such as indignities offered by the husband to the wife.

Procedure:

Among the Jews the rabbi has the decision in a divorce case. Appeal is possible to the civil authorities. The divorce takes place through the delivery of a bill of divorce by the man to the woman. If the action for divorce is instituted by the officials, or by the wife, the man is to be compelled, if necessary, to deliver to her the bill of divorce.

In the divorce proceedings, except where the action is initiated by the officials, the first consideration is the possible reconciliation of the parties. A confession of the guilty party is accepted as evidence.

Results of decree:

Both parties are free to remarry. The dowry settled on the wife at the time of the marriage must be paid to her, unless she is the guilty party. The wife must retain her husband's name.

Regulations governing the Lutherans.

For Lutherans outside of Finland the following grounds for divorce are recognized:

1. Adultery.
2. Unlawful relations with a third party before the marriage, though in the case of the husband, only such relations subsequent to the betrothal are considered.
3. Wilful refusal of one party to live with the other.
4. Unjustified absence for two years without news.
5. Absence for over five years without news, or involuntary absence for over five years.
6. Steadfast and baseless refusal to perform the marital duty for at least one year, in spite of the admonitions of the rector and of the consistory.
7. Wilful prevention of conception.
8. Impotence resulting from other causes than old age and either existing before the marriage or induced wilfully; but

a petition for divorce on this ground can not be presented until three years after the discovery of the impotence.

9. Incurable contagious or loathsome disease, which the diseased party has concealed before the marriage, or which has first appeared after the marriage.
10. Insanity continuing more than one year and evidencing no probability of a cure.
11. A vicious manner of life, destructive of the home, after attempts at reform and admonitions of the clergy have proved fruitless.
12. Cruel treatment dangerous to life, insult, and other grievous mortification, after all efforts to reconcile the parties, especially by a temporary separation, have proved fruitless.
13. A judicially established design of one consort to bring dishonor on the other, or to deprive him of his freedom, office, or occupation.
14. Grave crime, which results in the death penalty or exile to a colony; or with the punishment of which is combined the loss of all civil rights; or on account of which the offender is a fugitive.

FINLAND.

Authorities:

Uppström: *Sveriges Rikes Lag*, Stockholm, 1903.

Leske and Loewenfeld: *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, IV Band, *Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*, ed. Hahn, Berlin, 1904.

Until the year 1809 Finland was a province of Sweden, and in Finland, as in Sweden, the chief source of the civil law is still the Swedish Code of 1734, although the sections on marriage and divorce have undergone some change. Only the chief points wherein the present practice of Finland differs from that of Sweden will here be pointed out.

MARRIAGE.

Betrothal:

In Finland the betrothal is informal, although the woman, if a minor, must obtain the consent of her marriage guardian.

Impediments:

In Finland marriage between Christian and non-Christian, and the marriage of a Lutheran who has not yet been admitted to the holy communion, are prohibited. In a case of seduction, marriage is prohibited unless the consent of the parents or of the court is obtained.

Celebration:

Civil marriage is unknown in Finland. If both parties are Lutheran or Orthodox Greek, the marriage must take place according to the ritual of the church to which the parties belong. If one is Lutheran and the other Orthodox Greek, they must be married according to the ritual of each church. Parties belonging neither to the Lutheran nor to the Orthodox Greek Church may be married either by a minister of their own faith or by a Lutheran minister.

DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.

The legal grounds for a judicial divorce are only the first three named in the section on Sweden. But by petition to the highest court in the country, the Department of Justice of the Imperial Senate, a divorce can be obtained for a cause not named in the law. This court has in practice followed the further provisions of the Swedish laws on divorce.

Contrary to Swedish practice, in a case of quasi desertion, the simple declaration of the defendant before the court that he will not live longer with the plaintiff is followed by a decree of divorce.

SERVIA.

Authorities:

Leske and Loewenfeld: *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, IV Band, *Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*, ed. Hahn, Berlin, 1904.

The Servian regulations on marriage and divorce, found partly in the Civil Code enacted in 1844, and partly in the law of 1890 on the Procedure of Ecclesiastical Courts in Marital Suits, are practically the same as those of the Orthodox Greek Church, of which

almost the entire population are adherents. All marital suits in which one or both parties belong to this church are governed by the state law, although jurisdiction lies with the ecclesiastical courts. Matters pertaining to property settlement are, however, entirely within the jurisdiction of the civil courts, as are all marital suits in which neither party belongs to the Greek Church. When the parties to the suit are Roman Catholics, decisions are rendered according to the canon law, instead of according to the Civil Code; and when both parties are Protestants, according to the principles of the denomination to which the parties belong. In the case of a mixed marriage of others than adherents of the Greek Church, the decision is rendered according to the principles of the church in which the marriage took place.

MARRIAGE.

Impediments:

1. Age. The marriageable age for men begins with 17 years and for women, with 15 years, but by dispensation of a bishop a man of 15 or a woman of 13 may marry.
2. Lack of free consent. For a marriage to be valid, the consent of the parties must not be given under the influence of deception or compulsion.
3. Consent of parents. If an individual is under 21, the consent of his father is required; or if the father is dead or incapacitated, that of both the guardian and the judge of the guardianship court. But if both the parties are over 18, failure to obtain such consent does not invalidate the marriage.
4. Existing previous marriage. An individual may not marry before an earlier marriage has been dissolved or declared null.
5. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between relatives by blood in the direct line, and in the collateral line as far as the eighth degree, inclusive, reckoned according to the civil law method, i. e., as far as the degree of relationship of third cousins. Relatives in the seventh or eighth degree may marry by dispensation of a bishop. Marriage is prohibited between relatives by marriage as far as the fifth degree, inclusive.
6. Spiritual relationship. Marriage is prohibited between the godparent on the one hand and the godchild or his descendants on the other.
7. Adultery. Persons who have been judicially condemned for adultery may never marry one another.
8. Divorce. The party named as guilty in a decree of divorce is prohibited from remarrying.
9. Period of delay. A woman may not marry ordinarily until nine months after the dissolution of an earlier marriage.
10. Insanity. An insane person, whether or not under the care of a guardian, can not contract a valid marriage.
11. Incurable impotence. Incurable impotence existing at the time of the marriage empowers the other party to ask for its annulment. Impotence which is temporary, or which supervenes after marriage, has no effect upon the marriage.
12. Difference of religion. Marriage is prohibited between Christians and non-Christians.
13. Attempted homicide. Marriage is prohibited between two persons one of whom has attempted the life of the husband or wife of the other.
14. Abduction. A valid marriage can not be concluded with a woman who has been abducted and has not yet been restored to freedom.
15. Penal servitude. A valid marriage can not be concluded by an individual who is under sentence to imprisonment, or who has committed a crime which may later result in imprisonment.
16. Military service. Marriage is forbidden to second lieutenants, noncommissioned officers, and privates. The higher officers in the army must obtain the permission of the minister of war, and the subordinate officers, that of the commander in chief of the army.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Before the marriage the parish priest must, on three successive holy days, publish banns in the church, and if any member of the parish knows of any impediment, it is his duty to inform the priest. If a priest fails thus to publish banns, and impediments later come to light, he is amenable to punishment. The parties to the marriage and the witnesses are also punished in case they knew of the existence of the impediment.

Celebration:

Civil marriage is unknown in Servia. If at least one of the parties belongs to the Orthodox Greek Church, a valid marriage can not take place except before a priest of this church, according to its rites, and in the presence of two or three witnesses. Dissenting Christians are married by their clergy, and non-Christians according to the customs of their religion.

Record of marriage:

After the celebration the officiating clergyman must enter the marriage in the marriage register, indicating whether either of the parties has been previously married and, if so, how many times.

Encouragement of marriage:

Marriage *ipso jure* legitimatizes illegitimate children.

Annulment:

The nullity of a marriage must be established by judicial decree.

A marriage contracted notwithstanding an impediment is null, and the children illegitimate, whether or not the parties knew of the existence of the impediment. Nullity is of two kinds—absolute and relative. In the case of absolute nullity, the state is the prosecutor, and no statute of limitations applies. In the case of relative nullity, the marriage is regarded as valid until contested by one of the parties to the marriage, who must be blameless in the matter, or by a third party, as a father or guardian, whose rights have not been respected in the contraction of the marriage; and the suit must be begun within three years after the celebration of the marriage.

The marriage is absolutely null in case of existing previous marriage, relationship by blood or marriage within the prohibited degrees, difference of religion, lack of puberty, insanity, and sentence to punishment on account of participation in an attempt on the life of a former spouse. All other impediments, with the exception of the period of delay, and those relating to the marriage of divorced persons and persons in the military service, render the marriage relatively null.

DIVORCE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Absolute divorce:

Causes.—Absolute divorce is permitted on the following grounds:

1. Adultery.
2. An attack on the life.
3. Failure to give information when one spouse knows of a plot against the life of the other.
4. Sentence to penal servitude for at least eight years.
5. Apostasy from the Christian religion.
6. Wilful desertion for three years, flight from the country followed by absence for four years, or absence without any news for six years. In the latter case, however, the absent person is given a year in which to appear before the ecclesiastical court, and the divorce can be granted only at the expiration of that time. If, however, the missing person should reappear later, he is free either to desire the renewal of the former marriage or to enter into a new marriage.

Limitations to right of action.—No cause whatever brings about the loss of the right to a divorce.

Procedure.—The suit must be tried in the court in the district of which the husband has his permanent residence.

Before a petition for divorce is presented to the ecclesiastical court, the parish priest must seek to reconcile the two par-

ties. For this purpose, he must summon them before him three times, if necessary, at intervals of one week. If all his efforts at reconciliation prove fruitless, he must conduct them before the archdeacon, who likewise seeks to reconcile them.

A decree of divorce, as also one of annulment, must always be submitted for approval to the ecclesiastical superior court, over which a bishop presides.

Right to remarry.—An innocent party may remarry, but a guilty party is prohibited from contracting a new marriage. Divorced persons can, with the blessing of a bishop, resume their marital life, in which case the decree is annulled.

Property settlement.—All the property rights and privileges granted by the law or the marriage compact still belong to the innocent party after a divorce. In case the régime of community of goods exists, the property is divided equally between the parties. If community of goods does not

exist, each party takes such property as he brought to the marriage.

Custody of children.—Male children up to the completion of their fourth year, and female children up to the completion of their seventh year, are in the custody of the mother; after the ages named, they are in the custody of the father. By agreement of the parents, or by order of the judge of the guardianship court when it is to the interest of the children, different provision may be made.

Change of name.—The divorced wife loses the right to bear the family name of her husband.

Judicial separation:

For lesser grounds, not specified in the law, the court may grant a divorce from bed and board, but only in the hope of a reconciliation. If, however, the parties do not become reconciled within five years, and if both so petition, an absolute divorce is pronounced.

SWEDEN.

Authorities:

Uppström: *Sveriges Rikes Lag*, Stockholm, 1903.

Raoul de la Grasserie: *Les Codes Suédois de 1734*, Paris, 1895.

Leske and Loewenfeld: *Die Rechtsverfolgung im Internationalen Verkehr*, IV Band, *Das Eherecht der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Kolonien*, ed. Hahn, Berlin, 1904.

Several codifications of Swedish laws were made prior to the eighteenth century, but the fundamental principles of the present laws are those of the Code of 1734 for the kingdom of Sweden. The first section of this code contains, in seventeen chapters, the rules governing marriage and divorce. These chapters have been supplemented by a number of laws and ordinances, the most important of which were passed by the legislature in 1810, 1872, 1896, and 1898. Few of the original provisions, however, have undergone any change, and the important rules prescribed for observance in matrimonial matters in 1734 are still in force.

MARRIAGE.

Betrothal:

The Swedish law recognizes marriages which are to take effect in the future (*sponsalia de futuro*); and the existence of a betrothal that has been entered into in the presence of four witnesses and the woman's marriage guardian carries with it the obligation of a final fulfillment of the marriage promise, which under certain conditions is subject to enforcement by law. Thus, on the refusal of one of the affianced parties to proceed to the promised marriage, they can be proclaimed man and wife by judgment of the court, and the complainant has then the rights of a legally wedded person. This method of procedure is resorted to particularly if cohabitation has taken place subsequent to the betrothal, but in the absence of such cohabitation, various causes can render the promise of marriage invalid. Diseases of a contagious or of an incurable nature, whether contracted before or after the marriage promise was given, insanity, ungovernable temper, licentiousness or other vices, and serious defects are sufficient impediments to the compulsory marriage of betrothed persons. A person who, under false pretenses, entices another to promise marriage can not demand the fulfillment of the promise, and is even liable to punishment. A betrothal entered into through force or fear, or during a state of intoxication or temporary insanity, is not valid.

The law does not prevent a betrothed couple from separating without any stated cause if the separation takes place by mutual consent. In such a case no court proceeding is necessary, and the act dissolving the betrothal is issued by the ecclesiastical tribunal. Parties who have been declared man and wife by judgment of the court may, by agreement, have the bonds dissolved by the ecclesiastical tribunal.

Impediments:

1. Lack of free consent. The free consent of the contracting parties is necessary. Compulsion or restraint, or the inability to comprehend fully the significance of the ceremony, precludes the presumption of consent.
2. Epilepsy. Sufferers from epilepsy (*epilepsia idiopathica*) are barred from marrying.
3. Religion. A heathen or a person who does not belong to any recognized religious creed can not contract a lawful marriage.
4. Age. Marriage can be lawfully entered into by males 21 years of age and over, and by females 17 years of age and over. The law, however, permits a male Laplander to marry when 17 years of age, and a female when 15 years of age. Dispensation may be granted from this impediment, but such dispensation is not granted a male unless his marriage is approved by his parents or guardians, and unless he is a person of good reputation and able to support a wife.
5. Consent of parents. A male requires the consent of no third party. A female who is a minor—in general, any female under 21 years of age—requires the consent of her marriage guardian. A woman's marriage guardian is generally her father or brother, or some other male relative. Nevertheless, if a son, or a daughter who does not require the consent of a marriage guardian, is supported by his or her parents, and contracts a marriage in special violation of parental authority, he or she can be disinherited by the father or the mother.
6. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between relatives by blood in the direct line, or between two relatives by blood in the collateral line one or both of whom are descended in the first degree from the common ancestor. Marriage is also prohibited between relatives by affinity in the direct line. In all cases relationship by illegitimate as well as by legitimate birth is included.
7. Adultery. A divorced person who has been found guilty of adultery can not contract a new marriage without the consent of the innocent party, provided the latter is still living and has not remarried. Royal dispensation from this impediment can be granted, but the offender can not be permitted to marry his or her accomplice.
8. Existing previous marriage. No man or woman who is bound by a betrothal or by an undissolved marriage can marry a third person.
9. Period of delay. A widower must not contract a new marriage within six months after the death of his wife, nor a widow within one year after the death of her husband. A divorced woman may not contract a new marriage until she has given birth to a child, or until sufficient time has elapsed to preclude the birth of a child from the earlier marriage.

10. Property settlement. A widower or a widow may not contract a new marriage before the property of his or her former consort has been properly divided with the latter's children or other heirs.

11. Military service. Military men must obtain from their superiors special permission to marry.

Preliminaries to marriage:

On three successive Sundays or holy days previous to a wedding, banns must be published from the pulpit of the state church in the parish in which the prospective bride resides. In certain cases one publication only is necessary. Even when the marriage is to be celebrated in a dissenting religious body, the banns must be published in the state church.

A person not known in the community in which he wishes to marry must, before the banns are published, bring to the parish priest properly authenticated documents from his former place of residence, showing that no impediment exists to his marrying. If unable to comply with this requirement, a law in force since 1898 permits him to marry after inserting three times in a newspaper an announcement of his intended marriage, together with a full description of himself, the name and address of the rector to whom any impediments should be made known, etc. At least three months must elapse between the last insertion and the celebration of the marriage.

Celebration:

The usual form of marriage is the religious ceremony. This alone is valid in case the man and woman belong to the same confession. An adherent of the state church, however, who has never been baptized, or who has never been prepared for the rite of the Lord's Supper, has recourse only to a civil marriage. This is also the case in a marriage between a Christian and a Jew, and in a marriage between parties who belong to a Christian church the clergy of which have not been granted the right to perform marriages. If the parties are adherents of different Christian denominations of which the clergy of one or both are authorized to perform marriage, they have the choice between a religious marriage and a civil marriage.

In cities civil marriage is performed by the mayor; in the country, by the president of the civil community.

Record of marriage:

The rector of the state church alone keeps a record of marriages. Parties married elsewhere must report the fact to him. The magistrate performing a civil marriage must report it to the rector of the parish within six weeks.

Encouragement of marriage:

The marriage of the parents effects *ipso jure* the legitimation of illegitimate children. Prosecution for abduction is dismissed in case the parties involved consent to a lawful marriage.

Annulment:

A marriage is *ipso jure* null if contracted between two persons of the same sex, or if some essential formality was not observed at the time of its celebration. Grounds for annulment by judicial decree are epilepsy, lack of marriageable age, lack of consent of the marriage guardian in certain qualified cases (elopement, seduction, and omission of banns), an already existing marriage, adultery, relationship within prohibited degrees, impotence, and concealed contagious disease existing at the date of marriage.

DIVORCE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Grounds for judicial divorce:

An absolute divorce can be granted by a court on the following grounds:

1. Adultery.
2. Illicit intercourse with a third party after betrothal.
3. Malicious desertion for at least one year, provided the absentee has left the kingdom.
4. Absence without news for six years.

5. An attack on the life.

6. Life imprisonment.

7. Insanity of at least three years' duration, and pronounced incurable by physicians.

Grounds for divorce by royal prerogative:

The grounds for divorce by royal prerogative are not definitely determined. The following alone are specifically mentioned in the law:

1. Judicial condemnation to death, or to civil death, even if a royal pardon is granted.
2. Judicial condemnation for a gross offense, or an offense incurring temporary loss of civil rights.
3. Judicial condemnation to imprisonment for at least two years.
4. Proof of prodigality, inebriety, or a violent disposition.
5. Opposition of feeling and thought between the husband and wife which passes over into aversion and hate, provided that a separation from bed and board has been granted on this ground and lasted for a year without a reconciliation taking place during the interval.

Limitations to right of action:

In general, collusion, connivance, condonation, or recrimination extinguishes the right to a divorce. In a case of adultery, divorce will be granted only if the innocent spouse has instituted proceedings within six months after obtaining knowledge of the offense, has not condoned it by cohabitation or otherwise, and has not been guilty of a similar offense. If the insanity of the defendant in a divorce suit has been caused, or even accelerated, by the cruel treatment of the complainant, divorce will be refused.

Procedure:

In a case of desertion, if the whereabouts of the guilty party is unknown, the court, by means of publication in all the pulpits of the district, orders him to return within a year and a day. If he does not present himself within the time mentioned, the judge pronounces the divorce. Where the ground is insanity, the judge must give a hearing to the nearest relatives of the afflicted party and investigate carefully the married life of the couple, in order to learn whether the insanity was caused or even accelerated by the plaintiff.

The state's attorney is not authorized to interfere in a suit for divorce, nor are attempts at reconciliation required. The court can, however, advise a reconciliation, with or without the adjournment of the proceedings.

Results of decree:

Alimony and property settlement.—If the divorce was granted on account of the adultery of the husband, half of his rights in the common property pass over to the wife; if on account of the adultery of the wife, half of her rights pass over to the husband, and she loses in addition the "morning gift," that is, the settlement made upon her by the husband, which, according to the early custom, was made the morning after the marriage. If the divorce was granted on the ground of desertion or an attack on the life, the guilty party loses all his rights to the common property and also to his own real estate. The innocent party enjoys only the usufruct of the latter during his lifetime or until he remarries. A right to support is not often recognized, except in the case of a party divorced on the ground of insanity.

Custody of children.—If one party alone is guilty, the children are entrusted to the innocent party; if both are guilty, to the party best fitted to have their care. In the latter case, if objection is made by either parent, the court may give the children into the custody of a third party.

Change of name.—The divorced wife retains the family name of the husband, unless she prefers to resume her own family name.

Judicial separation:

Judicial separation is often only the preliminary to an absolute

divorce. It can be granted when hate and violent anger arise between husband and wife, and one of them reports the matter to the rector of the parish. It is the duty of the rector to admonish the couple. If they do not become reconciled, they are to be further admonished by the consistory. If this

admonition also proves fruitless, the court grants a separation from bed and board for one year. The law provides also that this procedure may be followed in cases of malicious desertion, where the guilty party remains in the country, or where one party drives the other from home.

SWITZERLAND.

Authorities:

Wolf: *Lois Usuelles de la Confédération Suisse*, Lausanne, 1898. *Recueil Officiel des Lois et Ordonnances de la Confédération Suisse*. Switzerland has a federal law regulating marriage and divorce throughout the confederation. This law went into effect on January 1, 1876.

Impediments:

1. Mental incapacity. Lunatics and idiots are prohibited from marrying.
2. Age. A man must be at least 18 years of age, and a woman at least 16, in order to contract a valid marriage.
3. Lack of free consent. No marriage is valid without the free consent of the parties. Duress, fraud, or error in the person precludes the presumption of consent.
4. Consent of parents. Parental consent is required of all persons under 20 years of age. If the parents are dead or incapable of manifesting their will, the consent of a guardian is necessary; but if the guardian refuses consent, the parties may appeal from his decision to the courts.
5. Consanguinity and affinity. Marriage is prohibited between ascendants and descendants; between brothers and sisters of the whole or half blood; between uncles and nieces, or aunts and nephews, whether the relationship arises from legitimate or illegitimate birth; and between connections by marriage in the direct line.
6. Relationship by adoption. Marriage is prohibited between adopting parents and adopted children.
7. Existing previous marriage. Marriage is prohibited to persons already married.
8. Period of delay. A widow, a divorced woman, or a woman whose marriage has been annulled can not contract a new marriage within three hundred days of the dissolution of the former marriage.
9. Divorce. When absolute divorce has been granted on certain grounds (see 2 to 7, under Grounds for absolute divorce) the guilty party can enter into no new marriage until a year has elapsed from the date of the divorce. The court may, in its discretion, extend this time to not more than three years.

Preliminaries to marriage:

Before a marriage can take place, publication must be made in the residence and birthplace of each of the parties. Such publication may be requested of any registrar in whose jurisdiction it is to be made, and he must notify the registrars of all other districts in which publication is necessary. Before publication can be made, the birth certificates of the parties, the requisite consents, and, if both parties do not appear in person, a properly subscribed and authenticated promise of marriage must be shown to the registrar. The publication must indicate the name, occupation, residence, and birthplace of each of the contracting parties and of their parents, and is made by means of notices posted in public places, or by a single insertion in the official newspaper. Caveats, or objections, to the marriage must be filed within ten days after the publication of banns with the registrars who have made publication, and referred by them within forty-eight hours to the registrar of the bridegroom's place of residence. Caveats not based on the ground of duress, fraud, mistake in person, lack of parental consent, bigamy, relationship, or insufficient mental capacity are not considered. Fourteen days after the publication of banns in the domicile of the husband, the registrar of this place delivers to the parties upon their request, provided no valid objections

to the marriage are on file with him, a certificate of publication, which permits them to be married in any place in Switzerland within six months from the date of publication. Banns cease to be valid if not followed by a marriage within six months from publication. In case of danger of death, the registrar can, with the permission of the proper cantonal authority, proceed to the celebration of a marriage without the publication of banns.

Celebration:

The marriage ceremony must be performed by a registrar. A religious ceremony may not precede the civil ceremony, and may take place only upon the presentation of the civil certificate of marriage. The ceremony before the registrar must be publicly performed, in the presence of at least two witnesses, in the hall of a public administration building; but in case of severe sickness the wedding may take place in a private house. The registrar obtains from the contracting parties declarations that each takes the other as husband or wife, and in consequence of such declarations pronounces them in the name of the law to be united in marriage.

Record of marriage:

Immediately after the declaration that the parties are man and wife the marriage is inscribed on the marriage register and signed by the husband, wife, and witnesses. The marriage record must contain (1) the Christian name and surname, the place of nativity, legal residence, and domicile, the occupation, and the date of birth of each party; (2) the Christian name and surname, occupation, and domicile of their parents; (3) if either party has been previously married, the Christian name and surname of the deceased or divorced consort and the date of the death or divorce; (4) the date of publication of banns; (5) the date of celebration of marriage; (6) a list of papers filed; (7) the Christian names and surnames and the domiciles of witnesses. Two marriage registers, identical in all respects, are kept by each registrar; at the end of each year one of these is sent to the proper cantonal authority, by whom it is deposited in the archives of the canton; the other register is retained by the registrar.

Encouragement of marriage:

Illegitimate children are legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The right to marry can not be abridged on account of religion, poverty, or previous conduct, or by exercise of any police power whatsoever. All collection of bridal settlement fees and similar taxes is prohibited.

Marriage in other countries:

Any marriage concluded in a foreign country that is valid according to the laws of that country is valid in Switzerland.

Annulment:

The prosecuting attorney is required to see that all bigamous marriages, marriages in which either party is of insufficient mental capacity, and marriages within the prohibited degrees of relationship are declared void. A marriage contracted through duress, fraud, or error in the person is voidable at the option of the person deceived, provided action for annulment is brought within three months from the time this person has regained his liberty or discovered his error. Marriages in which either or both parties were under the age of 20 years may be annulled upon the petition of the father, mother, or guardian, provided the person suffering from the disability has not attained the age of 20 years, nor the wife become pregnant, nor the consent of the father or mother or guardian been ob-

tained. Marriages contracted without the consent of parents or guardians, when such consent is required, and those celebrated without the legal publication of banns, are voidable only on the part of those whose consent was required, and only before the parties have attained legal age.

DIVORCE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Prior to January 1, 1876, the different cantons of Switzerland had individual laws regulating divorce, but since that date a federal law regulating divorce has obtained throughout the country. Power to grant divorces is possessed only by competent civil courts. Appeal from the cantonal courts lies to the federal courts.

Grounds for absolute divorce:

Divorces will be granted on the following grounds:

1. When both husband and wife seek a divorce, and when it appears from the circumstances in the case that further living together is incompatible with the true intent of marriage.
2. Adultery, if not more than six months have elapsed since the injured party has had knowledge thereof.
3. Attempt upon the life, cruelty, or dishonorable treatment.
4. Sentence to an ignominious punishment.
5. Wilful desertion, if the same has continued for two years, and the absentee has failed within six months to obey a judicial summons to return.
6. Incurable mental disease of three years' standing.
7. If none of the previous causes exist, and yet it appears from the circumstances in the case that the marriage relations are greatly strained, the court may grant either an absolute divorce, or a judicial separation of not more than two years' duration. If a separation is granted, and at its expiration no reconciliation has taken place, a petition for absolute divorce may be brought, which the court may either grant or deny.

Ground for judicial separation:

Ground No. 7, above, is the only cause for a limited divorce.

Such a divorce can not be granted to continue for more than two years, and can not be renewed.

Procedure:

A suit for divorce must be brought before the court of the domicile of the husband. If he has no domicile in Switzerland, it must be brought before the court of his birthplace or of his last place of residence in Switzerland. In other respects procedure is governed by the laws of the different cantons. In all of the cantons, however, preliminary attempts at reconciliation are necessary. In several cantons the case is first sent to a referee for investigation, and in a number of cantons the law provides that concurring acknowledgment or default shall not have their usual force of proof. In Schwyz the court may, except where the suit is brought on the ground of adultery, adjourn the case for a period not exceeding six months, and urge a reconciliation, if such appears probable.

Results of decree:

The questions of property settlement and alimony, custody of children, and change of name are decided according to the laws of the individual cantons.

Property settlement and alimony.—Right of inheritance and marriage compacts are in general extinguished through divorce.

In 22 out of the 25 cantons the guilty party must indemnify the innocent party; either in a lump sum or in periodical payments, the amount to be determined according to the financial position of the parties, the degree of guilt, and other circumstances. The statutes of some cantons stipulate that the amount of indemnity shall not exceed a certain proportion—one-fourth or one-third—of the property or income of the guilty party; those of others set no such limit. In some cantons remarriage of the innocent party extinguishes the right to the payments, but in others it does not. In some cantons the amount of the payments may later be raised or lowered, as the circumstances of the parties change. In Ticino, from the day the divorce is pronounced, half of the property of each parent belongs to the children, the parents enjoying only its usufruct during the rest of their lives.

In 3 cantons, Schwyz, Unterwalden nid dem Wald, and Uri, there exist no definite provisions as to property settlement or alimony, such matters being determined according to the desire of the parties, or else by the court.

Custody of children.—In 12 out of the 25 cantons there exists no statutory provision for the custody of the children, the matter being left to the parents or to the judgment of the court. In 6 cantons the statutes provide that in general the children shall be entrusted to the innocent party. In 3 cantons all the children are as a rule entrusted to the mother until they have completed their fifth, sixth, or seventh year, respectively, after which the sons are given into the custody of the father, while the daughters remain with the mother. In 2 cantons, in case of disagreement of the parties, the children are given into the custody of the innocent party, or under some circumstances, into that of a third party; while the support of the children devolves upon the guilty party alone, so far as he or she is able to support them. In Appenzell-Ausser rhoden the children are given into the custody of that parent who furnishes the greater assurance that he will bring them up properly. In Zurich the children are as a rule in the custody of the mother until they reach school age, and afterwards in that of the father.

Change of name.—In 14 cantons the divorced wife retains the name of the husband; in 10 she resumes her former name; and in 1 she may choose between retaining the name of the husband and resuming her former name.

Right to remarry.—As indicated in the section on impediments, the guilty party in a suit for divorce on certain grounds may not remarry within a period not less than one year nor more than three years. Otherwise there is no restriction.

Record of divorces:

A court granting a decree of divorce or of nullity of marriage must immediately communicate the fact to the registrars at the places of residence and of birth of the parties. The decree must also be entered upon the margin of the marriage certificate in the marriage register.

Validity of foreign decrees of divorce:

The recognition of foreign decrees of divorce depends mainly upon the laws of the respective cantons.

CHAPTER V.

STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The statistics concerning marriage and divorce in foreign countries presented in this report were derived from two principal sources. Those for the period 1867 to 1886 were taken from the report on marriage and divorce published by the Commissioner of Labor in 1889, while those for the period 1887 to 1906 were mainly compiled from such official statistical publica-

tions of the different foreign countries as were available in the various governmental libraries in Washington. In some instances, where the statistical publications for the very latest years of the period 1887 to 1906 were not available, the figures for these late years were secured from the foreign countries through the United States Department of State.

POPULATION OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ARE PRESENTED: 1860 TO 1900.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
Austria-Hungary:								
Austria.....	1900	26,150,708	1890	23,895,413	1880	22,144,244	1869	20,217,531
Hungary.....	1900	19,254,559	1890	17,463,791	1880	15,739,259	1869	15,509,455
Belgium.....	1900	6,693,548	1890	6,069,321	1880	5,520,009	1866	4,827,833
Bulgaria.....	1900	3,744,283	1888	3,154,375	1881	2,007,919		
Canada.....	1901	5,592,299	1891	5,035,279	1881	4,504,319	1871	3,832,632
Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand ¹	1901	4,545,967	1891	3,809,895	1881	2,742,550	1871	1,924,770
Denmark.....	1901	2,449,540	1890	2,172,380	1880	1,969,039	1870	1,784,741
France ²	1901	38,961,945	1891	38,342,948	1881	37,672,048	1872	36,102,921
Algeria.....	1901	4,739,831	1896	4,429,421	1876	2,867,626	1866	2,921,246
German Empire.....	1900	56,367,178	1890	49,428,470	1880	45,234,061	1871	41,058,792
Great Britain and Ireland:								
England and Wales.....	1901	32,527,843	1891	29,002,525	1881	25,974,439	1871	22,712,266
Scotland.....	1901	4,472,103	1891	4,025,647	1881	3,735,573	1871	3,360,018
Ireland.....	1901	4,458,775	1891	4,704,750	1881	5,174,836	1871	5,412,377
Italy.....	1901	32,475,253	1891	30,350,924	1881	28,459,628	1871	26,801,154
Japan ³	1903	46,732,138	1898	43,754,353	1885	38,151,217	1872	33,110,825
Formosa.....	1901	2,931,106	1896	2,587,746				
Netherlands.....	1899	5,104,137	1889	4,511,415	1879	4,012,693	1869	3,579,529
Norway.....	1900	2,221,477	1891	1,988,674	1875	1,806,900	1865	1,701,756
Roumania.....	1899	5,956,690	1894	5,406,000	1870	4,754,079	1860	4,000,000
Russian Empire:								
Russia in Europe ⁴	1897	93,442,864			1885	81,725,185	1870	65,704,559
Finland.....	1900	2,712,562	1896	2,561,607	1885	2,176,421	1870	1,773,612
Poland.....	1897	9,402,253			1885	7,960,304	1870	6,026,421
Servia.....	1900	2,492,882	1890	2,161,961	1884	1,901,736	1874	1,353,890
Sweden.....	1900	5,136,441	1890	4,784,981	1880	4,565,668	1870	4,168,525
Switzerland.....	1900	3,315,443	1888	2,917,754	1880	2,831,787	1870	2,655,001

¹ Exclusive of Maoris.

² Exclusive of Algeria.

³ Exclusive of Formosa and Pescadores.

⁴ Exclusive of Finland and Poland.

The statistics for the earlier period are the same in scope as those presented in the Report of the Commissioner of Labor. In fact, practically all the figures contained in that report are reproduced here. The principal changes made have been to add a few derived figures and to alter table forms in so far as that was necessary to adapt them to the pages on which they were to be printed. The statistical material for the period 1867 to 1886 is thus in reality but a reprint of that portion of the commissioner's report which was concerned with the figures for marriage and divorce in foreign countries.

The figures presented for marriages during the period 1887 to 1906 have generally been confined to a mere statement of the absolute number celebrated, although

most foreign countries classify marriages with considerable detail. To have collected and reproduced these detailed figures would have required an expenditure which would not have been warranted, as no comparable classifications are obtainable for the United States.

The scope of the statistics concerning divorce presented for the period 1887 to 1906 was determined principally by the character of the figures contained in the available foreign reports. For some countries these reports gave only the bare number of divorces, while for others they gave divorces classified with most minute detail. In some instances the more detailed figures have not been included in the present report, because their value did not seem sufficient to warrant the expenditure of space necessary for this reproduc-

tion, but in perhaps a majority of cases all the data presented in the foreign reports are here reproduced.

The arrangement of the statistical material is by countries. No attempt has been made in this chapter to bring the figures for the several countries together into comparative tables because great differences exist between the countries in respect to the scope of the available figures, the statistical methods pursued, and the laws and customs governing the institutions considered. The view taken in regard to this matter is that the figures given are presented as a source from

which the private student may construct such comparative tables as his study of the laws and the statistics convinces him are sound. Such a study lies beyond the field of an official publication mainly concerned with conditions in the United States.

The table given on the preceding page, which is taken mainly from *Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population*, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907, shows the population of the several foreign countries for which statistics concerning marriage and divorce are here presented.

AUSTRIA.

For all years of the period 1887 to 1906, except 1905 and 1906, the figures concerning marriages in Austria were taken from the British Statistical Abstract for Principal and Other Foreign Countries, while those for divorces were compiled from *Oesterreichische Statistik*, published annually by the Central Statistical Bureau of Austria. Figures for 1905 and 1906 were obtained from Austria through the United States Department of State. For the period 1867 to 1886 the figures in regard to marriages were obtained from a publication concerning the movement of the population, issued annually by the Central Statistical Bureau, while the figures in regard to divorces were probably obtained directly from that bureau. The statistics for the two periods are probably exactly comparable.

The quasi denominational basis upon which the divorce law of Austria rests has a controlling effect upon the relative number of divorces and separations granted. Catholics, who at the census of 1900 constituted 91 per cent of the total present population, are by law excluded from recourse to divorce as a means of settling their matrimonial difficulties, so that less than one-tenth of the population is permitted to obtain this form of relief. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find a great excess of separations over divorces, and in fact, out of the 26,277 separations and divorces granted during the 20-year period from 1887 to 1906, only 3,284, or 12.5 per cent, were divorces. In Hungary, on the other hand, under the uniform marriage law, out of 24,087 divorces and separations from 1898 to 1906 only 15, one-tenth of 1 per cent, were separations. In 67.7 per cent of the divorces in Austria from 1887 to 1906 the parties were Hebrews, although adherents of this religion constituted only 52 per cent of the non-Catholic population in 1900. This difference probably arises from the special facility which the Austrian law affords for divorce among the Jews. In the case of separations, on the other hand, the distribution of the parties according to their religious confessions corresponds more or less closely to a similar distribution of the population as a whole.

The number of divorces and separations per 100,000 population increased considerably during the period,

rising from 3 in 1887 to 8 in 1903. During the first decade it increased with relative slowness, but during the last decade it increased at a greatly accelerated rate, so that the ratio in 1903, the last year for which the ratio is available, was twice as great as in 1897, the first year of the decade. The greatest relative increase was in the separations without mutual consent, which exactly quadrupled during the entire period. The rates of increase in separations by mutual consent and divorces were much less, 172.6 and 161.3 per cent, respectively. In connection with the rapid increase in the total number of divorces and separations it is perhaps significant that, while from 1887 to 1896 the number of cases in which the husband was reported under the occupation class, "journeymen, factory operatives, day laborers, and pieceworkers," represented but 17.1 per cent of the total, in the following decade it represented 26.5 per cent of the total. Both the absolute increase (3,103) and the relative increase (205.1 per cent) are far greater than those reported for any of the other occupation groupings. These figures would appear to indicate a growing prevalence of divorce and separation among those in the lower grades of the economic scale.

Of the 22,993 separations, 16,368, or 71.2 per cent, were by mutual consent. Of the 3,284 divorces, 2,830,¹ or 86.2 per cent, were either obtained on the ground of unconquerable aversion, where both parties must desire the dissolution of the marriage, or under the provisions of the law relative to divorce by mutual consent among the Jews. Of the total of 26,277 divorces and separations, therefore, in 19,198 cases, or 73.1 per cent, both parties were agreed in desiring the decree. Of the causes for which a decree of separation was granted in contested cases, the one most frequently alleged was "repeated and extremely grievous indignities," which is practically the same as "indignities rendering life intolerable," established by several states in this country as a cause for divorce.

¹ This number is obtained by assuming that the marriages dissolved by delivery of the bill of divorce from 1903 to 1906, inclusive, were dissolved by mutual consent. The actual variation from this number is probably very slight, as a study of the figures shows that the number of cases in which the bill of divorce is given for adultery is insignificant.

The action was brought by the wife in 75.9 per cent of the cases of separation without mutual consent, and in 67.5 per cent of the cases the husband alone was declared guilty.

Of the divorces in which the action was instituted by one party alone, however, only 49.3 per cent were brought by the wife. Of the total actions for divorce or separation instituted by the husband alone, 17.2 per cent were for divorce, while of those instituted by the wife alone only 5.6 per cent were for divorce. On the surface this might be taken to indicate that the relief afforded by a separation is of more value to the wife than to the husband. It should be noted, however, that the two leading causes for separation which are not also causes for divorce—"disorderly manner of life" and "repeated and extremely grievous indignities"—are of such a nature that they would more frequently be urged by the wife. It is possibly significant that cruelty, which is a ground for both divorce and separation and which is also a cause which would be alleged by the wife more often than by the husband, was alleged as a ground for only 53 divorces against 2,316 separations. Here also uncertainty enters, owing to the fact that the cruelty must be "repeated" in order to establish a ground for divorce.

Of the total number of marriages dissolved by divorce or separation, 35.7 per cent, or more than one-third, had lasted less than five years, and 62.4 per cent, or little more than three-fifths, less than ten years. The average duration of the marriage dissolved by divorce appears to be considerably shorter than the duration of those in which separations are granted, since in 69.5 per cent of the divorces the marriage had lasted less than ten years as compared with 58.1 per cent for the separations without mutual consent and 62.7 per cent for the separations by mutual consent.

In 49.1 per cent, or practically one-half, of the divorces and separations there were no children. The second decade as compared with the first, however, shows a perceptible increase in the number of cases in which children existed, the proportion rising from 48.2 per cent to 52.3 per cent. A considerable variation is noticeable, however, in the percentages shown for divorces and for separations both with and without mutual consent. Of the marriages dissolved by divorce, 58.4 per cent were childless as compared with 42.6 per cent and 49.9 per cent, respectively, for separations without mutual consent and separations by mutual consent. The relatively high proportion of divorces in which the parties were childless is somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that in 67.7 per cent of the divorces the parties were of the Jewish faith, which according to the Census reports shows by far the highest birth rate of any of the confessions. Possibly sterility, which is frequently considered a reproach among the Jews, may in some cases be the cause underlying divorce. A satisfactory explanation of the variations in the figures for divorce and separation both in this respect and in respect

to duration of marriage can, however, be arrived at, if at all, only after a careful study of sociological conditions among the different races and religions in Austria.

Vienna.—The figures concerning marriages and divorces in Vienna for all years of the period 1887 to 1906, except 1905 and 1906, were secured from *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Wien*, published by the magistrates of the city of Vienna. Figures for 1905 and 1906 were secured from Vienna through the United States Department of State. The figures for the period 1867 to 1886 were compiled from official sources, but the exact references are not given in the report of the Commissioner of Labor.

As a rule the statistics for Vienna show the same general tendencies as do those for Austria as a whole. Between 1891 and 1897, however, the number of marriages to each divorce and separation fluctuated more or less, being 35 in the former year and 40 in the latter. After 1897 a generally regular decrease is shown, until in 1905 the number is only 20, a falling off of exactly one-half in eight years. From 1887 to 1906 both separations with and separations without mutual consent showed a more rapid rate of increase than did divorces, separations without mutual consent making the largest relative gain.

Of the total of 10,364 divorces and separations granted from 1887 to 1906, 7,305, or 70.5 per cent, were separations by mutual consent, and 1,083, or 10.4 per cent, were divorces in which the marriage was dissolved by mutual consent, so that in 80.9 per cent of the total number of cases the decree was granted at the concurring desire of the parties. Of the divorces, 77.9 per cent were by mutual consent, this including divorces among the Jews by mutual consent and among other non-Catholics on the ground of unconquerable aversion. Divorces constituted 13.4 per cent of the total number of divorces and separations, a proportion corresponding closely to that shown for the country as a whole (12.5 per cent).

In the statistics as to the occupation of husband, the cases in which the husband was reported as being an operative or journeyman show an increase in the proportion which they constitute of the total that is even more striking than that for the country as a whole. During the last decade of the period such cases constituted 30 per cent of the total, against but 19.4 per cent in the first decade.

In reference to age of the wife, duration of marriage, and existence of children, the statistics for divorce, separation without mutual consent, and separation by mutual consent show wide variations from each other. In 82.8 per cent of the divorces granted, the wife was 40 years of age or less, against corresponding percentages of 69.2 and 72.9 for separations without and those by mutual consent, respectively; and in 13.7 per cent of the divorce cases the wife was the older, against 22.7 and 21.1 per cent, respectively, for the two forms of separation. The percentage of

marriages dissolved within ten years from the date of marriage was 68.1 for divorces as compared with 60.3 and 62.4 for the two classes of separations. The percentage of marriages in which no children existed varied from 44.4 for separations without mutual consent to 52.5 for divorces. As a result of the denominational basis of Austrian divorce law, these marked differences must probably be regarded as reflecting differences in general tendencies in the different religious confessions. It is possible, however, that

the markedly shorter duration of the marriages dissolved by divorce as compared with those dissolved by separation may indicate a greater readiness to seek relief in the courts when such relief will restore the parties to their *status quo ante* and render them once more free agents. It should be noted that both for divorces and for separations the duration of the marriage was slightly shorter during the second decade of the period under discussion than during the first.

AUSTRIA—POPULATION, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1900.

RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.	POPULATION: 1900.		RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.	POPULATION: 1900.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	26,150,708	100.0	Protestant ³	496,193	1.9
Catholic ¹	23,796,814	91.0	Hebrew.....	1,224,899	4.7
Oriental Greek ²	607,462	2.3	Other confessions ⁴	25,340	0.1

¹ Includes adherents of the Roman, Greek, and Armenian rites.

² Includes also Oriental Armenians.

³ Includes Evangelicals of the Augsburg and Helvetian confessions, Herrnhuters, Anglicans, Mennonites, and Unitarians.

⁴ Includes also those without confession and Protestants belonging to confessions not separately enumerated.

AUSTRIA—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND ANNULMENTS: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND ANNULMENTS.												Mar- riages to one divorce and separa- tion.	
		Num- ber.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Aggregate.		Divorces and separations.											Annul- ments.
				Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.							
						Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Total.		Without mutual consent.	By mutual consent.				
										Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		Total.	Petition of both parties.	Agree- ment of both parties.		
1887 to 1906..	3,985,719	226,749	226,277	23,284	222,993	26,625	16,368	7,591	8,777	472	192						
1897 to 1906	2,100,632	117,756	117,440	2,090	115,350	4,773	10,577	4,857	5,720	316	120						
1906.	(²) 217,296	(²) 2,346	(²) 2,309	(²) 290	(²) 2,019	(²) 596	(²) 1,423	(²) 714	(²) 709	(²) 37	(²) 94						
1905.	(²) 212,927	(²) 2,188	(²) 2,147	(²) 262	(²) 1,885	(²) 582	(²) 1,303	(²) 524	(²) 779	(²) 41	(²) 99						
1904.	(²) 210,146	(²) 2,201	(²) 2,161	(²) 285	(²) 1,876	(²) 594	(²) 1,282	(²) 558	(²) 724	(²) 40	(²) 97						
1903.	26,841	208,989	78	2,064	8	2,033	8	206	1	1,827	7	548	1,279	572	707	31	103
1902.	26,572	206,577	78	1,980	7	1,947	7	222	1	1,725	6	589	1,136	510	626	33	106
1901.	26,291	214,228	81	1,726	7	1,693	6	187	1	1,506	6	497	1,009	454	555	33	127
1900.	25,976	214,214	82	1,504	6	1,473	6	163	1	1,310	5	423	887	418	469	31	145
1899.	25,714	213,751	83	1,434	6	1,410	5	156	1	1,254	5	398	856	443	413	24	152
1898.	25,463	199,661	78	1,304	5	1,280	5	169	1	1,111	4	2357	2754	360	394	24	156
1897.	25,213	202,843	80	1,009	4	987	4	150	1	837	3	189	648	304	344	22	206
1887 to 1896	1,885,087	8,993	8,837	1,194	7,643	1,852	5,791	2,734	3,057	156	213						
1896.	24,962	198,461	80	992	4	977	4	139	1	838	3	173	665	314	351	15	203
1895.	24,731	199,761	81	1,010	4	994	4	136	1	858	3	179	679	319	360	16	201
1894.	24,537	194,426	79	1,008	4	989	4	133	1	856	3	168	688	335	353	19	197
1893.	24,340	193,558	80	945	4	931	4	130	1	801	3	208	593	302	291	14	208
1892.	24,164	187,707	78	919	4	906	4	129	1	777	3	182	595	286	309	13	207
1891.	23,996	186,418	78	898	4	883	4	116	(⁴)	767	3	216	551	249	302	15	211
1890.	23,795	178,906	75	819	3	808	3	106	(⁴)	702	3	191	511	220	291	11	221
1889.	23,605	177,771	75	823	3	810	3	108	(⁴)	702	3	203	499	230	269	13	219
1888.	23,400	185,991	79	780	3	757	3	86	(⁴)	671	3	183	488	218	270	23	246
1887.	23,212	182,088	78	799	3	782	3	111	(⁴)	671	3	149	522	261	261	17	233

¹ From *Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population*, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Discrepancy in published figures for 1899. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

³ Figures not available.

⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.

AUSTRIA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES AND OF SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, GUILTY PARTY, AND CAUSE: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT.																	
	Total.						Divorces.						Separations without mutual consent.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.
Total.....	19,896	100.0	16,850	100.0	3,046	100.0	13,276	100.0	12,082	100.0	1,194	100.0	16,620	100.0	14,768	100.0	1,852	100.0
Party bringing action:																		
Husband.....	1,798	18.2	1,369	20.0	429	14.1	309	9.4	261	12.5	48	4.0	1,489	22.5	1,108	23.2	381	20.6
Wife.....	5,322	53.8	3,842	56.1	1,480	48.6	300	9.2	252	12.1	48	4.0	5,022	75.9	3,590	75.3	1,432	77.3
Both.....	2,776	28.1	1,639	23.9	1,137	37.3	2,667	81.4	1,569	75.4	1,098	92.0	109	1.6	70	1.5	39	2.1
Guilty party:																		
Husband.....	4,791	48.4	3,463	50.6	1,328	43.6	319	9.7	280	13.4	39	3.3	4,472	67.6	3,183	66.8	1,289	69.6
Wife.....	1,420	14.3	1,111	16.2	309	10.1	281	8.6	244	11.7	37	3.1	1,139	17.2	867	18.2	272	14.7
Both.....	2,394	24.2	1,144	16.7	1,250	41.0	1,385	42.3	426	20.5	959	80.3	1,009	15.2	718	15.1	291	15.7
Dissolved by delivery of bill of divorce ¹	1,132	11.4	1,132	16.5	(*)	(*)	1,132	34.6	1,132	54.4	(*)	(*)						
Cause: ²																		
Adultery.....	1,562	15.8	1,274	18.6	238	9.5	350	10.7	320	15.4	30	2.5	1,212	18.3	954	20.0	258	13.9
Condemnation for crime.....	528	5.3	299	4.4	229	7.5	14	0.4	7	0.3	7	0.6	514	7.8	292	6.1	222	12.0
Malicious abandonment.....	1,571	15.9	1,203	17.6	368	12.1	153	4.7	121	5.8	32	2.7	1,418	21.4	1,082	22.7	336	18.1
Disorderly manner of life.....	2,036	20.6	1,564	22.8	472	15.5	5	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.3	2,031	30.7	1,562	32.8	469	25.3
Designs endangering life or health.....	297	3.0	211	3.1	86	2.8	5	0.2	5	0.2			292	4.4	206	4.3	86	4.6
Repeated cruelty.....	2,369	23.9	1,723	25.2	646	21.2	53	1.6	48	2.3	5	0.4	2,316	35.0	1,675	35.1	641	34.6
Repeated and extremely grievous indignities.....	3,067	31.0	2,202	32.1	865	28.4							3,067	46.3	2,202	46.2	865	46.7
Unconquerable aversion.....	640	6.5	460	6.7	180	5.9	640	19.5	460	22.1	180	15.1						
Permanent bodily infirmity united with danger of contagion.....	75	0.8	59	0.9	16	0.5							75	1.1	59	1.2	16	0.9
Mutual consent: ³	1,604	16.2	1,647	19.4	957	31.4	1,604	49.0	1,647	31.1	957	80.2						
Other causes.....	613	6.2	412	6.0	201	6.6	31	0.9	25	1.2	6	0.5	582	8.8	387	8.1	195	10.5

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ slightly from those given in other tables.² In 1903 includes 3 cases in which neither party was guilty.³ Covers all divorces obtained under the special provision of the code relative to marriage and divorce among the Jews.⁴ In 1904 includes 20 cases and in 1903, 4 cases in which neither party was guilty. In 1889 to 1897 bill of divorce not reported separately, and in 1887 and 1888 bill of divorce not reported.⁵ In 1897 bill of divorce not reported separately.⁶ In 1889 to 1896 bill of divorce not reported separately, and in 1887 and 1888 bill of divorce not reported.⁷ As in many cases two, three, or even more grounds of divorce concur, the sum of the causes of divorce that are given will be greater than the actual number of divorces.⁸ Covers only divorces granted to Jews under the special provisions of the code on this point.⁹ In 1903 to 1906, not reported.

AUSTRIA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF ANNULMENTS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT DISSOLUTION, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND METHOD OF INSTITUTING ACTION: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	ANNULMENTS.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	472	100.0	316	100.0	156	100.0
Duration of marriage dissolved:						
Less than 1 year.....	68	14.4	52	16.5	16	10.3
1 to 4 years.....	223	47.2	142	44.9	81	51.9
5 to 9 years.....	97	20.6	63	19.9	34	21.8
10 to 14 years.....	147	10.0	30	9.5	17	10.9
15 to 19 years.....	25	5.3	19	6.0	6	3.8
20 years and over.....	12	2.5	10	3.2	2	1.3
Number of children at dissolution:						
No children.....	342	72.5	224	70.9	118	75.6
1 child.....	74	15.7	52	16.5	22	14.1
2 children.....	26	5.5	19	6.0	7	4.5
3 children.....	16	3.4	11	3.5	5	3.2
4 children.....	9	1.9	6	1.9	3	1.9
5 children and over.....	5	1.1	4	1.3	1	0.6
Religious confession:						
Roman, Old, and Greek Catholic, and Oriental Greek.....	331	70.1	217	68.7	114	73.1
Evangelical.....	29	6.1	16	5.1	13	8.3
Hebrew.....	12	2.5	10	3.2	2	1.3
Other confessions.....	100	21.2	73	23.1	27	17.3
Action instituted:						
On grounds of public policy.....	305	64.6	201	63.6	104	66.7
By petition of the parties.....	167	35.4	115	36.4	52	33.3

¹ In 1887, 3 marriages were reported as having endured 10 years and over, but they have been included in the class 10 to 14 years.² In 1903 includes 1 unknown.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

AUSTRIA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, OF SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, AND OF SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT DISSOLUTION, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.											
	Total.						Divorces.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	126,275	100.0	117,438	100.0	8,837	100.0	13,276	100.0	12,082	100.0	1,194	100.0
Duration of marriage dissolved:												
Less than 1 year.....	1,638	6.2	1,075	6.2	563	6.4	261	8.0	155	7.4	106	8.9
1 to 4 years.....	7,745	29.5	5,173	29.7	2,572	29.1	1,084	33.1	668	32.1	416	34.8
5 to 9 years.....	7,022	26.7	4,666	26.8	2,356	26.7	929	28.4	590	28.3	339	28.4
10 to 14 years.....	4,512	17.2	3,012	17.3	1,500	17.0	514	15.7	340	16.3	174	14.6
15 to 19 years.....	2,812	10.7	1,832	10.5	980	11.1	273	8.3	183	8.8	90	7.5
20 to 24 years.....	1,478	5.6	932	5.3	546	6.2	143	4.4	94	4.5	49	4.1
25 years and over.....	1,068	4.1	748	4.3	320	3.6	72	2.2	52	2.5	20	1.7
Number of children at dissolution:												
No children.....	12,901	49.1	8,326	47.7	4,575	51.8	1,914	58.4	1,217	58.5	697	58.4
1 child.....	5,855	22.3	3,962	22.7	1,893	21.4	759	23.2	467	22.4	292	24.5
2 children.....	3,521	13.4	2,434	14.0	1,087	12.3	374	11.4	249	12.0	125	10.5
3 children.....	1,961	7.5	1,332	7.6	629	7.1	129	3.9	85	4.1	44	3.7
4 children.....	1,022	3.9	691	4.0	331	3.7	48	1.5	30	1.4	18	1.5
5 children.....	521	2.0	357	2.0	164	1.9	30	0.9	18	0.9	12	1.0
More than 5 children.....	494	1.9	336	1.9	158	1.8	22	0.7	16	0.8	6	0.5
Occupation of husband:												
Farmers.....	2,286	8.7	1,457	8.4	829	9.4	329	10.0	273	13.1	56	4.7
Journemen, factory operatives, day laborers, and pieceworkers.....	6,129	23.3	4,616	26.5	1,513	17.1	326	10.0	250	12.0	76	6.4
Employees in state and public institutions.....	1,682	6.4	1,177	6.7	505	5.7	68	2.1	42	2.0	26	2.2
Merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen.....	9,094	34.6	5,630	32.3	3,464	39.2	1,612	49.2	912	43.8	700	58.6
Landlords and capitalists.....	803	3.1	524	3.0	279	3.2	128	3.9	96	4.6	32	2.7
Officials, teachers, lawyers, physicians, and scientists.....	3,722	14.2	2,436	14.0	1,286	14.6	438	13.4	264	12.7	174	14.6
Journalists, authors, artists, actors, and singers.....	547	2.1	341	2.0	206	2.3	85	2.6	52	2.5	33	2.8
Soldiers, active or pensioned.....	339	1.3	231	1.3	108	1.2	25	0.8	18	0.9	7	0.6
Clergymen.....	19	0.1	11	0.1	8	0.1	13	0.4	9	0.4	4	0.3
All other occupations.....	1,135	4.3	695	4.0	440	5.0	148	4.5	104	5.0	44	3.7
Without definite occupation.....	519	2.0	320	1.8	199	2.3	104	3.2	62	3.0	42	3.5
Religious confession:												
Roman Catholic.....	20,409	77.7	13,493	77.4	6,916	78.3						
Old Catholic.....	39	0.1	31	0.2	8	0.1	1	(2)	1	(2)		
Greek Catholic.....	149	0.6	114	0.7	35	0.4						
Oriental Greek.....	509	1.9	442	2.5	67	0.8	464	14.2	408	19.6	56	4.7
Evangelical.....	853	3.2	630	3.6	223	2.5	424	12.9	318	15.3	106	8.9
Hebrew.....	3,038	11.6	1,886	10.8	1,152	13.0	2,218	67.7	1,242	59.7	976	81.7
Other confessions.....	15	0.1	13	0.1	2	(2)	9	0.3	8	0.4	1	0.1
Mixed confessions.....	1,150	4.4	762	4.4	388	4.4	101	3.1	70	3.4	31	2.6
No confession.....	113	0.4	67	0.4	46	0.5	59	1.8	35	1.7	24	2.0

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ slightly from those given in other tables.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

AUSTRIA—DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT DISSOLUTION, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, GUILTY PARTY, AND CAUSE: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.																	
	1887 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890
Total.....	13,276	290	262	285	206	222	187	163	156	161	150	139	136	133	130	129	116	106
Duration of marriage dissolved:																		
Less than 1 year.....	261	12	15	23	13	20	19	13	14	14	12	17	17	8	9	11	9	8
1 to 4 years.....	1,084	101	87	90	62	66	51	44	48	53	56	40	50	49	47	51	46	37
5 to 9 years.....	929	87	84	84	64	52	62	44	38	39	36	37	31	36	43	34	30	34
10 to 14 years.....	514	39	40	52	37	43	31	25	22	30	21	22	20	24	16	22	9	15
15 to 19 years.....	273	27	21	16	17	16	13	17	22	17	17	9	10	8	7	11	6	11
20 to 24 years.....	143	16	8	13	7	19	8	6	7	3	7	9	6	5	8	4	3	4
25 years and over.....	72	8	7	7	6	6	3	4	5	5	1	5	2	3		2	3	1
Number of children at dissolution:																		
No children.....	1,914	164	160	172	126	129	102	83	94	100	87	89	84	76	71	83	63	55
1 child.....	759	72	56	59	37	50	44	43	38	34	26	30	37	43	26	27	28	28
2 children.....	374	33	28	33	27	23	28	28	14	19	16	9	11	13	7	16	14	15
3 children.....	129	15	10	14	10	12	5	7	6	2	4	8	6	5	2	4	8	7
4 children.....	48	5	4		3	4	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	2	2		3	1
5 children.....	30		1	6	2	2	2		2	3	3	1		5				
More than 5 children.....	22	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1				1	
Occupation of husband:																		
Farmers.....	329	39	34	53	28	35	30	12	10	22	10	9	7	7	6	5	6	6
Journeyman, factory operative, day laborer, and pieceworker.....	326	48	41	42	23	26	26	14	10	9	11	11	5	10	14	5	12	5
Employees in state and public institutions.....	68	4	4	2	2	4	4	6	3	1	12	4	2		3	2	1	3
Merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen.....	1,612	99	89	114	96	105	82	83	86	78	80	78	88	75	74	75	66	57
Landlords and capitalists.....	128	32	1	15	7	6	4	5	7	3	16	2	2	3	4	3	5	4
Officials, teachers, lawyers, physicians, and scientists.....	438	15	40	41	31	36	30	24	13	19	15	23	17	20	16	17	18	17
Journalists, authors, artists, actors, and singers.....	85	6	4	12	3	5	4	5	5	6	2	4	4	5	4	3	2	2
Soldiers, active or pensioned.....	25	3	3	1	1		1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		1	1
Clergymen.....	13	1	1	2			2	2	1				1	1		1		
All other occupations.....	148	30	36		14		6	8	10			1	3	8	4	13	3	5
Without definite occupation.....	104	13	9	3	1	5	4	5	10	10	2	5	6	3	4	6	1	7
Religious confession:																		
Roman Catholic.....						1												
Old Catholic.....	1																	
Greek Catholic.....																		
Oriental Greek.....	464	73	57	66	48	52	39	23	13	25	12	7	8	6	5	6	5	3
Evangelical.....	424	53	45	34	27	28	29	28	28	18	11	11	10	12	10	11	7	9
Hebrew.....	2,218	140	149	166	122	126	113	107	108	100	111	115	114	109	110	105	91	85
Other confessions.....	9	6					4	3	5	2	7	4	1	7	1	6	3	3
Mixed confessions.....	101	10	10	11	7	11	4	1	1									
No confession.....	59	8		8	2	4	2	1	1	6	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	6
Party bringing action:																		
Husband.....	309	41	41	39	33	21	24	13	11	23	15	6	3	2	5	4	7	4
Wife.....	300	39	46	31	25	26	24	17	18	12	14	7	3	4	5	5	3	6
Both.....	2,667	210	175	215	148	175	139	133	127	126	121	126	130	127	120	120	106	96
Guilty party:																		
Husband.....	319	67	42	35	29	32	20	17	19	8	11	4	4	4	3	7	3	5
Wife.....	281	39	43	32	27	24	17	13	13	24	12	5	5	2	3	1	7	2
Both.....	1,385	44	36	37	26	40	43	28	12	33	127	130	127	127	124	121	106	99
Dissolved by delivery of bill of divorce ¹	*1,132	140	141	*181	*124	126	107	105	112	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cause: ²																		
Adultery.....	350	65	57	59	41	25	29	16	9	14	5	1	1	1	4		7	2
Condemnation for crime.....	14	2	1	1			2			1			1	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious abandonment.....	153	17	19	11	11	11	11	7	7	17	10	6	4	3	2	4	3	3
Disorderly manner of life.....	5						2							2				1
Designs endangering life or health.....	5							2	3									
Repeated cruelty.....	53	6	7	6	2	6	10	4	4	1	2	2						
Unconquerable aversion.....	640	82	55	55	33	64	43	32	28	36	32	14	17	24	16	18	19	15
Mutual consent ³	101,604	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	124	107	97	112	96	111	115	114	103	108	105	96	86
Other causes.....	31	7	7	3	2		2	2	2	1	1	1	1		2		1	1

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ slightly from those given in other tables.

² Covers all divorces obtained under the special provision of the code relative to marriage and divorce among the Jews.

³ See notes 4, 5, 6, and 7.

⁴ In 1904 includes 20 cases in which neither party was guilty.

⁵ In 1903 includes 4 cases in which neither party was guilty.

⁶ Bill of divorce not reported separately for 1889 to 1897.

⁷ In 1887 and 1888 bill of divorce not reported.

⁸ As in many cases two, three, or even more grounds of divorce concur, the sum of the causes of divorce that are given will be greater than the actual number of divorces.

⁹ Covers only divorces granted to Jews under the special provisions of the code on this point.

¹⁰ In 1903 to 1906, not reported.

AUSTRIA—SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT DISSOLUTION, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, GUILTY PARTY, AND CAUSE: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT.																		
	1887 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Total.....	16,620	596	582	594	548	589	497	423	398	1352	189	173	179	168	208	182	216	191	203
Duration of marriage dissolved:																			
Less than 1 year.....	224	15	15	25	14	34	22	15	22	17	3	1	3	1	7	4	5	3	9
1 to 4 years.....	1,905	191	189	143	164	170	134	128	100	102	46	50	39	53	60	45	69	69	52
5 to 9 years.....	1,716	158	140	167	138	164	111	113	109	78	49	51	65	40	61	46	56	49	52
10 to 14 years.....	1,218	98	109	117	102	104	108	79	71	64	37	31	33	27	25	38	35	34	40
15 to 19 years.....	787	64	59	77	72	58	57	50	47	50	23	21	20	23	23	26	19	21	25
20 to 24 years.....	417	34	39	35	37	25	30	19	26	18	14	15	14	18	23	13	19	9	8
25 years and over.....	353	36	31	30	21	34	35	19	23	23	17	4	5	6	9	10	13	6	17
Number of children at dissolution:																			
No children.....	2,821	255	249	237	207	265	200	179	164	165	73	70	77	83	91	75	97	90	94
1 child.....	1,496	129	132	136	132	123	129	99	92	71	49	43	37	32	44	38	64	43	50
2 children.....	980	88	87	104	88	81	72	62	57	63	23	29	28	16	32	84	24	20	22
3 children.....	583	58	38	49	59	55	45	30	44	25	16	16	15	16	22	16	19	14	16
4 children.....	349	26	29	38	27	30	21	26	20	10	14	9	11	13	12	5	11	13	9
5 children.....	209	20	18	15	21	17	21	17	9	12	4	5	4	4	8	9	7	3	3
More than 5 children.....	182	20	29	15	14	18	9	10	12	9	2	2	6	4	3	6	2	4	5
Occupation of husband:																			
Farmers.....	843	52	66	69	51	52	56	56	50	48	33	17	20	27	23	36	49	34	35
Journeymen, factory operatives, day laborers, and pieceworkers.....	1,829	236	206	201	200	194	153	109	71	60	41	46	32	30	41	34	42	38	29
Employees in state and public institutions.....	437	48	43	47	46	33	30	22	28	24	13	8	16	9	12	12	8	7	13
Merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen.....	2,138	134	160	178	149	209	167	144	141	129	71	60	75	52	73	64	74	73	71
Landlords and capitalists.....	163	10	3	17	14	15	18	7	10	9	5	7	7	12	6	2	7	3	8
Officials, teachers, lawyers, physicians, and scientists.....	645	62	54	63	40	74	44	37	40	26	19	19	18	16	18	13	20	22	19
Journalists, authors, artists, actors, and singers.....	76	7	4	9	5	4	5	1	6	7	4	7	3	2	4	2	2	1	4
Soldiers, active or pensioned.....	56	5	5	1	4	6	6	2	5	6	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	1
Clergymen.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All other occupations.....	295	25	25	3	35	35	35	32	38	1	1	1	1	14	21	12	11	7	18
Without definite occupation.....	135	15	16	6	4	2	18	10	15	5	1	6	4	6	6	7	3	4	3
Religious confession:																			
Roman Catholic.....	5,826	500	487	516	466	525	432	373	347	319	169	158	160	155	194	164	194	177	182
Old Catholic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greek Catholic.....	105	19	14	11	8	10	6	12	2	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	4	1
Oriental Greek.....	30	2	2	6	4	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Evangelical.....	111	15	14	13	11	7	7	9	5	2	5	1	2	3	3	4	3	2	2
Hebrew.....	283	32	31	21	30	27	27	15	23	15	4	4	5	4	3	8	8	8	12
Other confessions.....	3	1	1	2	2	16	23	13	17	10	12	3	8	5	4	4	7	3	5
Mixed confessions.....	253	27	31	26	27	16	23	13	17	10	12	3	8	5	4	4	7	3	5
No confession.....	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Party bringing action:																			
Husband.....	1,489	136	140	116	129	150	142	93	78	76	48	36	39	33	50	37	48	31	33
Wife.....	5,022	451	442	466	403	434	350	323	311	270	140	133	140	129	151	141	164	154	167
Both.....	109	9	12	16	5	5	7	9	6	1	4	1	1	6	7	4	4	6	3
GUILTY PARTY:																			
Husband.....	4,472	392	399	433	364	376	317	271	278	233	120	111	124	120	135	134	151	130	157
Wife.....	1,139	109	100	87	100	121	112	81	64	56	37	27	28	23	38	21	35	24	25
Both.....	1,009	95	83	74	84	92	68	71	56	63	32	35	27	25	35	27	30	37	21
CAUSE:																			
Adultery.....	1,212	110	105	131	135	126	111	89	65	50	32	39	29	24	27	26	36	22	16
Condemnation for crime.....	514	33	37	31	26	44	37	28	29	20	7	18	18	22	21	25	22	27	24
Malicious abandonment.....	1,418	146	143	142	132	132	121	93	65	57	51	36	27	32	38	37	35	32	36
Disorderly manner of life.....	2,031	210	203	203	201	198	160	121	123	95	48	36	48	35	57	45	58	46	59
Designs endangering life or health.....	292	21	27	15	16	25	31	18	20	23	10	6	9	6	4	10	7	12	14
Cruelty.....	2,316	226	183	240	200	234	173	110	130	113	66	53	69	52	77	66	65	70	77
Repeated and extremely grievous indignities.....	3,067	263	282	303	267	266	218	173	180	158	92	83	89	80	103	81	111	91	81
Permanent bodily infirmity united with danger of contagion.....	75	5	11	6	12	8	4	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3
Other causes.....	582	34	44	47	26	13	23	57	63	75	5	12	7	20	39	19	27	10	22

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ slightly from those given in other tables.

² In 1903 includes 3 cases in which neither party was guilty.

³ As in many cases, two, three, or even more grounds of separation concur, the sum of the causes of separation that are given will be greater than the actual number of separations.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

AUSTRIA—SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT DISSOLUTION, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT.																		
	1887 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Total.....	16,379	1,423	1,303	1,282	1,279	1,136	1,009	887	856	1,765	648	665	679	688	593	595	551	511	499
Duration of marriage dissolved:																			
Less than 1 year.....	1,153	101	87	80	82	88	61	74	53	66	46	50	59	49	50	36	38	41	24
1 to 4 years.....	4,756	470	398	357	367	352	295	254	250	217	178	185	191	191	189	156	135	148	139
5 to 9 years.....	4,377	357	386	353	361	294	264	238	218	194	184	171	182	194	162	154	148	129	143
10 to 14 years.....	2,780	216	215	223	203	179	179	155	165	137	111	133	118	117	79	104	89	86	93
15 to 19 years.....	1,752	145	116	134	151	129	98	82	86	80	71	57	56	63	59	81	76	58	54
20 to 24 years.....	918	93	56	77	62	50	51	44	46	42	40	45	40	53	34	46	44	25	27
25 years and over.....	643	41	45	58	53	44	61	40	38	29	18	24	33	21	20	18	21	24	19
Number of children at dissolution:																			
No children.....	8,166	640	615	595	632	519	499	459	415	393	348	347	356	374	326	299	278	273	253
1 child.....	3,600	365	289	311	267	267	222	201	192	163	126	137	146	131	115	131	117	107	99
2 children.....	2,167	200	173	181	172	163	131	113	123	107	97	79	79	88	77	81	73	57	68
3 children.....	1,249	126	106	113	102	97	77	57	63	50	37	55	56	48	33	46	45	38	34
4 children.....	625	60	72	41	51	45	40	34	32	24	21	25	31	22	19	16	24	15	25
5 children.....	282	22	27	18	25	23	23	13	11	11	7	10	15	12	13	12	6	11	8
More than 5 children.....	290	10	21	23	30	22	17	10	20	17	12	12	7	13	10	10	8	10	12
Occupation of husband:																			
Farmers.....	1,114	108	50	76	69	74	74	50	60	54	36	29	44	43	53	53	48	35	54
Journeyman, factory operative, day laborer, and pieceworkers.....	3,974	374	379	425	457	358	306	183	148	144	121	160	165	92	100	122	99	101	82
Employees in state and public institutions.....	1,177	144	100	99	101	98	43	42	45	42	87	48	30	34	33	22	64	39	35
Merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen.....	5,344	426	366	326	287	378	330	298	314	282	229	238	219	261	187	226	187	196	190
Landlords and capitalists.....	512	52	20	44	53	41	21	23	22	19	25	26	34	23	20	11	21	17	16
Officials, teachers, lawyers, physicians, and scientists.....	2,639	210	215	216	193	137	184	154	163	131	110	102	118	122	101	94	90	84	76
Journalists, authors, artists, actors, and singers.....	386	31	20	27	28	29	26	17	20	21	18	17	17	15	19	14	19	9	12
Soldiers, active or pensioned.....	258	26	23	27	31	13	10	8	15	12	6	7	9	13	10	13	3	10	7
Clergymen.....	3			1									1						1
All other occupations.....	692	25	91	34	56		1	93	42	50	5	21	30	64	54	28	15	16	22
Without definite occupation.....	280	27	39	7	4	8	14	19	27	10	11	17	12	21	16	12	5	4	8
Religious confession:																			
Roman Catholic.....	14,583	1,235	1,138	1,141	1,140	1,011	891	797	751	676	579	608	621	623	532	532	495	462	446
Old Catholic.....	37	4	10	4	4	4				1	2			1	2	1	2	2	2
Greek Catholic.....	44	6	6	5	4	1	8				1	1	2			4	3	2	1
Oriental Greek.....	15	1		1	1	2				1	1	1	1			3			
Evangelical.....	318	32	33	31	23	18	21	15	20	22	11	16	13	10	11	6	8	9	4
Hebrew.....	537	69	48	39	46	49	55	33	41	24	15	11	11	15	12	16	8	9	13
Other confessions.....	3	1					1											1	
Mixed confessions.....	796	72	63	60	58	50	30	36	43	39	39	27	29	38	35	36	34	24	26
No confession.....	46	3	5	1	3	3	5	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	1		3	2	5

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ slightly from those given in other tables.

AUSTRIA—ANNULMENTS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT DISSOLUTION, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND METHOD OF INSTITUTING ACTION: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	ANNULMENTS.																		
	1887 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Total.....	472	37	41	40	31	33	33	31	24	24	22	15	16	19	14	13	15	11	13
Duration of marriage dissolved:																			
Less than 1 year.....	68	11	5	7	4	7	8	5	2	3			1	1	2	2	2		2
1 to 4 years.....	223	18	23	17	14	16	11	14	6	13	10	13	10	10	8	8	8	5	4
5 to 9 years.....	97	3	4	7	6	5	9	8	9	8	9	1	4	2	4	3	3	5	3
10 to 14 years.....	147	1	4	6	5	4	3	3	2	1	1						2	1	3
15 to 19 years.....	25	2	4	2	2			1	2	4	2		1	3					1
20 years and over.....	12	2	1	1		1	2		3			1		1					2
Number of children at dissolution:																			
No children.....	342	25	27	27	21	23	26	22	14	21	18	12	12	17	10	10	9	9	10
1 child.....	74	7	8	5	5	8	6	5	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	3	5	1	2
2 children.....	26	2	2	4	3	2			5	1			1		1			1	2
3 children.....	16	3	3	2	2		1	2			1				2		1		1
4 children.....	9	3		1			1	1	1									1	2
5 children and over.....	5		1	1			1	1	1				1						
Religious confession:																			
Roman, Old, and Greek Catholic.....	331	25	28	26	18	22	27	25	16	17	13	11	8	11	10	10	8	9	12
Evangelical.....	29	1	4	3	3	4			16	1		3	2	11	1	3		1	1
Hebrew.....	12	2		3	3	1				1							1		
Other confessions.....	100	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	8	5	9	1	6	7	3		6	2	2
Action instituted:																			
On grounds of public policy.....	305	25	26	25	21	20	19	19	13	15	13	11	9	14	10	7	8	8	8
By petition of the parties.....	167	12	15	15	10	13	14	12	11	9	4	4	7	5	4	6	7	3	5

¹ In 1887, 3 marriages were reported as having endured 10 years and over, but they have been included in the class 10 to 14 years.

² In 1903 includes 1 unknown.

AUSTRIA—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.						Marriages to one divorce and sep- aration.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popula- tion.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	
1886.....	23,027	180,191	78	760	3	90	(²)	670	3	237
1885.....	22,865	175,233	77	745	3	91	(²)	654	3	235
1884.....	22,696	179,171	79	721	3	65	(²)	656	3	249
1883.....	22,522	176,016	78	697	3	81	(²)	616	3	253
1882.....	22,358	183,378	82	748	3	97	(²)	651	3	245
1881.....	22,209	176,983	80	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1880.....	22,075	167,200	76	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1879.....	21,891	169,088	77	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1878.....	21,719	164,233	76	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1877.....	21,573	161,337	75	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1876.....	21,392	176,148	82	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1875.....	21,183	180,349	85	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1874.....	21,001	189,017	90	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1873.....	20,914	194,815	93	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1872.....	20,843	192,406	92	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1871.....	20,512	194,815	95	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1870.....	20,320	199,083	98	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1869.....	20,111	208,787	104	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1868.....	19,910	182,940	92	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1867.....	19,742	191,661	97	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Less than 1 in 100,000.³ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

AUSTRIA—POPULATION, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1880.

RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.	POPULATION: 1880.		RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.	POPULATION: 1880.	
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.		Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.
Total.....	22,144,244	100.0	Protestant ¹	401,479	1.8
Catholic ¹	20,229,825	91.4	Hebrew.....	1,005,394	4.5
Oriental Greek ²	493,542	2.2	Other confessions ³	14,004	0.1

¹ Includes adherents of the Roman, Greek, and Armenian rites.² Includes also Oriental Armenians.³ Includes Evangelicals of the Augsburg and Helvetian confessions, Anglicans, Mennonites, and Unitarians.⁴ Includes also those without confession and Protestants belonging to confessions not separately enumerated.

VIENNA—MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND ANNULMENTS: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Mar- riages.	DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND ANNULMENTS.									
		Aggre- gate.	Divorces and separations.						Annulments.		
			Total.	Divorces.	Separations.			Mar- riages to one di- vorce and separation.	Total.	On grounds of public policy.	On peti- tion of parties.
					Total.	Without mutual consent.	By mutual consent.				
1887 to 1906.....	278,005	10,512	10,364	1,391	8,973	1,668	7,305	27	148	100	48
1897 to 1906.....	166,782	6,799	6,677	852	5,825	1,216	4,609	25	122	79	43
1906.....	18,088	899	887	118	769	174	595	20	12	8	4
1905.....	16,756	853	839	105	734	162	572	20	14	10	4
1904.....	17,072	837	821	110	711	155	556	21	16	10	6
1903.....	16,889	779	769	68	701	140	561	22	10	9	1
1902.....	16,407	742	731	92	639	165	474	22	11	9	2
1901.....	16,363	674	641	93	548	122	426	26	33	17	16
1900.....	16,527	565	558	74	484	88	396	30	7	2	2
1899.....	16,421	543	538	73	465	100	365	31	5	2	3
1898.....	16,169	496	486	68	418	85	333	33	10	6	4
1897.....	16,090	411	407	51	356	25	331	40	4	3	1
1887 to 1896.....	111,223	3,713	3,687	539	3,148	452	2,696	30	26	21	5
1896.....	15,202	419	415	68	347	26	321	37	4	4	.....
1895.....	15,012	379	375	45	330	21	309	40	4	3	1
1894.....	13,901	441	440	63	377	39	338	32	1	1	.....
1893.....	13,076	412	411	55	356	53	303	32	1	1	.....
1892.....	12,981	404	400	59	341	51	290	32	4	2	2
1891.....	12,505	363	361	56	306	54	251	35	2	2	.....
1890 ¹	7,292	341	341	51	290	53	237	21	.....	.....	.....
1889 ¹	7,265	342	337	45	292	65	227	22	5	3	2
1888 ¹	7,042	299	298	36	262	52	210	24	1	1	.....
1887 ¹	6,947	313	309	61	248	38	210	22	4	4	.....

¹ In 1891 the city of Vienna was enlarged by the incorporation of its suburbs. The figures given here are for the city and its suburbs prior to 1891, except for marriages celebrated, which are for the city proper only.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

VIENNA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, OF SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, AND OF SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO LEGITIMATE CHILDREN, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.											
	Total.						Divorces.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	10,364	100.0	6,677	100.0	3,687	100.0	1,391	100.0	852	100.0	539	100.0
Absolute age:												
Husband—												
30 years or less.....	1,494	14.4	1,091	16.3	403	10.9	213	15.3	163	19.1	50	9.3
Over 30 years but not over 50 years.....	7,544	72.8	4,700	70.4	2,844	77.1	1,032	74.2	600	70.4	432	80.1
Over 50 years.....	1,326	12.8	886	13.3	440	11.9	146	10.5	89	10.4	57	10.6
Wife—												
20 years or less.....	185	0.8	60	0.9	125	0.7	13	0.9	10	1.2	3	0.6
Over 20 years but not over 40 years.....	17,547	72.8	4,790	71.7	12,757	74.8	1,139	81.9	684	80.3	455	84.4
Over 40 years but not over 60 years.....	12,572	24.8	1,706	25.6	1,866	23.5	233	16.8	152	17.8	81	15.0
Over 60 years.....	1155	1.5	121	1.8	134	0.9	6	0.4	6	0.7		
Relative age:												
Husband older.....	7,652	73.8	4,896	73.3	2,756	74.7	1,133	81.5	688	80.8	445	82.6
Wife older.....	2,110	20.4	1,379	20.7	731	19.8	191	13.7	121	14.2	70	13.0
Both same age.....	602	5.8	402	6.0	200	5.4	67	4.8	43	5.0	24	4.5
Difference in age—												
10 years or less.....	8,364	80.7	5,462	81.8	2,902	78.7	1,029	74.0	650	76.3	379	70.3
Over 10 years but not over 30 years.....	1,963	18.9	1,194	17.9	769	20.9	356	25.6	199	23.4	157	29.1
Over 30 years.....	37	0.4	21	0.3	16	0.4	6	0.4	3	0.4	3	0.6
Duration of marriage dissolved:												
1 year or less.....	609	5.9	385	5.8	224	6.1	106	7.6	57	6.7	49	9.1
Over 1 year but not over 5 years.....	2,907	28.0	1,907	28.6	1,000	27.1	404	29.0	251	29.5	153	28.4
Over 5 years but not over 10 years.....	2,996	28.9	1,956	29.3	1,040	28.2	438	31.5	274	32.2	164	30.4
Over 10 years but not over 25 years.....	3,516	33.9	2,187	32.8	1,329	36.0	411	29.5	248	29.1	163	30.2
Over 25 years.....	336	3.2	242	3.6	94	2.5	32	2.3	22	2.6	10	1.9
Condition as to legitimate children:												
With legitimate children.....	5,406	52.2	3,602	53.9	1,804	48.9	661	47.5	419	49.2	242	44.9
Without legitimate children.....	4,958	47.8	3,075	46.1	1,883	51.1	730	52.5	433	50.8	297	55.1
Religious confession:												
Roman Catholic.....	7,720	74.5	4,984	74.6	2,736	74.2						
Evangelical.....	425	4.1	309	4.6	116	3.1	204	14.7	155	18.2	49	9.1
Hebrew.....	1,512	14.6	949	14.2	563	15.3	1,058	76.1	614	72.1	444	82.4
Other confessions.....	36	0.3	22	0.3	14	0.4	9	0.6	5	0.6	4	0.7
No confession.....	74	0.7	43	0.6	31	0.8	40	2.9	24	2.8	16	3.0
Mixed confessions.....	597	5.8	370	5.5	227	6.2	80	5.8	54	6.3	26	4.8
Occupation of husband:												
Military service ¹	156	1.5	103	1.5	53	1.4	9	0.6	6	0.7	3	0.6
Officials and learned professions.....	1,790	17.3	1,161	17.4	629	17.1	243	17.5	141	16.5	102	18.9
Literary or artistic pursuits.....	320	3.1	190	2.8	130	3.5	60	4.3	37	4.3	23	4.3
Manufacturers, tradesmen, and merchants.....	3,416	33.0	2,023	30.3	1,393	37.8	729	52.4	437	51.3	292	54.2
Of independent means.....	290	2.8	204	3.1	86	2.3	71	5.1	50	5.9	21	3.9
Operatives and journeymen.....	2,719	26.2	2,004	30.0	715	19.4	119	8.6	87	10.2	32	5.9
Public employees ²	843	8.1	537	8.0	306	8.3	38	2.7	24	2.8	14	2.6
Other occupations.....	682	6.6	425	6.4	357	9.7	99	7.1	49	5.8	50	9.3
Without occupation.....	148	1.4	130	1.9	18	0.5	23	1.7	21	2.5	2	0.4

¹ Discrepancy in published figures under "separations without mutual consent" for 1890.

² Not including those in the reserve and "landwehr."

³ Including mail carriers, conductors, etc.

VIENNA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, OF SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, AND OF SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO LEGITIMATE CHILDREN, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS—continued.											
	Separations without mutual consent.						Separations by mutual consent.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1,668	100.0	1,216	100.0	452	100.0	7,305	100.0	4,609	100.0	2,696	100.0
Absolute age:												
Husband—												
30 years or less.....	239	14.3	191	15.7	48	10.6	1,042	14.3	737	16.0	305	11.3
Over 30 years but not over 50 years.....	1,205	72.2	849	69.8	356	78.8	5,307	72.6	3,251	70.5	2,056	76.3
Over 50 years.....	224	13.4	176	14.5	48	10.6	956	13.1	621	13.5	335	12.4
Wife—												
20 years or less.....	112	0.7	9	0.7	13	0.7	60	0.8	41	0.9	19	0.7
Over 20 years but not over 40 years.....	1,142	68.5	832	68.4	1,310	68.6	5,266	72.1	3,274	71.0	1,992	73.9
Over 40 years but not over 60 years.....	1,490	29.4	362	29.8	1,128	28.3	1,849	25.3	1,192	25.9	657	24.4
Over 60 years.....	119	1.1	13	1.1	16	1.3	130	1.8	102	2.2	28	1.0
Relative age:												
Husband older.....	1,183	70.9	863	71.0	320	70.8	5,336	73.0	3,345	72.6	1,991	73.9
Wife older.....	379	22.7	276	22.7	103	22.8	1,540	21.1	982	21.3	558	20.7
Both same age.....	106	6.4	77	6.3	29	6.4	429	5.9	282	6.1	147	5.5
Difference in age—												
10 years or less.....	1,373	82.3	1,000	82.2	373	82.5	5,962	81.6	3,812	82.7	2,150	79.7
Over 10 years but not over 30 years.....	289	17.3	210	17.3	79	17.5	1,318	18.0	785	17.0	533	19.8
Over 30 years.....	6	0.4	6	0.5			25	0.3	12	0.3	13	0.5
Duration of marriage dissolved:												
1 year or less.....	54	3.2	40	3.3	14	3.1	449	6.1	288	6.2	161	6.0
Over 1 year but not over 5 years.....	483	29.0	347	28.5	136	30.1	2,020	27.7	1,309	28.4	711	26.4
Over 5 years but not over 10 years.....	469	28.1	349	28.7	120	26.5	2,089	28.6	1,333	28.9	756	28.0
Over 10 years but not over 25 years.....	601	36.0	429	35.3	172	38.1	2,504	34.3	1,510	32.8	994	36.9
Over 25 years.....	61	3.7	51	4.2	10	2.2	243	3.3	169	3.7	74	2.7
Condition as to legitimate children:												
With legitimate children.....	928	55.6	701	57.6	227	50.2	3,817	52.3	2,482	53.9	1,335	49.5
Without legitimate children.....	740	44.4	515	42.4	225	49.8	3,488	47.7	2,127	46.1	1,361	50.5
Religious confession:												
Roman Catholic.....	1,387	83.2	1,005	82.6	382	84.5	6,333	86.7	3,979	86.3	2,354	87.3
Evangelical.....	41	2.5	28	2.3	13	2.9	180	2.5	126	2.7	54	2.0
Hebrew.....	150	9.0	112	9.2	38	8.4	304	4.2	223	4.8	81	3.0
Other confessions.....	4	0.2	4	0.3			23	0.3	13	0.3	10	0.4
No confession.....	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2	32	0.4	18	0.4	14	0.5
Mixed confessions.....	84	5.0	66	5.4	18	4.0	433	5.9	250	5.4	183	6.8
Occupation of husband:												
Military service ²	10	0.6	6	0.5	4	0.9	137	1.9	91	2.0	46	1.7
Officials and learned professions.....	190	11.4	138	11.3	52	11.5	1,357	18.6	882	19.1	475	17.6
Literary or artistic pursuits.....	34	2.0	26	2.1	8	1.8	226	3.1	127	2.8	99	3.7
Manufacturers, tradesmen, and merchants.....	545	32.7	367	30.2	178	39.4	2,142	29.3	1,219	26.4	923	34.2
Of independent means.....	30	1.8	23	1.9	7	1.5	189	2.6	131	2.8	58	2.2
Operatives and journeymen.....	571	34.2	454	37.3	117	25.9	2,029	27.8	1,463	31.7	566	21.0
Public employees ³	144	8.6	104	8.6	40	8.8	661	9.0	409	8.9	252	9.3
Other occupations.....	104	6.2	61	5.0	43	9.5	479	6.6	215	4.7	264	9.8
Without occupation.....	40	2.4	37	3.0	3	0.7	85	1.2	72	1.6	13	0.5

¹ Discrepancy in published figures under "separations without mutual consent" for 1890.

² Not including those in the reserve and "landwehr."

³ Including mail carriers, conductors, etc.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

VIENNA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES AND OF SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, AND METHOD OF DISSOLUTION: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT.																	
	Total.						Divorces.						Separations without mutual consent.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.
Total.....	3,059	100.0	2,068	100.0	991	100.0	1,391	100.0	852	100.0	539	100.0	1,668	100.0	1,216	100.0	452	100.0
Party bringing action:																		
Husband.....	334	10.9	223	10.8	111	11.2	47	3.4	35	4.1	12	2.2	287	17.2	188	15.5	99	21.9
Wife.....	1,143	37.4	799	38.6	344	34.7	58	4.2	42	4.9	16	3.0	1,085	65.0	757	62.3	328	72.6
Both.....	1,582	51.7	1,046	50.6	536	54.1	1,286	92.5	775	91.0	511	94.8	296	17.7	271	22.3	25	5.5
Cause: ¹																		
Adultery—																		
Husband.....	217	7.1	181	8.8	36	3.6	22	1.6	19	2.2	3	0.6	195	11.7	162	13.3	33	7.3
Wife.....	148	4.8	124	6.0	24	2.4	35	2.5	29	3.4	6	1.1	113	6.8	95	7.8	18	4.0
Sentence for crime.....	136	4.4	93	4.5	43	4.3	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.4	133	8.0	92	7.6	41	9.1
Wilful abandonment.....	404	13.2	302	14.6	102	10.3	20	1.4	17	2.0	3	0.6	384	23.0	285	23.4	99	21.9
Assault, cruelty, indignities.....	1,283	41.9	983	47.5	300	30.3	10	0.7	10	1.2	1	0.2	1,273	76.3	973	80.0	300	66.4
Disorderly life.....	697	22.8	547	26.5	150	15.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2	695	41.7	546	44.9	149	33.0
Unconquerable aversion.....	589	19.3	191	9.2	398	40.2	575	41.3	191	22.4	384	71.2	14	0.8	119	9.8	66	14.6
Other causes.....	697	22.8	491	23.7	206	20.8	512	36.8	372	43.7	140	26.0	185	11.1	119	9.8	66	14.6
Dissolution accomplished by—																		
Mutual consent.....	1,083	35.4	628	30.4	455	45.9	1,083	77.9	628	73.7	455	84.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decree for guilt of—																		
Husband.....	1,273	41.6	953	46.1	320	32.3	89	6.4	79	9.3	10	1.9	1,184	71.0	874	71.9	310	68.6
Wife.....	315	10.3	245	11.8	70	7.1	54	3.9	44	5.2	10	1.9	261	15.6	201	16.5	60	13.3
Both.....	388	12.7	242	11.7	146	14.7	165	11.9	101	11.9	64	11.9	223	13.4	141	11.6	82	18.1

¹ Divorces by mutual consent among the Jews not included in 1904 and 1906. In 1902 and 1903 the total for divorces, classified by cause, exceeds the actual number of divorces, but no explanation is available. The separations without mutual consent, classified by cause, exceed the actual number of separations, because those granted for two or more causes are tabulated under each cause.

² Divorces for 1903 include 1 case in which neither of the parties was guilty.

VIENNA—DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, AND SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, CLASSIFIED BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO LEGITIMATE CHILDREN, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Total.	ABSOLUTE AGE.							RELATIVE AGE.							DURATION OF MARRIAGE DISSOLVED.					CONDITION AS TO LEGITI- MATE CHILDREN.	
		Husband.			Wife.				Hus- band older.	Wife older.	Both same age.	Difference in age.			1 year or less.	Over 1 year but not over 5 years.	Over 5 years but not over 10 years.	Over 10 years but not over 25 years.	Over 25 years.	With legiti- mate child- ren.	With- out legiti- mate child- ren.	
		30 years or less.	Over 30 years but not over 50 years.	Over 50 years.	20 years or less.	Over 20 years but not over 40 years.	Over 40 years but not over 60 years.	Over 60 years.				10 years or less.	Over 10 years but not over 30 years.	Over 30 years.								
DIVORCES.																						
1887 to 1906..	1,391	213	1,032	146	13	1,139	233	6	1,133	191	67	1,029	356	6	106	404	438	411	32	661	730	
1906.....	118	14	96	8	1	95	21	1	93	20	5	93	24	1	4	32	46	34	2	59	59	
1905.....	105	58	35	12	1	85	18	1	81	18	6	79	26	1	6	33	39	25	2	45	60	
1904.....	110	20	83	7	2	90	17	1	82	16	12	79	30	1	10	37	41	21	1	51	59	
1903.....	68	7	53	8	1	52	14	1	55	11	2	52	16	3	3	19	26	16	4	38	30	
1902.....	92	12	67	13	1	73	17	1	78	11	3	74	18	.....	6	26	20	36	4	47	45
1901.....	93	17	65	11	1	79	13	.....	76	11	6	66	27	.....	10	26	35	21	1	49	44
1900.....	74	11	55	8	1	59	14	.....	62	7	5	63	11	.....	5	21	21	25	2	38	36
1899.....	73	5	57	11	.....	54	18	1	62	9	2	59	13	1	3	19	17	30	4	34	39
1898.....	68	12	51	5	1	55	12	.....	56	10	2	47	21	.....	7	22	16	22	1	33	35
1897.....	51	7	38	6	1	42	8	.....	43	8	.....	38	13	.....	3	16	13	18	1	25	26
1896.....	68	5	52	11	.....	60	8	.....	56	10	2	51	15	2	10	12	22	22	2	24	44
1895.....	45	5	38	2	.....	38	7	.....	36	9	.....	31	14	.....	7	15	12	10	1	20	25
1894.....	63	5	52	6	.....	49	14	.....	50	8	5	41	22	.....	4	18	18	22	1	28	35
1893.....	55	5	44	6	1	46	8	.....	50	3	2	42	13	.....	4	14	22	14	1	29	26
1892.....	59	5	45	9	.....	52	7	.....	47	9	3	37	21	1	3	22	17	16	1	22	37
1891.....	56	8	46	2	1	51	4	.....	49	7	.....	42	14	.....	7	18	15	16	.....	28	28
1890.....	51	5	40	6	1	38	12	.....	39	8	4	37	14	.....	5	16	13	16	1	24	27
1889.....	45	6	37	2	.....	39	6	.....	33	8	4	32	13	.....	6	12	12	14	1	21	24
1888.....	36	1	26	9	.....	27	9	.....	32	3	1	23	13	.....	1	8	15	11	1	18	18
1887.....	61	5	52	4	.....	55	6	.....	53	5	3	43	18	.....	2	18	18	22	1	28	33

VIENNA—DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, AND SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, CLASSIFIED BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO LEGITIMATE CHILDREN, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Total.	ABSOLUTE AGE.							RELATIVE AGE.						DURATION OF MARRIAGE DISSOLVED.						CONDITION AS TO LEGITI- MATE CHILDREN.	
		Husband.			Wife.				Hus- band older.	Wife older.	Both same age.	Difference in age.			1 year or less.	Over 1 year but not over 5 years.	Over 5 years but not over 10 years.	Over 10 years but not over 25 years.	Over 25 years.	With legiti- mate child- ren.	With- out legiti- mate child- ren.	
		30 years or less.	Over 30 years but not over 50 years.	Over 50 years.	20 years or less.	Over 20 years but not over 40 years.	Over 40 years but not over 60 years.	Over 60 years.				10 years or less.	Over 10 years but not over 30 years.	Over 30 years.								
SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT.																						
1887 to 1906..	1,668	239	1,205	224	112	1,142	1490	119	1,183	379	106	1,373	289	6	54	483	469	601	61	928	740	
1906.	174	41	106	27	1	122	48	3	119	43	12	139	34	1	4	69	44	51	6	97	77	
1905.	162	36	105	21	—	114	46	2	120	35	7	144	17	1	1	62	45	49	5	88	74	
1904.	155	22	106	27	2	108	44	1	109	35	11	132	22	1	8	30	48	61	8	90	65	
1903.	140	18	103	19	—	95	45	—	114	24	2	118	22	—	1	36	45	55	3	98	42	
1902.	165	35	104	26	1	117	45	2	121	29	15	138	26	1	12	47	50	46	10	86	79	
1901.	122	14	89	19	—	81	39	2	80	29	13	95	26	1	5	33	30	44	10	64	58	
1900.	88	6	75	7	3	60	25	—	59	25	4	61	26	1	1	17	27	40	3	52	36	
1899.	100	8	74	18	1	63	34	2	68	28	4	81	19	—	5	24	28	40	3	60	40	
1898.	85	8	66	11	1	54	29	1	56	21	8	70	15	—	3	22	23	34	3	47	38	
1897.	25	3	21	1	—	18	7	—	17	7	1	22	3	—	—	7	9	9	—	19	6	
1896.	26	3	20	3	—	17	9	—	18	6	2	23	3	—	—	9	5	12	—	16	10	
1895.	21	3	16	2	—	13	8	—	14	5	2	17	4	—	—	3	8	9	1	16	5	
1894.	39	3	29	7	1	24	14	—	29	7	3	33	6	—	—	11	7	21	—	21	18	
1893.	53	3	41	9	—	35	17	1	36	13	4	44	9	—	3	16	18	14	2	26	27	
1892.	51	1	47	3	1	37	13	—	34	13	4	42	9	—	1	12	16	22	—	28	23	
1891.	54	6	45	3	—	39	15	—	40	11	3	45	9	—	1	24	13	15	1	26	28	
1890.	53	7	41	5	(1)	136	12	(1)	39	11	3	44	9	—	1	21	16	15	—	25	28	
1889.	65	12	45	8	1	45	16	3	46	16	3	52	13	—	6	15	18	22	4	27	38	
1888.	52	5	41	6	—	37	14	1	38	11	3	43	9	—	—	13	10	28	1	27	25	
1887.	38	5	31	2	—	27	10	1	26	10	2	30	8	—	2	12	9	14	1	15	23	
SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT.																						
1887 to 1906..	7,305	1,042	5,307	956	60	5,266	1,849	130	5,336	1,540	429	5,962	1,318	25	449	2,020	2,089	2,504	243	3,817	3,488	
1906.	595	97	374	124	7	362	181	45	419	137	39	479	114	2	34	174	154	210	23	358	237	
1905.	572	115	397	60	1	423	145	3	415	123	34	505	65	2	38	159	180	179	16	316	256	
1904.	556	87	385	84	4	387	155	10	399	122	35	454	100	2	36	157	152	185	26	316	240	
1903.	561	88	393	80	6	396	155	4	410	125	26	470	89	2	34	166	177	166	18	298	263	
1902.	474	103	320	51	4	354	109	7	344	104	26	408	66	—	31	154	125	149	15	263	211	
1901.	426	61	310	55	2	304	115	5	314	89	23	360	66	—	24	108	135	139	20	211	215	
1900.	396	34	318	44	6	288	83	19	283	81	32	332	63	1	24	118	113	127	14	185	211	
1899.	365	41	277	47	—	267	93	5	273	70	22	289	73	3	24	96	100	133	12	201	164	
1898.	333	48	243	42	3	256	74	—	248	59	26	250	83	—	23	85	89	120	16	178	155	
1897.	331	63	234	34	8	237	82	4	240	72	19	265	66	—	20	92	108	102	9	156	175	
1896.	321	32	244	45	1	230	87	3	234	75	12	260	59	2	21	87	92	112	9	153	168	
1895.	309	38	237	34	4	239	61	5	238	57	14	269	39	1	25	69	67	132	16	156	153	
1894.	338	37	255	46	2	247	85	4	256	70	12	266	70	2	17	90	98	122	11	170	168	
1893.	303	43	228	32	1	240	61	1	227	57	19	231	69	3	19	92	93	93	6	138	165	
1892.	290	41	219	30	4	212	72	2	205	71	14	237	53	—	17	73	81	114	5	150	140	
1891.	251	33	191	27	—	188	59	4	176	59	16	204	47	—	17	63	76	91	4	121	130	
1890.	237	25	182	30	4	176	54	3	172	43	22	197	38	2	18	64	64	82	9	120	117	
1889.	227	26	177	24	—	168	59	—	172	40	15	172	55	—	9	60	70	83	5	123	104	
1888.	210	11	166	33	2	141	64	3	152	45	13	164	46	—	8	50	59	89	4	105	105	
1887.	210	19	157	34	1	151	55	3	159	41	10	150	57	3	10	63	56	76	5	99	111	

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1890. Detailed figures do not add to make the total.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

VIENNA—DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, AND SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, CLASSIFIED BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO LEGITIMATE CHILDREN, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Total.	RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.						OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.								
		Roman Catholic.	Evangelical.	Hebrew.	Other confessions.	No confession.	Mixed confessions.	Military service. ¹	Officials and learned professions.	Literary or artistic pursuits.	Manufacturers, tradesmen, and merchants.	Of independent means.	Operatives and journeymen.	Public employees. ²	Other occupations.	Without occupation.
DIVORCES.																
1887 to 1906...	1,391		204	1,058	9	40	80	9	243	60	729	71	119	38	99	23
1906.....	118		26	78	1	6	7		10	5	41	22	16	1	17	6
1905.....	105		19	78		1	7	2	21	2	41		21	1	14	3
1904.....	110		16	79	2	6	7		27	10	51	6	16			
1903.....	68		14	47		1	6		16	2	38	2	5		5	
1902.....	92		17	63	2	3	7		20	5	51	4	8	2		2
1901.....	93		13	67		1	7		19	2	52	4	9	6	1	
1900.....	74		13	58			3	2	10	5	40	3	7	3	2	2
1899.....	73		12	57			4	1	8	3	43	4	2	2	5	5
1898.....	68		12	48		6	2		5	3			3		5	3
1897.....	51		8	39			4	1	5		31	5		9		
1896.....	68		5	58		1	4		13	2	35	1	6	1	8	2
1895.....	45		3	41			1		7	2	31				5	
1894.....	63		7	49		1	6	1	13	5	30		4		10	
1893.....	55		5	48		2	2		10	3	27	1	4	3	7	
1892.....	59		6	46	1	2	4		13	2	30	3	4	1	6	
1891.....	56		4	46		3	3		10	3	33	2	5	2	2	
1890.....	51		5	40		3	3		9	2	23	7	2	1	6	
1889.....	45		4	35	1	3	2	1	13	2	23	3		1		
1888.....	36		5	27	2	1	1	1	6	1	22	4			1	
1887.....	61		5	54			2		8		36		1	5	5	
SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT.																
1887 to 1906...	1,668	1,387	41	150	4	2	84	10	190	34	545	30	571	144	104	40
1906.....	174	139	3	19	1		12		23	5	39	4	75	11	9	8
1905.....	162	136	2	16	1		7		19	2	43		72	13	7	6
1904.....	155	130	4	11			10		11	4	51	6	62	13	4	4
1903.....	140	114	2	11	2		11		8	2	44	1	65	9	9	2
1902.....	165	137	2	19		1	6	1	27	2	56	7	62	8	1	1
1901.....	122	103	2	12			5	2	18	3	42	2	27	24		4
1900.....	88	72	4	7			5		11		22	1	36	6	8	
1899.....	100	80	4	11			5	1	13	3	32	2	26	11	8	
1898.....	85	72	4	6			3	2	3	4	26		25	6	15	4
1897.....	25	22	1				2		5	1	12		4	3		
1896.....	26	21	3						1	1	9		10	2		3
1895.....	21	18		2			1	1	1		11		4	3	1	
1894.....	39	34	1	1			3		4		12		12		11	
1893.....	53	48	2	2			1	1	7	2	17	3	15	2	6	
1892.....	51	42		7			2		4	1	27		12	4	3	
1891.....	54	44	4	4			2		10	1	20	2	15	2	4	
1890.....	53	44	1	7			1	1	6		26		11	4	5	
1889.....	65	54	1	8			2		8	2	23		16	7	8	
1888.....	52	45	1	1			5		8		15	1	13	10	4	
1887.....	38	32		4		1	1	1	3		18		9	6	1	
SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT.																
1887 to 1906...	7,305	6,333	180	304	23	32	433	137	1,357	226	2,142	189	2,029	661	479	85
1906.....	595	512	19	25	2	2	35	18	128	10	152	24	183	59	13	8
1905.....	572	491	18	26	3	5	29	11	98	11	140	2	186	44	61	19
1904.....	556	488	11	22	1	1	33	12	112	11	111	21	220	51	15	3
1903.....	561	483	12	31	2	1	32	17	95	16	119	23	222	40	27	2
1902.....	474	408	7	30	1	1	27	9	56	18	136	19	186	47	2	1
1901.....	426	372	14	25	1	1	13	4	97	17	112	6	129	52	2	7
1900.....	396	353	10	15		3	15	4	82	8	117	7	89	19	60	10
1899.....	365	302	15	23		2	23	6	80	12	127	8	92	18	10	12
1898.....	333	279	15	15	2	1	21	5	73	10	107	6	85	21	21	5
1897.....	331	291	5	11	1	1	22	5	61	14	98	15	71	58	4	5
1896.....	321	286	8	8		1	18	4	49	14	101	4	100	22	14	13
1895.....	309	279	5	5	2	1	17	3	60	11	99	5	78	18	35	
1894.....	338	300	8	10		1	19	7	68	8	122	5	49	11	68	
1893.....	303	266	6	8	1		22	8	66	14	87	4	59	16	49	
1892.....	290	247	5	14			24	6	46	10	109	8	60	16	35	
1891.....	251	219	3	6		2	21	1	38	13	78	9	44	43	25	
1890.....	237	206	6	8	1	2	14	6	42	5	77	9	54	31	13	
1889.....	227	190	4	8	3	3	19	3	40	6	89	7	41	33	8	
1888.....	210	181	2	8	1	2	16	4	27	8	86	4	37	36	8	
1887.....	210	180	7	6	2	2	13	4	39	10	75	3	44	26	9	

¹ Not including those in the reserve and "landwehr."² Including mail carriers, conductors, etc.

VIENNA—DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, CLASSIFIED BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, METHOD OF DISSOLUTION, AND RESULT OF APPEALS: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Total.	PARTY BRINGING ACTION.			CAUSE. ¹								DISSOLUTION ACCOMPLISHED BY—				ON APPEAL DECREE WAS—	
		Hus-band.	Wife.	Both.	Adultery.		Sen-tence for crime.	Wilful abandon-ment.	Assault, cruelty, indig-nities.	Dis-orderly life.	Uncon-quer-able aver-sion.	Other causes.	Mutual con-sent.	Decree for guilt of—			Changed or amended.	Affirmed.
					Hus-band.	Wife.								Hus-band.	Wife.	Both.		
DIVORCES.																		
1887 to 1906.....	1,391	47	58	1,286	22	35	3	20	10	2	575	512	1,083	89	54	* 165		22
1906.....	118	7	6	105	6	4		5	2		29		78	18	7	15		
1905.....	105	3	8	94	2	2		2	1		26		80	10	4	11		
1904.....	110	6	4	100	3	5		2			26	2	91	11	7	1		
1903.....	68	3	3	62	1	2		2	1		13	50	50	10	3	* 5		
1902.....	92	3	4	85	1			2			26	64	65	12	5	10		
1901.....	93	3	3	87	3	6			4	1	21	58	66	4	3	20		
1900.....	74		3	71	2			1	1		14	56	58	4	3	9		
1899.....	73	2	3	68		3		1	1		11	57	53	6	5	9		
1898.....	68	5	5	58	1	5	1	2			15	44	48	3	5	12		
1897.....	51	3	3	45		2					10	39	39	1	2	9		2
1896.....	68	1	4	63				1			12	55	57	1	1	9		2
1895.....	45			45							4	41	43	1	1			
1894.....	63	1		62						1	18	44	45		1	17		2
1893.....	55	1	1	53							55		46			9		3
1892.....	59	1	2	56				1			58		58	1				
1891.....	56	1	1	54	1	1	1	1			52		45	2	1	8		2
1890.....	51	1	4	46	1		1				49		41	4		6		1
1889.....	45	4	1	40		3					42		33		4	8		3
1888.....	36	2	2	32	1	2					33		33	1	2			7
1887.....	61		1	60							61		54			7		
SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT.																		
1887 to 1906.....	1,668	287	1,085	296	195	113	133	384	1,273	695	14	185		1,184	261	223	1	77
1906.....	174	3	42	129	23	9	14	39	155	70		3		121	30	23		
1905.....	162		35	127	25	11	9	46	129	75		21		118	29	15	1	4
1904.....	155	25	125	5	29	15	8	35	139	82		13		116	18	21		
1903.....	140	27	110	3	22	11	8	33	140	83		9		107	22	11		
1902.....	165	34	129	2	16	14	19	37	152	64		3		119	27	19		
1901.....	122	38	83	1	11	17	12	28	68	45		8		76	31	15		5
1900.....	88	13	72	3	11	7	11	24	49	28		18		68	11	9		5
1899.....	100	20	80		14	2	6	21	71	51		20		74	15	11		5
1898.....	85	20	64		10	8	5	14	57	38		22		59	11	15		7
1897.....	25	8	17		1	1		8	13	10		2		16	7	2		2
1896.....	26	6	17	3	3	1	3	7	15	9	3	3		19	4	3		4
1895.....	21	4	17		1	1		1	12	6		3		14	2	5		5
1894.....	39	9	27	3	3	1	6	10	16	15	2	5		26	6	7		1
1893.....	53	9	39	5	5	1	2	10	47	21	3	11		35	7	11		4
1892.....	51	12	37	2	7	1	2	15	39	19		6		35	4	12		3
1891.....	54	15	37	2	5	3	3	9	37	19	3	19		35	11	8		6
1890.....	53	11	38	4	4	2	7	13	46	12	1	3		36	7	10		4
1889.....	65	14	49	2	2	3	8	17	40	20	1	9		49	8	8		10
1888.....	52	12	37	3	3	3	5	12	33	17	1	7		36	7	9		7
1887.....	38	7	30	1		2	5	5	15	11				25	4	9		5

¹ Divorces by mutual consent among the Jews not included in 1904 to 1906. In 1902 and 1903 the total for divorces, classified by cause, exceeds the actual number of divorces, but no explanation is available. The separations without mutual consent, classified by cause, exceed the actual number, because those granted for two or more causes are tabulated under each cause.

² In 1903 includes 1 case in which neither of the parties was guilty.

CITY OF VIENNA PROPER—MARRIAGES, 1867 TO 1886,¹ AND SEPARATIONS, 1870 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS); JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF VIENNA—DIVORCES, 1882 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Mar-riages.	Separa-tions.	Marriages to one separa-tion.	Absolute divorces. ²	YEAR.	Mar-riages.	Separa-tions.	Marriages to one separa-tion.	Absolute divorces. ³
1870 to 1886.....	112,036	2,589	43	* 213	1870 to 1876.....	50,394	925	54	(*)
1877 to 1886.....	61,642	1,664	37	* 213	1876.....	5,498	133	41	(*)
1886.....	7,007	162	43	40	1875.....	6,072	152	40	(*)
1885.....	6,571	165	40	42	1874.....	6,713	117	57	(*)
1884.....	6,660	191	35	37	1873.....	7,378	157	47	(*)
1883.....	6,602	160	41	42	1872.....	7,989	130	61	(*)
1882.....	6,526	178	37	52	1871.....	8,158	126	65	(*)
1881.....	6,297	169	37	(*)	1870.....	8,586	110	78	(*)
1880.....	6,975	155	39	(*)					
1879.....	5,772	183	32	(*)					
1878.....	5,183	167	31	(*)					
1877.....	5,049	134	38	(*)					

¹ The number of marriages in 1867 was 5,236; in 1868, 5,890; and in 1869, 7,691.

² These divorces are for the judicial district of Vienna, comprising a population of 534,505 in addition to the population of the city, which was 704,756 in 1880.

³ Prior to 1882 figures not available for the 1887 report.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

CITY OF VIENNA PROPER—MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DEATH, CLASSIFIED BY PARTY DYING; MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY JUDICIAL DECREE, CLASSIFIED BY PARTY TO WHOM GRANTED: 1874 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY—						
	Death.			Judicial decree.			
	Total.	Of hus- band.	Of wife.	Total.	Granted.		
					To hus- band.	To wife.	By mu- tual con- sent.
1874 to 1886.....	52,064	(¹)	(¹)	² 2,258	197	245	1,821
1877 to 1886.....	40,838	(¹)	(¹)	² 1,824	165	198	1,466
1886.....	4,231	2,508	1,723	178	16	13	149
1885.....	4,211	2,492	1,719	175	10	19	146
1884.....	4,138	2,511	1,627	200	9	19	172
1883.....	4,267	2,572	1,695	² 170	11	13	147
1882.....	4,112	2,445	1,667	² 191	16	22	156
1881.....	4,179	2,475	1,704	² 184	16	24	145
1880.....	3,895	2,326	1,569	185	30	27	128
1879.....	3,999	2,399	1,600	205	22	27	156
1878.....	3,947	(¹)	(¹)	192	25	17	150
1877.....	3,859	(¹)	(¹)	144	10	17	117
1874 to 1876.....	11,226	(¹)	(¹)	434	32	47	355
1876.....	3,619	(¹)	(¹)	141	8	8	125
1875.....	3,947	(¹)	(¹)	168	16	25	127
1874.....	3,660	(¹)	(¹)	125	8	14	103

¹ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

² Discrepancy in published figures for 1881, 1882, and 1883.

CITY OF VIENNA PROPER AND SUBURBS—DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, CLASSIFIED BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, METHOD OF DISSOLUTION, AND RESULT OF APPEALS: 1882 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT.																				
	Total.						Divorces.						Separations without mutual consent.								
	1882 to 1886		1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1882 to 1886		1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1882 to 1886		1886	1885	1884	1883	1882
	Number.	Per cent distribution.						Number.	Per cent distribution.						Number.	Per cent distribution.					
Total.....	731	100.0	82	199	196	120	134	213	100.0	40	42	37	42	52	518	100.0	42	157	159	78	82
Party bringing action:																					
Husband.....	162	22.2	14	49	49	23	27	11	5.2	3	4	2	.....	2	151	29.2	11	45	47	23	25
Wife.....	364	49.8	32	107	112	57	56	14	6.6	2	3	5	3	1	350	67.6	30	104	107	54	55
Both.....	205	28.0	36	43	35	40	51	188	88.3	35	35	30	39	49	17	3.3	1	8	5	1	2
Cause: ¹																					
Adultery of husband....	28	3.8	.....	7	12	6	3	1	0.5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	5.2	.....	6	12	6	3
Adultery of wife.....	44	6.0	4	12	12	8	8	4	1.9	2	1	.....	1	.....	40	7.7	2	11	12	7	8
Sentence for crime.....	34	4.7	2	10	11	6	5	6	2.8	.....	1	2	3	.....	28	5.4	2	9	9	3	5
Wilful abandonment....	56	7.7	4	14	16	12	10	4	1.9	.....	2	.....	.....	2	52	10.0	4	12	16	12	8
Assault, ill treatment, mortifications.....	149	20.4	17	58	44	15	15	7	3.3	.....	5	1	.....	1	142	27.4	17	53	43	15	14
Disorderly life.....	151	20.7	17	38	37	30	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	29.2	17	38	37	30	29
Unconquerable aversion.	182	24.9	36	35	34	28	49	182	85.4	36	35	34	28	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes.....	78	10.7	.....	28	30	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	15.1	.....	28	30	5	16
Dissolution accomplished by—																					
Mutual consent.....	476	65.1	36	152	143	70	75	182	85.4	36	35	34	36	41	294	56.8	.....	117	109	34	34
Decree for guilt of—																					
Husband.....	157	21.5	31	33	38	26	29	5	2.3	1	2	1	.....	1	152	29.3	30	31	37	26	28
Wife.....	32	4.4	7	4	8	4	9	3	1.4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	5.6	4	4	8	4	9
Both parties.....	66	9.0	8	10	7	20	21	23	10.8	.....	5	2	6	10	43	8.3	8	5	5	14	11
On appeal decree was—																					
Changed or amended....	3	0.4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.6	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Affirmed.....	36	4.9	1	9	7	10	9	19	8.9	.....	5	3	4	7	17	3.3	1	4	4	6	2

¹ Means are not available for correcting the discrepancies under "divorces" for 1883, 1885, and 1886.

CITY OF VIENNA PROPER AND SUBURBS—DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND ANNULMENTS: 1882 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND ANNULMENTS.						
	Total.	Divorces.	Separations.			Annulments.	
			Total.	Without mutual consent.	By mutual consent.	Total.	On grounds of public policy.
1882 to 1886.....	1,411	213	1,185	518	667	13	9
1886.....	293	40	245	42	203	8	6
1885.....	261	42	219	157	62	1	2
1884.....	291	37	251	159	92	3	1
1883.....	272	42	229	78	151	1	1
1882.....	294	52	241	82	159	1	1

CITY OF VIENNA PROPER AND SUBURBS—DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, AND SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, CLASSIFIED BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO LEGITIMATE CHILDREN RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1882 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION	DIVORCES.						SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT.						SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT.					
	1882 to 1886	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1882 to 1886	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1882 to 1886	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882
Total	213	40	42	37	42	52	518	42	157	159	78	82	667	203	62	92	151	159
Absolute age:																		
Husband—																		
30 years or less	25	3	6	5	7	4	59	1	20	14	15	9	73	23	7	7	17	19
Over 30 years but not over 50 years	167	34	33	28	31	41	395	34	120	126	53	62	505	159	46	72	113	116
Over 50 years	21	3	3	4	4	7	64	7	17	19	10	11	89	21	9	13	21	25
Wife—																		
20 years or less	3			1	2		5			1	2	2	12		4	2	5	1
Over 20 years but not over 40 years	188	35	35	31	38	49	368	30	119	108	55	56	480	137	45	68	107	123
Over 40 years but not over 60 years	22	5	7	5	2	3	143	12	37	50	20	24	168	64	13	22	37	32
Over 60 years							2		1		1		7	2			2	3
Relative age:																		
Husband older	190	34	36	33	39	48	396	36	123	116	56	65	519	134	46	80	123	136
Wife older	20	3	6	4	3	4	120	4	34	43	22	17	132	53	16	12	28	23
Both same age	3	3					2	2					16	16				
Difference in age—																		
10 years or less	149	31	32	22	30	34	406	38	125	117	59	67	498	155	46	70	108	119
Over 10 years but not over 30 years	61	9	9	15	11	17	110	4	31	41	19	15	165	48	15	22	42	38
Over 30 years	3		1		1	1	2		1	1			4		1		1	2
Duration of marriage dissolved:																		
1 year or less	11	1	2	1	4	3	23		10	7	4	2	36	7	4	8	11	6
Over 1 year but not over 5 years	66	11	18	16	11	10	160	12	44	55	22	27	176	44	19	24	38	51
Over 5 years but not over 10 years	67	9	12	7	18	21	138	5	45	40	17	31	198	60	18	28	49	43
Over 10 years but not over 25 years	67	19	10	11	9	18	186	24	54	54	34	20	241	88	21	28	51	53
Over 25 years	2			2			11	1	4	3	1	2	16	4		4	2	6
Condition as to legitimate children:																		
With legitimate children	98	18	19	16	21	24	270	20	85	81	36	48	319	104	29	34	66	86
Without legitimate children	115	22	23	21	21	28	248	22	72	78	42	34	348	99	33	58	85	73
Religious confession: ¹																		
Roman Catholic	21	5	3	3	3	7	449	34	138	141	65	71	559	164	52	76	127	140
Evangelical	8						7	1	1	4		1	18	7	1	3	3	4
Hebrew	169	32	31	29	36	41	28	5	9	6	4	4	27	10	1	6	5	5
Other confessions	3		3	2	1	2	1		1				2		1		1	
No confession	5		3	1	1	1	1				1		1					
Mixed confessions	10	3	2	2	1	2	32	2	8	8	8	6	45	7	7	7	14	10
Occupation of husband:																		
Active soldier	6	1	4		1		4		1	2	1		13	1	2	1	3	6
Officials and learned professions	25	5	5	4	5	6	57	5	21	14	10	7	116	27	13	21	24	31
Literary or artistic pursuits	3		1	1		1	8	1	3	3		1	36	13	3	3	11	6
Manufacturers, mechanics, and tradesmen	131	22	24	20	27	38	183	20	45	58	32	28	243	82	23	34	51	53
Of independent means	6	1	1	2	2		10	3	3	4			32	8	5	2	6	11
Laborers	15	4	1	5	3	2	146	9	46	41	20	30	118	27	8	20	34	29
Servants	14	5	4	3	1	1	65	3	19	20	8	15	79	42	2	6	14	15
Other occupations	13	2	2	2	3	4	45	1	19	17	7	1	30	3	6	5	8	8

¹ Means are not available for correcting the discrepancy under "separations by mutual consent" in 1886.

CITY OF VIENNA PROPER AND SUBURBS—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, OF SEPARATIONS WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT, AND OF SEPARATIONS BY MUTUAL CONSENT, BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO LEGITIMATE CHILDREN, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1882 TO 1886 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS: 1882 TO 1886.							
	Total.		Divorces.		Separations without mutual consent.		Separations by mutual consent.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1,398	100.0	213	100.0	518	100.0	667	100.0
Absolute age:								
Husband—								
30 years or less.....	157	11.2	25	11.7	59	11.4	73	10.9
Over 30 years but not over 50 years.....	1,067	76.3	167	78.4	395	76.3	505	75.7
Over 50 years.....	174	12.4	21	9.9	64	12.4	89	13.3
Wife—								
20 years or less.....	20	1.4	3	1.4	5	1.0	12	1.8
Over 20 years but not over 40 years.....	1,036	74.1	188	88.3	368	71.0	480	72.0
Over 40 years but not over 60 years.....	333	23.8	22	10.3	143	27.6	168	25.2
Over 60 years.....	9	0.6			2	0.4	7	1.0
Relative age:								
Husband older.....	1,105	79.0	190	89.2	396	76.4	519	77.8
Wife older.....	272	19.5	20	9.4	120	23.2	132	19.8
Both same age.....	21	1.5	3	1.4	2	0.4	16	2.4
Difference in age—								
10 years or less.....	1,053	75.3	149	70.0	406	78.4	498	74.7
Over 10 years but not over 30 years.....	336	24.0	61	28.6	110	21.2	165	24.7
Over 30 years.....	9	0.6	3	1.4	2	0.4	4	0.6
Duration of marriage dissolved:								
1 year or less.....	70	5.0	11	5.2	23	4.4	36	5.4
Over 1 year but not over 5 years.....	402	28.8	66	31.0	160	30.9	176	26.4
Over 5 years but not over 10 years.....	403	28.8	67	31.5	138	26.6	198	29.7
Over 10 years but not over 25 years.....	494	35.3	67	31.5	186	35.9	241	36.1
Over 25 years.....	29	2.1	2	0.9	11	2.1	16	2.4
Condition as to legitimate children:								
With legitimate children.....	687	49.1	98	46.0	270	52.1	319	47.8
Without legitimate children.....	711	50.9	115	54.0	248	47.9	348	52.2
Religious confession: ¹								
Roman Catholic.....	1,008	72.1			449	86.7	559	83.8
Evangelical.....	46	3.3	21	9.9	7	1.4	18	2.7
Hebrew.....	224	16.0	169	79.3	28	5.4	27	4.0
Other confessions.....	11	0.8	8	3.8	1	0.2	2	0.3
No confession.....	7	0.5	5	2.3	1	0.2	1	0.1
Mixed confessions.....	87	6.2	10	4.7	32	6.2	45	6.7
Occupation of husband:								
Active soldier.....	23	1.6	6	2.8	4	0.8	13	1.9
Officials and learned professions.....	198	14.2	25	11.7	57	11.0	116	17.4
Literary or artistic pursuits.....	47	3.4	3	1.4	8	1.5	36	5.4
Manufacturers, mechanics, and tradesmen.....	557	39.8	131	61.5	183	35.3	243	36.4
Of independent means.....	48	3.4	6	2.8	10	1.9	32	4.8
Laborers.....	279	20.0	15	7.0	146	28.2	118	17.7
Servants.....	158	11.3	14	6.6	65	12.5	79	11.8
Other occupations.....	88	6.3	13	6.1	45	8.7	30	4.5

¹ Means are not available for correcting the discrepancy under "separations by mutual consent" in 1886.

HUNGARY.

With the exception of the figures for 1906, which were secured through the United States Department of State, all statistics concerning marriage and divorce in Hungary during the period 1887 to 1906 were compiled from the *Annuaire Statistique Hongrois*, published by the Central Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Hungary. The absolute number of marriages and divorces for the earlier period was also secured from this publication, but the detailed figures in regard to the religions of the parties were probably compiled from some other official source. The report of the commissioner does not give the exact reference. The number of marriages and divorces in 1878-79, classified according to the language spoken by the parties, was taken from *Étude Démographique du Divorce*, by M. Jacques Bertillon, Paris, 1883.

So far as marriage and divorce are concerned, the Kingdom of Hungary consists, to all intents and purposes, of two distinct and independent states—Hungary proper, including Transylvania and Fiume, on the one hand, and Croatia and Slavonia, on the other. During the period covered by the statistics Hungary proper was governed by two different systems of law. Prior to October 1, 1895, the regulation of matrimonial affairs was on a confessional basis, and, with the exception of the Protestants of Hungary proper, exclusive of Transylvania, and the Jews, who were under state law, each religious confession was governed by its own law. On that date, however, the marriage law of 1894 went into effect, and replaced the old system by regulations which were uniform for all citizens without distinction of creed.

The immediate effect of the uniform marriage law in Hungary was to cause a decrease in the number of marriages, owing to the objection at first manifested by the people to complying with the newly established requirement of civil marriage. This is clearly seen in the decrease of 8,649 in the number of marriages in Hungary proper in 1895 as compared with the previous year, while 1896 showed a still further decrease of 7,766, although in these two years economic conditions were extremely favorable. The effect of the law is perhaps brought out more clearly by the fact that in November, 1895, one month after the law went into effect, only 26,432 marriages were reported for the kingdom as a whole as compared with 35,959 in November, 1894, under the old system, a loss of 9,527, or 26.5 per cent, although November usually reports the largest number of marriages of any month in the year, and there was a large harvest in 1895. By 1897, however, the people had begun to accustom themselves to the changed conditions, and the retardation evident in 1897 and 1898 was due largely to the poor harvest of the former year.

From 1887 to 1895, during practically all of which period the old system of confessional regulation was in force in Hungary proper, the number of divorces and annulments showed, in spite of some fluctuations, a more or less steady increase, and the number of marriages to one divorce and annulment decreased from 133 in 1887 to 101 in 1895. In 1896, the first year in which the uniform marriage law was in force throughout the year, the number of divorces and annulments dropped suddenly from 1,331 to 387, while the number of marriages to each had increased to 328, in spite of the large decrease already pointed out in the absolute number of marriages. This sharp decrease, like that shown in the number of marriages, is probably to be attributed largely to the slowness with which the people of Hungary adapted themselves to the new conditions, and, also, to some extent, perhaps, to the check which the abolition of the denominational courts of Transylvania gave to the migratory divorce business from Austria.¹ This decrease was, however, only temporary, as in 1898 there were 1,343 divorces and annulments, the largest number up to that time reported in any one year with the exception of 1894. From this time on the number increased rapidly, 3,581 being reported in 1905, an increase of 2,238, or 166.6 per cent, in seven years. The number of divorces and annulments per 100,000 population in the Kingdom of Hungary was, in 1905, 18, or three times as large as in 1887, and more than twice as large as in 1895.

In Croatia and Slavonia marriage and divorce are still upon a confessional basis, and the Roman Catholics, who constitute 71.2 per cent of the population, are by the law of their church excluded from divorce. The number of divorces and annulments has, however,

shown a large proportional increase, and the number of marriages to each divorce and annulment has decreased from 18,817 in 1887, when but 1 marriage was ended in the manner specified, to 404 in 1905, when 57 marriages were thus terminated.

Although the uniform marriage law of Hungary proper makes provision for separation from bed and board, as well as absolute divorce, the number of such separations is insignificant, only 15 being granted in the nine years from 1898 to 1906. This fact is perhaps significant, as it indicates that the Catholics, who constitute practically three-fifths of the population of Hungary proper, and for whose benefit largely the provision for separation was probably inserted, have, in seeking relief in the courts, failed to avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining legal relief that should be consonant with the laws of their church, but have sought the complete dissolution of the marriage. At the same time it should be said that in only about one-third of the cases of divorce, separation, and annulment were the parties Catholics, figures in marked disproportion to the percentage which they constitute of the total population.

It is interesting to note that, although in 1900 the population of Austria exceeded that of Hungary proper by 9,312,453, the number of divorces and separations granted in Austria during the 20-year period from 1887 to 1906 was only 2,190 greater than the number granted in Hungary during the nine years from 1898 to 1906. On the surface this would seem to indicate a greater readiness to seek relief when it is of the radical character involved in the complete dissolution of the marriage tie than when the fundamental relation between the parties remains untouched.

In the majority of cases the divorces appear to be obtained after a relatively short married life. In 54.4 per cent of the divorces, separations, and annulments from 1898 to 1906 the husband had not completed his thirty-fifth year, and in 58.9 per cent the wife had not completed her thirtieth. Of the marriages dissolved by divorce, 53.8 per cent were dissolved before the completion of the seventh year, and 16.2 per cent, or practically one-sixth, before the completion of the second year. In only 38.6 per cent of the cases, or a trifle over three-eighths, were there living minor children. In practically one-half the cases the husband was reported as engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in nearly three-fifths of the cases he was the party instituting the action. Alimony was granted in only 2.7 per cent of the cases. Over three-fourths of the divorces were granted either for abandonment or on the broad discretionary ground of "other serious violation of marital obligations." More than three-fifths were on the ground of abandonment alone, in all but 6.7 per cent of these cases the residence of the defendant being known. Of the total number of matrimonial actions that reached a final hearing during the period, in 13.2 per cent the petition was refused.

¹ See section on "Transylvanian Marriages," in digest of marriage and divorce law for Austria.

KINGDOM OF HUNGARY—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.						HUNGARY PROPER. ¹			CROATIA AND SLAVONIA.		
	Population (in thou- sands). ²	Marriages.		Divorces and annul- ments.		Marriages to one di- vorce and annulment.	Marriages.	Divorces and annul- ments.	Marriages to one di- vorce and annulment.	Marriages.	Divorces and annul- ments.	Marriages to one di- vorce and annulment.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.							
1887 to 1905.		3,041,216	.....	32,883	.....	92	2,640,671	* 32,351	82	400,545	532	753
1897 to 1905.		1,500,186	.....	21,515	.....	70	1,299,976	* 21,126	62	200,210	389	515
1905.	20,185	170,560	84	3,638	18	47	147,553	3,581	41	23,007	57	404
1904.	20,000	182,170	91	3,626	18	50	156,701	3,577	44	25,469	49	520
1903.	19,789	160,221	81	2,905	15	55	138,430	2,871	48	21,791	34	641
1902.	19,585	169,029	86	2,659	14	64	146,671	2,612	56	22,358	47	476
1901.	19,366	170,316	88	2,541	13	67	148,494	2,493	60	21,822	48	455
1900.	19,144	169,687	89	2,100	11	81	148,629	2,094	71	21,058	6	3,510
1899.	18,928	170,826	90	1,940	10	88	147,912	1,888	78	22,914	52	441
1898.	18,739	156,208	83	1,412	8	111	134,541	* 1,343	100	21,667	69	314
1897.	18,554	151,169	81	694	4	218	131,045	667	196	20,124	27	745
1887 to 1896.		1,541,030	.....	11,368		136	1,340,695	11,225	119	200,335	143	1,401
1896.	18,356	147,477	80	420	2	351	126,956	387	328	20,521	33	622
1895.	18,156	153,931	85	1,334	7	115	134,722	1,331	101	19,209	3	6,403
1894.	17,964	166,075	92	1,433	8	116	143,371	1,413	101	22,704	20	1,135
1893.	17,779	166,511	94	1,339	8	124	144,491	1,321	109	22,020	18	1,223
1892.	17,647	162,707	92	1,305	7	125	141,420	1,287	110	21,287	18	1,183
1891.	17,536	150,825	86	1,107	6	136	131,542	1,088	121	19,283	19	1,015
1890.	17,404	142,588	82	1,137	7	125	123,825	1,123	110	18,763	14	1,340
1889.	17,233	140,524	82	1,128	7	125	122,476	1,114	110	18,048	14	1,289
1888.	17,031	158,881	93	1,165	7	136	139,198	1,162	120	19,683	3	6,561
1887.	16,861	151,511	90	1,000	6	152	132,694	999	133	18,817	1	18,817

¹ Includes Fiume for all years.² From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.³ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

HUNGARY PROPER—DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND ANNULMENTS, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION AND BY AGE OF PARTIES: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND ANNULMENTS.										
	1898 to 1906		1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.									
Total	24,324	100.0	3,850	3,582	3,578	2,873	2,614	2,495	2,095	1,892	1,345
Religious confession of husband:											
Roman Catholic	7,470	30.7	1,103	1,078	1,143	846	826	752	664	617	441
Greek Catholic	972	4.0	180	165	159	117	97	104	73	45	32
Oriental Greek	2,755	11.3	594	457	410	343	276	292	182	148	53
Augsburg Protestant	2,785	11.4	428	378	401	334	317	297	248	233	149
Evangelical Reformed	7,639	31.4	1,171	1,112	1,064	896	808	738	679	655	516
Unitarian	415	1.7	58	47	43	79	54	49	33	31	21
Hebrew	2,252	9.3	316	344	357	256	236	259	195	161	128
Other confession	3	(¹)							1		
Unknown	33	0.1		1	1	2		4	20	2	3
Religious confession of wife:											
Roman Catholic	7,642	31.4	1,147	1,104	1,168	848	829	767	672	629	478
Greek Catholic	909	3.7	173	158	145	106	95	103	60	45	24
Oriental Greek	2,996	12.3	572	747	413	337	262	282	183	142	58
Augsburg Protestant	2,467	10.1	412	80	405	332	322	286	247	233	150
Evangelical Reformed	7,595	31.2	1,176	1,098	1,044	919	809	741	679	646	483
Unitarian	384	1.6	52	48	45	50	55	49	36	32	17
Hebrew	2,291	9.4	317	345	357	278	242	264	197	163	128
Other confession	3	(¹)		1							
Unknown	37	0.2	1	1	1	3		3	21	2	5
Age of husband:											
Less than 25 years	1,561	6.4	244	211	228	195	180	174	123	131	75
25 to 29 years	6,191	25.5	1,014	931	949	731	672	603	511	464	316
30 to 34 years	5,477	22.5	874	787	851	700	583	529	445	412	296
35 to 39 years	4,170	17.1	668	609	586	496	455	429	363	340	224
40 to 44 years	2,884	11.9	459	457	390	308	306	335	254	222	153
45 to 49 years	1,780	7.3	291	276	263	229	163	174	152	123	109
50 years and over	1,888	7.8	274	292	289	193	229	195	176	130	110
Unknown	373	1.5	26	19	22	21	26	56	71	70	62
Age of wife:											
Less than 17 years	283	1.2	47	23	33	20	54	24	17	42	23
17 to 19 years	2,085	8.6	299	268	308	277	268	213	165	179	108
20 to 24 years	6,546	26.9	1,076	928	1,013	765	684	686	541	513	340
25 to 29 years	5,396	22.2	920	828	836	687	551	499	451	355	269
30 to 34 years	3,700	15.2	561	586	520	417	369	394	335	322	196
35 to 39 years	2,444	10.0	383	392	337	285	266	270	206	168	137
40 to 44 years	1,689	6.9	270	250	222	219	184	176	142	129	97
45 to 49 years	926	3.8	127	146	143	98	105	86	92	68	61
50 years and over	874	3.6	140	138	143	83	107	91	71	54	47
Unknown	381	1.6	27	23	23	22	26	56	75	62	67

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

HUNGARY PROPER—DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, GUILTY PARTY, CAUSE, AND BY DECREES COMMITTING MINOR CHILDREN, GRANTING ALLOWANCE FOR SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN, AND GRANTING ALIMONY TO WIFE: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.										
	1898 to 1906		1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
	Number.	Per cent distribution.									
Total.....	24,072	100.0	3,827	3,561	3,551	2,841	2,582	2,459	2,069	1,863	1,319
Duration of marriage dissolved:											
Less than 1 year.....	1,169	4.9	233	147	157	137	129	111	84	97	74
1 year.....	2,709	11.3	403	400	432	329	297	267	217	214	150
2 years.....	2,232	9.3	356	335	336	260	226	208	189	196	126
3 years.....	2,053	8.5	321	320	324	230	209	215	157	158	119
4 years.....	1,791	7.4	289	262	273	210	182	175	168	152	80
5 years.....	1,607	6.7	249	227	228	175	208	174	142	129	75
6 years.....	1,383	5.7	222	210	178	195	167	145	109	89	68
7 years.....	1,266	5.3	218	174	208	157	132	116	100	90	71
8 years.....	1,088	4.5	181	182	156	136	94	117	97	69	56
9 years.....	993	4.1	144	151	155	125	101	91	93	72	61
10 to 14 years.....	3,511	14.6	560	513	507	385	362	385	315	292	192
15 to 19 years.....	2,104	8.7	335	292	289	260	225	231	198	161	113
20 to 24 years.....	1,167	4.8	180	199	161	122	124	129	104	86	62
25 years and over.....	999	4.2	136	149	147	120	126	95	96	58	72
Condition as to children:											
Without children.....	13,161	54.7	2,109	1,921	1,962	1,526	1,445	1,300	1,143	1,024	731
With children.....	10,911	45.3	1,718	1,640	1,589	1,315	1,137	1,159	926	839	588
With living minor children.....	9,282	38.6	1,450	1,381	1,471	1,096	924	956	758	767	479
1 child.....	5,731	23.8	877	848	921	680	569	590	471	456	319
2 children.....	2,066	8.6	340	293	331	223	213	212	161	201	92
3 children.....	887	3.7	139	143	133	115	87	88	79	60	43
4 or more children.....	598	2.5	94	97	86	78	55	66	47	50	25
Occupation of husband:											
Agriculture.....	11,961	49.7	2,042	1,901	1,741	1,429	1,349	1,153	949	841	556
Mining and blast furnaces.....	109	0.5	20	13	15	12	11	11	17	3	7
Manufactures.....	5,297	22.0	834	789	854	607	550	540	451	408	264
Commerce and credit.....	1,664	6.9	252	236	230	201	179	185	124	144	113
Transportation.....	981	4.1	161	151	133	120	96	97	77	80	66
Public service and liberal professions.....	2,375	9.9	332	330	351	305	243	236	219	183	176
Military service.....	238	1.0	29	25	37	31	28	30	18	21	19
Day labor.....	552	2.3	67	35	75	61	36	74	69	87	48
Domestic service.....	95	0.4	12	10	16	12	10	13	5	8	9
Other and unknown occupations.....	800	3.3	78	71	99	63	80	120	140	88	61
Party bringing action:											
Husband.....	13,715	57.0	2,188	1,941	2,077	1,658	1,511	1,378	1,170	1,041	751
Wife.....	10,351	43.0	1,637	1,620	1,474	1,183	1,068	1,081	898	822	568
Procurator royal.....	6	(²)	2				3		1		
GUILTY PARTY:											
Husband.....	9,734	40.4	1,611	1,441	1,428	1,133	1,014	1,025	852	729	501
Wife.....	13,272	55.1	2,121	2,033	2,027	1,616	1,479	1,298	1,089	943	666
Both.....	755	3.1	85	79	78	80	59	84	84	124	82
Neither.....	311	1.3	10	8	18	12	30	52	44	67	70
Paragraph of matrimonial code whereby decree was rendered:											
76, Adultery, bigamy, or crime against nature.....	114	0.5	17	8	10	15	10	15	10	16	13
77a, Abandonment—residence of defendant known.....	13,643	56.7	2,449	2,282	2,175	1,651	1,433	1,254	991	822	616
77b, Abandonment—residence of defendant unknown.....	979	4.1	169	152	121	122	100	127	98	48	42
78, Attempt upon the life, or grave cruelty.....	72	0.3	8	9	11	6	3	7	2	11	15
79, Sentence to death or at least 5 years in prison.....	57	0.2	11	4	4	2	5	10	4	11	6
80a, Other serious violation of marital obligations.....	4,715	19.6	688	665	674	505	504	504	441	447	287
80c, Persistence in immoral life.....	2,325	9.7	226	220	294	293	278	306	310	249	149
80d, Sentence to prison for less than 5 years.....	110	0.5	20	12	17	16	8	15	14	7	1
141, Separation obtained prior to 1895 ¹	97	0.4	3	3	10	4	10	10	9	23	25
142, Divorce obtained by former consort prior to 1895 ¹	110	0.5	5	2	5	5	10	20	14	24	25
80a and c, Persistence in immoral life combined with other violations of marital obligations.....	1,539	6.4	196	200	206	185	177	146	146	168	115
Other.....	311	1.3	35	34	24	37	44	45	30	37	25
Decree committing minor children:											
Total.....	6,833	28.4	925	925	947	818	762	800	648	604	404
All to the care of wife.....	5,152	21.4	728	723	705	603	553	601	488	451	300
Permanently.....	4,769	19.8	669	672	656	559	512	562	450	411	278
Temporarily.....	383	1.6	59	51	49	44	41	39	38	40	22
All to the care of husband.....	1,053	4.4	129	128	145	136	118	128	105	90	74
Part to husband, part to wife.....	628	2.6	68	74	97	79	91	71	55	63	30
To wife permanently.....	582	2.4	59	73	88	67	85	64	53	63	30
To wife temporarily.....	46	0.2	9	1	9	12	6	7	2		

¹ In one case action was brought by another party possessing a legal interest.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ If husband and wife have, in accordance with the laws previously existing, been legally separated from bed and board on the ground of facts which, according to the present law, constitute grounds of divorce, either party can (provided two years have elapsed from the date of the decree) request the judge to change the decree of separation to one of divorce. (Translated from Gesetz Artikel XXXI, 1894, paragraph 141.)

⁴ If before the present law enters into effect, a marriage has been dissolved with respect to one of the parties alone, the other party may request that the effect of the decree of divorce may be extended to him. (Translated from Gesetz Artikel XXXI, 1894, paragraph 142.)

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

HUNGARY PROPER—DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, GUILTY PARTY, CAUSE, AND BY DECREES COMMITTING MINOR CHILDREN, GRANTING ALLOWANCE FOR SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN, AND GRANTING ALIMONY TO WIFE: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.										
	1898 to 1906		1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
	Number.	Per cent distribution.									
Decree for support of minor children:											
Total.....	1,129	4.7	165	150	150	121	104	152	108	101	78
Husband to pay monthly.....	1,116	4.6	164	149	149	118	103	151	107	99	76
Less than \$2.03.....	554	2.3	95	51	69	64	48	64	62	54	47
More than \$2.03.....	562	2.3	69	98	80	54	55	87	45	45	29
Wife to pay monthly.....	13	0.1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2
Less than \$2.03.....	10	(1)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
More than \$2.03.....	3	(1)				1				1	1
Decree granting alimony to wife:											
Total.....	653	2.7	100	131	120	76	64	71	44	29	18
Less than \$4.06 a month.....	321	1.3	55	56	49	36	32	38	26	19	10
\$4.06 to \$10.15 a month.....	220	0.9	33	48	41	30	19	22	16	5	6
\$10.15 to \$20.30 a month.....	81	0.3	11	16	22	6	11	7	2	4	2
\$20.30 and over a month.....	31	0.1	1	11	8	4	2	4		1	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

HUNGARY PROPER—SEPARATIONS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, GUILTY PARTY, CAUSE, AND BY DECREES COMMITTING MINOR CHILDREN, GRANTING ALLOWANCE FOR SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN, AND GRANTING ALIMONY TO WIFE: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	SEPARATIONS.									
	1898 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Total.....	15	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1
Duration of marriage dissolved:										
Less than 1 year.....	2					1	1			
1 year.....	1	1								
2 years.....										
3 years.....										
4 years.....										
5 years.....										
6 years.....	1								1	
7 years.....	1									1
8 years.....	1						1			
9 years.....	1									
10 to 14 years.....	2			1						
15 to 19 years.....	3				2	1			2	
20 to 24 years.....	2							1	1	
25 years and over.....	1		1							
Condition as to children:										
Without children.....	8		1		1	2	2		2	
With children.....	7	1		1	1			1	2	1
With living minor children.....	7	1		1	1			1	2	1
1 child.....	2	1							1	
2 children.....	1									
3 children.....	1							1		
4 or more children.....	4			1	1				1	1
Party bringing action:										
Husband.....	5		1		2		1		1	
Wife.....	10	1		1		2	1	1	3	1
Procurator royal.....										
Guilty party:										
Husband.....	10			1	1	2	1	1	3	1
Wife.....	4	1			1		1		1	
Both.....										
Neither.....	1		1							
Paragraph of matrimonial code whereby decree was rendered:										
76. Adultery, bigamy, or crime against nature.....	2								2	
77a. Abandonment—residence of defendant known.....	2				1				1	
80a. Other serious violation of marital obligations.....	1					1				
Other.....	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

HUNGARY PROPER—SEPARATIONS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, GUILTY PARTY, CAUSE, AND BY DECREES COMMITTING MINOR CHILDREN, GRANTING ALLOWANCE FOR SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN, AND GRANTING ALIMONY TO WIFE: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Cont'd.

CLASSIFICATION.	SEPARATIONS.									
	1898 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Decree committing minor children:										
Total.....	5	1		1				1	1	1
All to the care of wife.....	4	1						1	1	1
Permanently.....	4	1						1	1	1
Temporarily.....										
All to the care of husband.....										
Part to husband, part to wife.....	1			1						
To wife permanently.....	1			1						
To wife temporarily.....										
Decree for support of minor children:										
Total.....	3	1							1	1
Husband to pay monthly.....	2	1								1
Less than \$2.03.....	1	1								
More than \$2.03.....	1									1
Wife to pay monthly.....	1								1	
Less than \$2.03.....										
More than \$2.03.....	1								1	
Decree granting alimony to wife:										
Total.....	6	1			1	1	1	1		1
Less than \$4.06 a month.....	1									1
\$4.06 to \$10.15 a month.....	4	1			1	1		1		
\$10.15 to \$20.30 a month.....	1						1			
\$20.30 and over a month.....										

HUNGARY PROPER—MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS REJECTED, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, AND PARTY BRINGING ACTION: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS REJECTED.										
	1898 to 1906		1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.									
Total.....	3,711	100.0	454	456	387	365	421	386	335	410	497
Duration of marriage:											
Less than 1 year.....	1 354	9.5	37	60	1 37	33	36	32	32	42	45
1 year.....	495	13.3	70	55	47	59	40	46	53	53	72
2 years.....	376	10.1	38	46	36	31	51	40	34	44	56
3 years.....	303	8.2	28	47	35	23	34	30	31	26	49
4 years.....	254	6.8	20	32	29	25	31	30	21	39	27
5 years.....	235	6.3	37	26	23	19	25	28	23	24	30
6 years.....	184	5.0	23	16	13	17	30	23	17	19	26
7 years.....	170	4.6	16	22	25	19	24	11	10	20	23
8 years.....	130	3.5	20	14	16	15	15	14	11	10	15
9 years.....	122	3.3	23	13	9	11	13	15	10	15	13
10 to 14 years.....	469	12.6	61	55	48	46	62	49	35	54	59
15 to 19 years.....	276	7.4	38	32	23	34	22	29	24	31	43
20 to 24 years.....	170	4.6	14	21	25	17	19	19	20	16	19
25 years and over.....	173	4.7	29	17	21	16	19	20	14	17	20
Condition as to children:											
Without children.....	2,107	56.8	265	274	202	208	242	213	179	216	308
With children.....	1,604	43.2	189	182	185	157	179	173	156	194	189
With living minor children.....	1,324	35.7	163	150	161	126	148	142	123	160	151
1 child.....	826	22.3	96	87	102	64	100	86	85	111	95
2 children.....	285	7.7	32	38	32	34	30	38	22	29	30
3 children.....	103	2.8	16	7	9	18	11	9	6	11	16
4 or more children.....	110	3.0	19	18	18	10	7	9	10	9	10
Party bringing action:											
Husband.....	2,060	55.5	253	287	235	193	230	195	179	214	274
Wife.....	1,647	44.4	201	188	152	171	191	180	155	196	223
Procurator royal.....	4	0.1		1		1		1	1		

¹ Includes 1 case in which the duration of marriage is unknown.

² See notes 3 and 4.

³ Includes 1 case in which action was brought by orphan's attorney.

⁴ Includes 2 cases in which action was brought by another party possessing a legal interest.

[illegible]

KINGDOM OF HUNGARY—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.						HUNGARY PROPER. ¹		
	Population (in thou- sands). ²	Marriages.		Divorces and annulments.		Marriages to one divorce and annul- ment.	Marriages.	Divorces and annul- ments.	Marriages to one divorce and annul- ment.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.				
1886.....	16,676	160,674	96	862	5	186	139,729	845	165
1885.....	16,472	165,179	100	973	6	170	142,367	967	147
1884.....	16,265	167,404	103	1,063	7	157	144,416	1,047	138
1883.....	16,064	167,609	104	956	6	175	145,004	946	153
1882.....	15,919	163,839	103	981	6	187	141,944	963	147
1881.....	15,797	157,733	100	1,080	7	146	137,025	1,069	128
1880.....	15,697	144,126	92	1,267	8	114	124,860	1,249	100
1879.....	15,571	162,188	104	1,006	6	161	140,267	1,005	140
1878.....	15,447	147,014	95	979	6	150	129,346	977	132
1877.....	15,378	143,380	93	914	6	157	125,064	914	137
1876.....	15,317	154,127	101	910	6	169	135,011	910	148
1875.....	(³)	169,642	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	147,443	(³)	(³)
1874.....	(³)	162,577	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	143,718	(³)	(³)
1873.....	(³)	165,393	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	153,068	(³)	(³)
1872.....	(³)	159,669	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	147,555	(³)	(³)
1871.....	(³)	153,427	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	142,853	(³)	(³)
1870.....	(³)	145,310	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	133,999	(³)	(³)
1869.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	146,272	(³)	(³)
1868.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	179,637	(³)	(³)
1867.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	135,601	(³)	(³)

¹ Not including Fiume.² From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1905.³ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

HUNGARY—POPULATION, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1880.

RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.	POPULATION: 1880.					
	Kingdom of Hungary.		Hungary proper and Transylvania.		Transylvania.	
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.
Total.....	15,642,102	100.0	13,728,622	100.0	2,084,048	100.0
Roman Catholic.....	7,849,692	50.2	6,482,595	47.2	263,816	12.7
Greek Catholic.....	1,497,268	9.6	1,486,598	10.8	572,772	27.5
Oriental Greek.....	2,434,890	15.6	1,937,105	14.1	662,936	31.8
Augsburg Protestant.....	1,122,849	7.2	1,107,515	8.1	199,551	9.6
Evangelical Reformed.....	2,031,803	13.0	2,023,257	14.7	296,395	14.2
Unitarian.....	55,792	0.4	55,787	0.4	55,063	2.6
Hebrew.....	633,314	4.1	624,737	4.6	29,993	1.4
Other confessions.....	11,494	0.1	11,023	0.1	3,517	0.2

HUNGARY PROPER¹—MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS, BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN: 1878 AND 1879 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

LANGUAGE SPOKEN.	1878 AND 1879			LANGUAGE SPOKEN.	1878 AND 1879		
	Marriages.	Divorces and annul- ments.	Marriages to one divorce and annul- ment.		Marriages.	Divorces and annul- ments.	Marriages to one divorce and annul- ment.
Total.....	269,613	1,982	61	Hungarian and German.....	36,839	205	180
Hungarian, or largely so.....	68,855	636	108	Hungarian and Slav.....	25,650	117	219
Roumanian, or largely so.....	31,334	323	97	Roumanian and German.....	10,472	333	31
German, or largely so.....	1,306	3	435	Roumanian and Slav.....	4,242	15	283
Slav, or largely so.....	20,778	18	1,154	German and Slav.....	5,768	9	641
Mixed Hungarian and Roumanian.....	24,569	258	95	Hungarian, Roumanian, and German.....	8,173	13	629
				Hungarian, German, and Slav.....	31,627	52	608

¹ Not including Fiume.

HUNGARY PROPER.¹—MARRIAGES BETWEEN PARTIES OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS CONFESSIONS, CLASSIFIED BY
RELIGIOUS CONFESSIONS OF PARTIES: 1877 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

		MARRIAGES CELEBRATED BETWEEN PARTIES OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS CONFESSIONS.						
GROOM.		Total.	Brides.					
			Roman Catholic.	Greek Catholic.	Oriental Greek.	Augsburg Protestant.	Evangelical Reformed.	Unitarian.
		1877 to 1886						
Total.....		109,175	40,409	19,744	9,549	14,836	22,969	1,668
Roman Catholic.....		37,501		9,336	1,886	10,367	15,404	508
Greek Catholic.....		19,030	9,229		6,745	544	2,403	109
Oriental Greek.....		10,622	2,283	7,321		302	666	50
Augsburg Protestant.....		15,835	11,038	681	412		3,604	100
Evangelical Reformed.....		24,719	17,458	2,355	441	3,564		901
Unitarian.....		1,468	401	51	65	59	892	
		1886						
Total.....		12,230	4,474	2,290	1,050	1,645	2,581	190
Roman Catholic.....		4,224		1,115	192	1,140	1,722	55
Greek Catholic.....		2,194	1,033		769	72	310	10
Oriental Greek.....		1,155	255	797		36	65	2
Augsburg Protestant.....		1,705	1,204	65	30		397	9
Evangelical Reformed.....		2,796	1,931	305	55	391		114
Unitarian.....		156	51	8	4	6	87	
		1885						
Total.....		12,095	4,458	2,185	1,030	1,647	2,595	180
Roman Catholic.....		4,284		1,114	190	1,203	1,706	71
Greek Catholic.....		2,075	1,040		693	47	283	12
Oriental Greek.....		1,066	240	724		24	76	2
Augsburg Protestant.....		1,777	1,203	80	66		420	8
Evangelical Reformed.....		2,712	1,922	262	73	368		87
Unitarian.....		181	53	5	8	5	110	
		1884						
Total.....		12,098	4,541	2,114	1,004	1,713	2,566	160
Roman Catholic.....		4,269		1,024	232	1,212	1,761	40
Greek Catholic.....		2,092	1,047		690	62	278	15
Oriental Greek.....		1,079	240	738		34	63	4
Augsburg Protestant.....		1,698	1,203	70	42		376	7
Evangelical Reformed.....		2,807	2,004	277	36	396		94
Unitarian.....		153	47	5	4	9	88	
		1883						
Total.....		11,858	4,279	2,056	1,071	1,601	2,681	170
Roman Catholic.....		4,101		940	192	1,091	1,833	45
Greek Catholic.....		2,146	997		787	64	283	15
Oriental Greek.....		1,139	242	780		26	86	5
Augsburg Protestant.....		1,669	1,182	59	38		382	8
Evangelical Reformed.....		2,646	1,814	273	46	416		97
Unitarian.....		157	44	4	8	4	97	
		1882						
Total.....		11,402	4,318	1,916	979	1,578	2,450	161
Roman Catholic.....		3,929		885	186	1,135	1,679	44
Greek Catholic.....		2,008	1,007		700	57	228	16
Oriental Greek.....		1,105	268	717		33	80	7
Augsburg Protestant.....		1,651	1,168	68	42		364	9
Evangelical Reformed.....		2,544	1,829	238	43	349		85
Unitarian.....		165	46	8	8	4	99	
		1881						
Total.....		10,741	3,980	1,985	895	1,482	2,213	186
Roman Catholic.....		3,616		899	183	1,027	1,461	46
Greek Catholic.....		1,877			620	57	243	13
Oriental Greek.....		1,149	232			38	56	8
Augsburg Protestant.....		1,571	1,061	73			377	13
Evangelical Reformed.....		2,394	1,703	196	37	352		106
Unitarian.....		134	40	2	8	8	76	

¹Not including Fiume.

HUNGARY PROPER¹—MARRIAGES BETWEEN PARTIES OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS CONFESSIONS, CLASSIFIED BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSIONS OF PARTIES: 1877 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

		MARRIAGES CELEBRATED BETWEEN PARTIES OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS CONFESSIONS.						
GROOM.	Total.	Brides.						
		Roman Catholic.	Greek Catholic.	Oriental Greek.	Augsburg Protestant.	Evangelical Reformed.	Unitarian.	
		1880						
Total.....	9,506	3,552	1,757	858	1,276	1,896	167	
Roman Catholic.....	3,252		839	164	906	1,289	54	
Greek Catholic.....	1,569	736		598	54	177	4	
Oriental Greek.....	979	214	679		22	60	4	
Augsburg Protestant.....	1,418	1,019	57	47		286	9	
Evangelical Reformed.....	2,159	1,557	180	38	288		96	
Unitarian.....	129	26	2	11	6	84		
		1879						
Total.....	10,797	3,991	2,030	996	1,410	2,212	158	
Roman Catholic.....	3,629		966	204	952	1,463	44	
Greek Catholic.....	1,885	888		703	57	219	8	
Oriental Greek.....	1,085	206	764		35	70	10	
Augsburg Protestant.....	1,603	1,103	80	37		367	16	
Evangelical Reformed.....	2,468	1,753	216	46	363		80	
Unitarian.....	137	31	4	6	3	93		
		1878						
Total.....	9,588	3,582	1,842	830	1,276	1,920	138	
Roman Catholic.....	3,288		895	184	889	1,269	51	
Greek Catholic.....	1,683	854		583	37	202	7	
Oriental Greek.....	966	203	673		25	62	3	
Augsburg Protestant.....	1,381	966	60	34		313	8	
Evangelical Reformed.....	2,156	1,532	211	24	320		69	
Unitarian.....	114	27	3	5	5	74		
		1877						
Total.....	8,860	3,234	1,569	836	1,208	1,855	158	
Roman Catholic.....	2,909		659	159	812	1,221	58	
Greek Catholic.....	1,501	673		602	37	180	9	
Oriental Greek.....	899	183	634		29	48	5	
Augsburg Protestant.....	1,362	929	69	29		322	13	
Evangelical Reformed.....	2,047	1,413	197	43	321		73	
Unitarian.....	142	36	10	3	9	84		

¹ Not including Fiume.HUNGARY PROPER¹—MARRIAGES, MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DEATH, AND MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT, CLASSIFIED BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1876 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	1876 to 1886	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876
ALL CONFESSIONS.												
Marriages celebrated.....	1,505,033	139,729	142,367	144,416	145,004	141,944	137,025	124,890	140,267	129,346	125,064	135,011
Parties of same confession.....	1,387,792	127,499	130,272	132,318	133,146	130,542	126,284	115,354	129,470	119,758	116,204	126,945
Parties of different confessions.....	117,241	12,230	12,095	12,098	11,858	11,402	10,741	9,506	10,797	9,588	8,860	8,066
Marriages dissolved.....	1,210,562	104,390	107,655	103,735	105,680	104,862	113,181	118,529	112,088	112,860	116,185	111,397
By death.....	1,199,670	103,545	106,688	102,688	104,734	103,899	112,112	117,280	111,083	111,883	115,271	110,487
By divorce and annulment.....	10,892	845	967	1,047	946	963	1,069	1,249	1,005	977	914	910
ROMAN CATHOLIC.												
Marriages celebrated.....	710,065	65,356	68,271	68,888	66,906	67,755	64,666	58,306	64,892	61,206	59,806	64,013
Parties of same confession.....	671,787	61,719	64,552	64,978	63,153	64,115	61,360	55,173	61,076	57,793	56,717	61,151
Parties of different confessions.....	38,278	3,637	3,719	3,910	3,753	3,640	3,306	3,133	3,816	3,413	3,089	2,862
Marriages dissolved.....	553,839	49,067	50,192	48,337	49,074	47,690	51,918	53,281	51,695	50,704	51,425	50,456
By death.....	553,055	49,014	50,129	48,269	49,024	47,624	51,864	53,189	51,641	50,637	51,323	50,341
By divorce and annulment.....	784	53	63	68	50	66	54	92	54	67	102	115

¹ Not including Fiume.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

HUNGARY PROPER¹—MARRIAGES, MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DEATH, AND MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT, CLASSIFIED BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1876 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	1876 to 1886	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876
GREEK CATHOLIC.												
Marriages celebrated.....	181,886	17,400	16,170	17,546	18,237	17,109	17,096	15,356	16,870	15,683	14,144	16,275
Parties of same confession.....	160,018	15,133	13,971	15,367	16,056	15,058	15,041	13,574	14,784	13,761	12,438	14,835
Parties of different confessions.....	21,868	2,267	2,199	2,179	2,181	2,051	2,055	1,782	2,086	1,922	1,706	1,440
Marriages dissolved.....	149,357	11,565	12,275	12,149	12,755	12,758	14,280	16,254	13,996	14,488	15,149	13,688
By death.....	148,916	11,529	12,225	12,117	12,711	12,729	14,238	16,213	13,951	14,442	15,103	13,658
By divorce and annulment.....	441	36	50	32	44	29	42	41	45	46	46	30
ORIENTAL GREEK.												
Marriages celebrated.....	205,898	18,946	18,752	18,747	20,473	18,639	18,753	17,726	20,411	17,821	17,424	18,206
Parties of same confession.....	196,092	17,902	17,823	17,790	19,476	17,719	17,819	16,882	19,492	17,039	16,660	17,490
Parties of different confessions.....	9,806	1,044	929	957	997	920	934	844	919	782	764	716
Marriages dissolved.....	185,369	15,750	16,430	15,442	15,684	16,031	16,702	17,482	16,385	17,967	19,470	18,026
By death.....	184,154	15,640	16,314	15,295	15,556	15,916	16,580	17,351	16,300	17,857	19,389	17,956
By divorce and annulment.....	1,215	110	116	147	128	115	122	131	85	110	81	70
AUGSBURG PROTESTANT.												
Marriages celebrated.....	119,425	10,936	11,193	11,182	11,267	11,566	10,997	9,860	11,306	10,260	9,803	11,055
Parties of same confession.....	101,915	9,058	9,300	9,297	9,471	9,793	9,322	8,438	9,847	8,894	8,555	9,940
Parties of different confessions.....	17,510	1,878	1,893	1,885	1,796	1,773	1,675	1,422	1,459	1,366	1,248	1,115
Marriages dissolved.....	97,962	8,551	8,727	8,503	8,927	8,627	8,824	9,382	9,118	9,215	9,156	8,932
By death.....	95,914	8,394	8,546	8,304	8,741	8,435	8,626	9,152	8,948	9,038	8,983	8,747
By divorce and annulment.....	2,048	157	181	199	186	192	198	230	170	177	173	185
EVANGELICAL REFORMED.												
Marriages celebrated.....	228,327	21,225	21,938	22,013	22,331	21,221	20,081	18,454	21,687	19,709	19,051	20,617
Parties of same confession.....	200,100	17,976	18,753	18,983	19,352	18,352	17,457	16,265	19,312	17,716	17,124	18,810
Parties of different confessions.....	28,227	3,249	3,185	3,030	2,979	2,869	2,624	2,189	2,375	1,993	1,927	1,807
Marriages dissolved.....	185,227	15,737	16,307	15,745	15,584	16,349	17,804	18,520	17,366	17,201	17,611	17,003
By death.....	180,273	15,377	15,874	15,278	15,195	15,925	17,284	17,911	16,828	16,733	17,216	16,652
By divorce and annulment.....	4,954	360	433	467	389	424	520	609	538	468	395	351
UNITARIAN.												
Marriages celebrated.....	6,180	552	663	577	613	535	540	555	582	486	526	551
Parties of same confession.....	4,628	397	493	440	461	386	393	419	440	374	400	425
Parties of different confessions.....	1,552	155	170	137	152	149	147	136	142	112	126	126
Marriages dissolved.....	4,698	403	408	381	408	411	425	423	431	412	527	469
By death.....	4,198	361	357	337	361	372	380	371	387	374	472	426
By divorce and annulment.....	500	42	51	44	47	39	45	52	44	38	55	43
HEBREW.												
Marriages celebrated.....	53,252	5,314	5,380	5,463	5,177	5,119	4,892	4,603	4,519	4,181	4,310	4,294
Parties of same confession.....	53,252	5,314	5,380	5,463	5,177	5,119	4,892	4,603	4,519	4,181	4,310	4,294
Parties of different confessions.....												
Marriages dissolved.....	34,110	3,317	3,316	3,178	3,248	2,996	3,228	3,187	3,097	2,873	2,847	2,823
By death.....	33,160	3,230	3,243	3,088	3,146	2,898	3,140	3,093	3,028	2,802	2,785	2,707
By divorce and annulment.....	950	87	73	90	102	98	88	94	69	71	62	116

¹ Not including Fiume.

BUDAPEST—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces and separations.	Marriages to one divorce and separation.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces and separations.	Marriages to one divorce and separation.
1886.....	3,911	30	130	1876.....	2,412	22	110
1885.....	3,904	27	145	1875.....	2,429	(1)	(1)
1884.....	3,952	33	120	1874.....	2,524	(1)	(1)
1883.....	3,613	20	181	1873.....	2,264	(1)	(1)
1882.....	3,419	19	180	1872.....	2,557	(1)	(1)
1881.....	3,116	14	223	1871.....	2,593	(1)	(1)
1880.....	2,894	24	121	1870.....	2,726	(1)	(1)
1879.....	2,822	15	188	1869.....	2,714	(1)	(1)
1878.....	2,374	21	113	1868.....	2,362	(1)	(1)
1877.....	2,295	17	135	1867.....	1,652	(1)	(1)

¹ Figures not available.

BELGIUM.

The figures concerning marriage and divorce for the earlier period and for all years of the later period except 1905 and 1906 were taken from the *Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique*, published by the Minister of the Interior and of Public Instruction. For 1905 and 1906 the statistics were secured through the United States Department of State. The figures for separations, given only for the earlier period, were furnished the Commissioner of Labor by Mr. Deguelde, chief of the statistical division of the Ministry of Justice of Belgium.

The statistics indicate a fairly steady increase in the number of divorces per 100,000 population. The data for the years from 1867 to 1905 show that the number of divorces per 100,000 population varied from 1 to 3 in

the first decade, from 2 to 5 in the second, from 5 to 8 in the third, and from 9 to 13 from 1897 to 1905.

Over one-half of the men divorced between 1887 and 1906 were from 35 to 49 years of age when the divorce was granted, while one-half of the women were from 21 to 34 years of age. The proportion of divorces granted to persons under 35 years of age was greater for the last decade than for the previous one; the percentages for men were 35.8 for the earlier period and 40.5 for the later, while the corresponding percentages for women were 48.3 and 52.

The proportion of divorces to marriages for the twenty years preceding 1907 is greatest for Brussels, the ratio for that city being over twice that for Antwerp and exactly twice that for Ghent.

BELGIUM—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Marriages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.				Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1887 to 1906.....		1,026,187		211,591		89	1887 to 1896.....		463,028		24,257		109
1897 to 1906.....		563,159		7,334		77	1896.....	6,496	52,585	81	548	8	96
1906.....	(*)	58,388	(*)	618	(*)	94	1895.....	6,411	49,712	78	492	8	101
1905.....	7,161	56,679	79	901	13	63	1894.....	6,342	47,735	75	477	8	100
1904.....	7,075	56,740	80	932	13	61	1893.....	6,262	47,065	75	497	8	95
1903.....	6,985	54,946	79	734	11	75	1892.....	6,195	47,209	76	441	7	107
1902.....	6,896	56,157	81	703	10	80	1891.....	6,136	45,449	74	402	7	113
1901.....	6,800	57,131	84	821	12	70	1890.....	6,069	44,596	73	273	6	120
1900.....	6,694	57,711	86	690	10	84	1889.....	6,084	43,759	72	379	6	115
1899.....	6,745	55,765	83	563	8	99	1888.....	6,030	42,427	70	356	6	119
1898.....	6,670	55,444	83	747	11	74	1887.....	5,975	42,491	71	292	5	146
1897.....	6,587	54,198	82	625	9	87							

¹ From *Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population*, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Discrepancy in published figures for 1890. Figures differ from those given in other tables.³ Figures not available.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

BELGIUM—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, FOR PROVINCES AND FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Total.	PROVINCE.									CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900.					
		Antwerp.	Brabant.	West Flanders.	East Flanders.	Hainaut.	Liège.	Limburg.	Luxemburg.	Namur.	Total.	Antwerp.	Brussels.	Ghent.	Liège.	
MARRIAGES.																
1887 to 1906.....	1,026,187	124,426	210,780	109,905	145,848	192,377	128,547	31,150	28,931	54,223	142,657	44,569	40,846	27,844	29,398	
1897 to 1906.....	563,159	70,331	118,421	59,495	79,180	104,169	69,952	16,997	15,661	28,953	78,448	25,093	22,401	14,917	16,037	
1906.....	58,388	7,611	12,498	6,056	8,167	10,376	7,376	1,750	1,573	2,981	8,075	2,760	2,136	1,506	1,673	
1905.....	56,679	7,364	12,216	6,098	7,753	10,063	6,933	1,699	1,554	2,999	7,807	2,552	2,187	1,432	1,636	
1904.....	56,740	7,209	12,031	6,087	7,940	10,236	7,023	1,745	1,593	2,876	7,970	2,565	2,239	1,506	1,659	
1903.....	54,946	6,985	11,364	5,964	7,693	10,164	6,763	1,710	1,616	2,687	7,595	2,483	2,148	1,447	1,517	
1902.....	56,157	7,204	11,864	5,944	7,938	10,126	6,944	1,717	1,605	2,815	8,000	2,635	2,213	1,547	1,605	
1901.....	57,131	7,001	12,046	5,979	8,115	10,576	7,161	1,728	1,571	2,954	7,964	2,536	2,305	1,513	1,610	
1900.....	57,711	6,936	12,102	5,973	7,993	10,998	7,333	1,743	1,625	3,008	7,862	2,446	2,224	1,507	1,685	
1899.....	55,765	6,782	11,663	5,831	8,004	10,645	6,849	1,691	1,509	2,791	7,830	2,406	2,357	1,502	1,565	
1898.....	55,444	6,731	11,556	5,737	7,822	10,518	6,940	1,640	1,516	2,984	7,839	2,432	2,318	1,531	1,558	
1897.....	54,198	6,508	11,081	5,826	7,755	10,467	6,630	1,574	1,499	2,858	7,506	2,277	2,274	1,426	1,529	
1887 to 1896.....	463,028	54,095	92,359	50,410	66,668	88,208	58,595	14,153	13,270	25,270	64,209	19,476	18,445	12,927	13,361	
1896.....	52,585	6,305	10,660	5,660	7,456	10,204	6,528	1,598	1,419	2,755	7,436	2,271	2,148	1,408	1,609	
1895.....	49,712	5,913	10,015	5,432	7,162	9,242	6,367	1,587	1,440	2,554	6,825	2,057	1,958	1,349	1,461	
1894.....	47,735	5,811	9,477	5,157	6,774	9,138	6,037	1,456	1,273	2,612	6,498	2,083	1,821	1,261	1,333	
1893.....	47,065	5,449	9,483	5,127	6,728	8,921	5,885	1,490	1,395	2,587	6,492	1,926	1,814	1,355	1,397	
1892.....	47,209	5,321	9,471	5,155	6,900	8,910	6,020	1,414	1,353	2,665	6,428	1,901	1,837	1,293	1,397	
1891.....	45,449	5,266	8,872	5,010	6,382	8,871	5,862	1,312	1,371	2,503	6,171	1,935	1,701	1,213	1,322	
1890.....	44,596	5,177	8,760	4,828	6,310	8,751	5,663	1,362	1,250	2,495	6,140	1,910	1,770	1,186	1,274	
1889.....	43,759	5,036	8,623	4,753	6,383	8,390	5,712	1,313	1,149	2,400	6,110	1,764	1,834	1,262	1,250	
1888.....	42,427	4,910	8,399	4,618	6,285	8,064	5,191	1,325	1,315	2,320	6,026	1,553	1,747	1,308	1,118	
1887.....	42,491	4,907	8,599	4,670	6,288	7,717	5,330	1,296	1,305	2,379	6,083	1,776	1,815	1,292	1,200	
DIVORCES.																
1887 to 1906.....	11,591	1,078	4,705	287	859	2,082	2,176	25	111	268	4,234	860	1,816	627	931	
1897 to 1906.....	7,334	722	2,085	170	589	1,420	1,420	10	61	137	2,628	568	1,024	431	605	
1906.....	618	71	214	17	66	115	115	3	3	14	229	58	69	52	50	
1905.....	901	96	346	17	56	176	178	2	8	22	289	69	124	36	60	
1904.....	932	96	347	14	75	190	181	1	15	13	322	74	115	56	77	
1903.....	734	89	278	22	51	149	128	-----	5	12	275	69	105	38	63	
1902.....	703	74	235	16	61	140	159	1	5	12	272	65	96	41	70	
1901.....	821	72	318	21	79	171	147	1	3	9	286	56	112	62	56	
1900.....	690	49	273	20	56	138	135	1	6	12	238	33	96	38	61	
1899.....	563	58	218	16	36	112	106	-----	4	13	206	41	88	27	50	
1898.....	747	59	311	16	66	120	154	-----	7	14	292	53	115	51	73	
1897.....	625	58	265	11	43	109	117	1	5	16	229	50	104	30	45	
1887 to 1896.....	14,257	356	1,900	117	270	662	756	15	50	131	1,606	292	792	196	326	
1896.....	548	60	231	13	45	89	99	-----	3	18	221	37	100	37	47	
1895.....	492	45	226	16	22	96	73	2	5	7	175	41	87	15	32	
1894.....	477	30	195	19	23	79	107	-----	9	15	184	26	93	18	47	
1893.....	497	52	213	15	35	74	83	1	7	17	182	38	81	27	36	
1892.....	441	32	193	11	39	64	74	5	6	17	172	27	83	25	37	
1891.....	402	29	189	10	26	54	69	1	8	16	150	26	73	18	33	
1890.....	373	33	167	8	18	64	71	2	2	8	129	28	64	12	25	
1889.....	379	30	186	9	22	62	56	2	2	10	144	27	82	16	19	
1888.....	356	27	170	8	21	49	59	1	5	16	134	21	79	13	21	
1887.....	292	28	130	8	19	31	65	1	3	7	115	21	50	15	29	
MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE.																
1887 to 1906.....	89	115	45	383	170	92	59	1,246	261	202	34	52	22	44	32	
1897 to 1906.....	77	97	42	350	134	73	49	1,700	257	211	30	44	22	35	27	
1906.....	94	107	58	356	124	90	64	583	524	213	35	48	31	29	33	
1905.....	63	77	35	359	138	57	39	850	194	136	27	37	18	40	27	
1904.....	61	75	35	435	106	54	39	1,745	106	221	25	35	19	27	22	
1903.....	75	78	41	271	151	68	53	-----	323	224	28	36	20	38	24	
1902.....	80	97	50	372	130	72	44	1,717	321	235	29	41	23	38	23	
1901.....	70	97	38	285	103	62	49	1,728	524	328	28	45	21	24	29	
1900.....	84	142	44	299	143	80	54	1,743	271	251	34	74	23	40	28	
1899.....	99	117	54	364	222	95	65	-----	377	215	38	59	27	56	31	
1898.....	74	114	37	359	119	88	45	-----	217	213	27	46	20	30	21	
1897.....	87	112	42	530	180	96	57	1,574	300	179	33	46	22	48	34	

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1890. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—BELGIUM.

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BELGIUM—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, FOR PROVINCES AND FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Total.	PROVINCE.									CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900.					
		Antwerp.	Brabant.	West Flanders.	East Flanders.	Hainaut.	Liège.	Limburg.	Luxemburg.	Namur.	Total.	Antwerp.	Brussels.	Ghent.	Liège.	
MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE—continued.																
1887 to 1896.....	109	152	49	431	247	133	78	944	265	193	40	67	23	66	41	
1896.....	96	126	46	435	166	115	66	473	153	34	61	21	38	34		
1895.....	101	131	44	340	326	96	87	794	288	365	39	50	23	90	46	
1894.....	100	194	49	271	295	116	56	141	174	35	80	20	70	23	70	
1893.....	95	105	45	342	192	121	71	1,490	199	152	36	51	22	50	39	
1892.....	107	166	49	469	177	139	81	283	226	157	37	70	22	52	38	
1891.....	113	182	47	501	245	164	85	1,312	171	156	41	74	23	67	40	
1890.....	120	157	52	604	351	137	80	681	625	312	48	68	28	99	51	
1889.....	115	168	46	528	290	135	102	657	575	240	42	65	22	79	66	
1888.....	119	182	49	577	299	165	88	1,325	263	145	45	88	22	101	53	
1887.....	146	175	66	584	331	249	82	1,296	435	340	53	85	36	86	41	

BELGIUM—DIVORCES, BY AGE OF PERSONS DIVORCED: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Total.	DIVORCES.													
		Age of persons divorced.													
		Less than 18 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 24 years.		25 to 29 years.		30 to 34 years.		35 to 49 years.		50 years and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1887 to 1906.....	¹ 11,592	.....	2	6	66	225	695	1,508	2,242	2,747	2,868	5,852	4,825	1,254	894
1906.....	618	.....	.....	.....	5	22	46	84	137	161	158	284	233	67	39
1905.....	901	.....	.....	.....	7	14	50	145	208	206	194	439	381	97	61
1904.....	932	.....	.....	.....	5	24	62	142	217	254	242	433	360	79	46
1903.....	734	.....	.....	1	6	14	40	106	147	190	182	350	302	73	57
1902.....	703	.....	.....	.....	2	15	52	93	135	162	169	357	285	76	60
1901.....	821	.....	.....	.....	3	13	54	124	167	189	200	412	334	83	63
1900.....	690	.....	.....	.....	3	23	48	91	136	165	189	342	267	69	47
1899.....	563	.....	1	.....	3	11	26	57	120	146	139	292	233	57	41
1898.....	747	.....	.....	.....	8	13	43	101	122	171	177	376	317	85	75
1897.....	625	.....	.....	3	1	4	31	81	117	136	159	342	271	59	46
1896.....	548	.....	.....	.....	3	12	37	76	101	117	129	280	232	63	46
1895.....	492	.....	.....	.....	4	7	27	58	69	111	126	250	219	66	47
1894.....	477	.....	.....	.....	3	8	34	56	95	114	111	248	198	51	36
1893.....	497	.....	.....	1	2	10	33	64	96	111	121	247	196	64	49
1892.....	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19	46	74	102	112	235	200	51	38
1891.....	402	.....	.....	.....	2	3	14	33	67	94	99	228	184	44	36
1890.....	¹ 374	.....	.....	.....	3	6	18	41	61	88	104	196	157	43	31
1889.....	379	.....	1	.....	1	5	21	39	68	95	101	186	147	54	40
1888.....	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	18	40	57	77	90	188	169	45	23
1887.....	292	.....	.....	.....	5	8	17	31	43	58	66	167	140	28	16

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1890. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

BELGIUM—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY AGE OF PERSONS DIVORCED: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

AGE OF PERSON DIVORCED.	DIVORCES.											
	1887 to 1906				1897 to 1906				1887 to 1896			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.

Total.....	¹ 11,592	100.0	11,592	100.0	7,334	100.0	7,334	100.0	¹ 4,258	100.0	4,258	100.0
Less than 18 years.....	6	0.1	2	(²)	5	0.1	1	(²)	1	(²)	1	(²)
18 to 20 years.....	225	1.9	66	0.6	153	2.1	43	0.6	72	1.7	23	0.5
21 to 24 years.....	1,508	13.0	2,242	19.3	1,024	14.0	1,506	20.5	484	11.4	736	17.3
25 to 29 years.....	2,747	23.7	2,868	24.7	1,780	24.3	1,809	24.7	967	22.7	1,059	24.9
30 to 34 years.....	5,852	50.5	4,825	41.6	3,627	49.5	2,983	40.7	2,225	52.3	1,842	43.3
35 to 49 years.....	1,254	10.8	894	7.7	745	10.2	535	7.3	509	12.0	359	8.4
50 years and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1890. Figures differ from those given in other tables.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

BELGIUM—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thous- ands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.						Marriages to one divorce and separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1867 to 1886.....		771,842	.....	4,209	.....	2,956	.....	1,253	.....	183
1877 to 1886.....		389,104	.....	2,690	.....	1,990	.....	700	.....	145
1886.....	5,910	39,642	67	354	6	286	5	68	1	112
1885.....	5,853	39,910	68	290	5	230	4	60	1	138
1884.....	5,785	39,205	68	278	5	221	4	57	1	141
1883.....	5,721	38,666	68	280	5	209	4	71	1	138
1882.....	5,655	39,214	69	299	5	216	4	83	1	131
1881.....	5,586	39,487	71	284	5	202	4	82	1	139
1880.....	5,520	38,926	71	295	5	214	4	81	1	132
1879.....	5,537	37,421	68	207	4	151	3	56	1	181
1878.....	5,477	36,669	67	220	4	143	3	77	1	167
1877.....	5,413	39,964	74	183	3	118	2	65	1	218
1867 to 1876.....		382,738	.....	1,519	.....	966	.....	553	.....	252
1876.....	5,336	38,228	72	200	4	135	3	65	1	191
1875.....	5,403	39,050	72	192	4	126	2	66	1	203
1874.....	5,337	40,328	76	177	3	120	2	57	1	228
1873.....	5,254	40,598	77	172	3	114	2	58	1	236
1872.....	5,175	40,084	77	158	3	109	2	49	1	254
1871.....	5,114	37,538	73	119	2	75	1	44	1	315
1870.....	5,088	35,263	69	128	3	81	2	47	1	275
1869.....	5,021	37,134	74	123	2	82	2	41	1	302
1868.....	4,962	36,271	73	120	2	60	1	60	1	302
1867.....	4,898	38,244	78	130	3	64	1	66	1	294

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Discrepancy in published figures for 1883. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

BELGIUM—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: 1830 TO 1866 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1830 to 1866.....	1,170,192	1,136	1847 to 1856.....	305,633	300	1837 to 1846.....	295,451	202	1830 to 1836.....	205,352	62
1857 to 1866.....	363,756	572	1856.....	32,926	42	1846.....	25,670	29	1836.....	29,439	15
1866.....	37,783	70	1855.....	29,815	37	1845.....	29,210	22	1835.....	33,778	11
1865.....	37,671	51	1854.....	29,485	44	1844.....	29,326	16	1834.....	30,455	12
1864.....	36,959	66	1853.....	30,636	20	1843.....	28,220	20	1833.....	26,770	10
1863.....	35,813	65	1852.....	31,251	35	1842.....	29,023	21	1832.....	27,511	3
1862.....	34,146	57	1851.....	33,169	27	1841.....	29,876	21	1831.....	30,915	7
1861.....	33,802	56	1850.....	33,762	29	1840.....	30,551	26	1830.....	26,484	4
1860.....	35,112	55	1849.....	31,788	23	1839.....	29,758	9			
1859.....	36,941	47	1848.....	28,656	22	1838.....	31,604	20			
1858.....	38,237	55	1847.....	24,145	21	1837.....	32,213	18			
1857.....	37,292	50									

BELGIUM—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, FOR PROVINCES AND FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900: 1878 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Total.	PROVINCE.									CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900.				
		Ant- werp.	Bra- bant.	West Flanders.	East Flanders.	Hainaut.	Liège.	Lim- burg.	Luxem- burg.	Namur.	Total.	Ant- werp.	Brus- sels.	Ghent.	Liège.
		MARRIAGES.													
1886.....	39,642	4,759	7,854	4,455	5,903	7,049	4,868	1,209	1,339	2,206	5,569	1,805	1,590	1,084	1,090
1885.....	39,910	4,497	7,739	4,681	5,839	7,413	4,922	1,289	1,273	2,293	5,503	1,613	1,596	1,140	1,154
1884.....	39,205	4,384	7,460	4,575	5,791	7,399	4,855	1,311	1,260	2,130	5,248	1,509	1,539	1,115	1,085
1883.....	38,666	4,268	7,416	4,294	5,630	7,594	4,824	1,244	1,247	2,149	4,978	1,425	1,470	1,053	1,030
1882.....	39,214	4,455	7,888	4,334	5,547	7,474	4,825	1,282	1,208	2,201	5,508	1,654	1,729	1,085	1,040
1881.....	39,487	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5,347	1,542	1,663	1,089	1,053
1880.....	38,926	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5,219	1,501	1,666	1,056	996
1879.....	37,421	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5,070	1,396	1,581	1,051	1,042
1878.....	36,669	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4,843	1,335	1,554	971	983

Error in published figures. Provinces do not add to total.

² Figures not available.

BELGIUM—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, FOR PROVINCES AND FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS
IN 1900: 1878 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Total.	PROVINCE.									CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900.					
		Ant-werp.	Bra-bant.	West Flanders.	East Flanders.	Hainaut.	Liège.	Lim-burg.	Luxem-burg.	Namur.	Total.	Ant-werp.	Brus-sels.	Ghent.	Liège.	
		DIVORCES.														
1886.....	286	15	141	5	12	43	57	1	3	9	117	10	61	10	36	
1885.....	230	17	133	2	10	16	47	1	3	1	129	17	78	8	26	
1884.....	221	17	114	1	17	24	41	1	2	4	103	17	46	14	26	
1883.....	210	12	108	4	8	26	44	2	-----	6	83	10	49	7	17	
1882.....	216	15	113	6	11	20	43	2	1	5	92	12	50	9	21	
1881.....	202	19	93	4	16	28	35	1	2	4	84	12	40	12	20	
1880.....	214	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	102	13	65	5	19	
1879.....	151	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	68	8	38	8	14	
1878.....	143	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	61	7	34	7	13	
MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE.																
1886.....	139	317	56	891	492	164	85	1,209	446	245	48	181	26	108	30	
1885.....	174	265	58	2,341	584	463	105	1,289	424	2,293	43	95	20	143	44	
1884.....	177	258	65	4,575	341	308	119	1,311	630	533	51	89	33	80	42	
1883.....	184	356	69	1,074	704	292	110	622	-----	358	60	143	30	150	61	
1882.....	182	297	70	722	504	374	112	641	1,208	440	60	138	35	121	50	
1881.....	195	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	64	129	42	91	53	
1880.....	182	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	51	115	26	211	52	
1879.....	248	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	75	175	42	131	74	
1878.....	256	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	79	191	46	139	76	

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1883. Figures differ from those given in other tables.² Figures not available.

BULGARIA.

The statistics presented for Bulgaria were obtained from a publication of the Bulgarian Statistical Bureau, entitled "Divorces entre la Population Orthodoxe Bulgare, 1886-1900," Sofia, 1906.

The figures for divorce show considerable variation, the number reported in 1900, the last year for which figures are shown, being the smallest reported in any year since 1893. The average number of divorces a year from 1897 to 1900, however, was 394, as compared with 288 for the decade from 1887 to 1896, an increase of 106, or 36.8 per cent. The number of marriages to one divorce shows a substantial decrease, although in 1900 it was larger than in any year since 1892.

Divorce is evidently becoming more frequent in the country districts, as during the seven years from 1894 to 1900, 55.5 per cent of the divorces were reported as rural, as compared with 49.6 per cent for the period from 1887 to 1893. It is interesting to note that in 22.6 per cent of the cases, or a little over one-fifth, at least one of the parties had been previously married.

In 22.4 per cent, or over one-fifth of the cases, the marriage was dissolved within one year from the time it was concluded, and in 52 per cent, or more than one-half of the cases, after a duration of not more than three years. In 52.2 per cent of the cases the parties were childless. There has been a large relative increase in the number of cases in which the parties were childless, such cases constituting 58 per cent of the total from 1894 to 1900, as compared with 43.2 per cent from 1887 to 1893. In nearly one-half of the cases the husband was reported as engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The most frequent ground for divorce in Bulgaria was adultery, nearly 3 out of every 8 divorces being for this cause. Abandonment ranked second, while habitual drunkenness and disease each constituted the ground in more than 10 per cent of the cases. Divorces on the two grounds last mentioned appear to have become relatively less frequent during the later years shown in the table, while there was a relative increase in the actions brought on the ground of abandonment.

BULGARIA—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1900 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces among the orthodox.	Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces among the orthodox.	Marriages to one divorce.
1887 to 1900.....	387,531	4,458	87	1887 to 1896—Continued.			
1897 to 1900.....	120,147	1,674	76	1895.....	31,230	355	88
1900.....	30,661	292	105	1894.....	26,640	365	73
1899.....	32,027	380	84	1893.....	21,967	283	78
1898.....	28,232	472	60	1892.....	27,553	259	106
1897.....	29,227	430	68	1891.....	29,658	279	106
1887 to 1896.....	267,384	2,884	93	1890.....	29,423	238	124
1896.....	29,199	404	72	1889.....	25,403	263	97
				1888.....	26,222	234	112
				1887.....	20,089	204	98

BULGARIA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX, BY LOCATION, CLASS OF MARRIAGE, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT TIME OF DIVORCE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND CAUSE: 1887 TO 1900 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.						CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.					
	1887 to 1900		1897 to 1900		1887 to 1896			1887 to 1900		1897 to 1900		1887 to 1896	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.		Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.
Total.....	4,458	100.0	1,574	100.0	2,884	100.0	Occupation of husband—Cont'd.						
Location:							Leather workers.....	24	0.5	8	0.5	16	0.6
Urban.....	2,087	46.8	683	43.4	1,404	48.7	Woodworkers.....	58	1.3	17	1.1	41	1.4
Rural.....	2,371	53.2	891	56.6	1,480	51.3	Metal workers.....	85	1.9	31	2.0	54	1.9
Class of marriage:							Pottery workers.....	16	0.4	5	0.3	11	0.4
Bachelor and spinster.....	3,451	77.4	1,152	73.2	2,299	79.7	Manufacturers of foods and drinks.....	88	2.0	45	2.9	43	1.5
Bachelor and widow.....	143	3.2	54	3.4	89	3.1	Manufacturers of clothing, boots, shoes, and articles of dress.....	179	4.0	56	3.6	123	4.3
Widower and spinster.....	249	5.6	111	7.1	138	4.8	Building and furnishing trades.....	62	1.4	26	1.7	36	1.2
Widower and widow.....	615	13.8	257	16.3	358	12.4	Manufacturers of means of transportation.....	13	0.3	4	0.3	9	0.3
Duration of marriage dissolved:							Manufacturers of articles of luxury, science, and art.....	27	0.6	11	0.7	16	0.6
Less than 1 month.....	123	2.8	48	3.0	75	2.6	Transportation and communi-cation.....	74	1.7	39	2.5	35	1.2
1 to 3 months.....	196	4.4	79	5.0	117	4.1	Dealers in money and credit, forwarders, and commission merchants.....	10	0.2	6	0.4	4	0.1
3 to 6 months.....	241	5.4	105	6.7	136	4.7	Dealers in foods and drinks.....	98	2.2	28	1.8	70	2.4
6 to 9 months.....	184	4.1	87	5.5	97	3.4	Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	54	1.2	27	1.7	27	0.9
9 months to 1 year.....	252	5.7	40	2.5	212	7.4	Dealers in clothing, boots, shoes, and articles of dress.....	6	0.1	5	0.3	1	(1)
1 year.....	565	12.7	205	13.0	360	12.5	Other merchants.....	135	3.0	27	1.7	108	3.7
2 years.....	421	9.4	145	9.2	276	9.6	Public functionaries.....	194	4.4	52	3.3	142	4.9
3 years.....	335	7.5	115	7.3	220	7.6	Administrative officials.....	236	5.3	99	6.3	137	4.8
4 years.....	317	7.1	95	6.0	222	7.7	Liberal professions.....	137	3.1	65	4.1	72	2.5
5 years.....	249	5.6	89	5.7	160	5.5	Laborers, journeymen, and domestic servants.....	406	9.1	134	8.5	272	9.4
6 years.....	248	5.6	87	5.5	161	5.6	Nonproductive occupations.....	97	2.2	48	3.0	49	1.7
7 years.....	183	4.1	69	4.4	114	4.0	Occupation unknown.....	337	7.6	75	4.8	262	9.1
8 years.....	186	4.2	73	4.6	113	3.9	Cause:						
9 years.....	135	3.0	49	3.1	86	3.0	Habitual drunkenness.....	594	13.3	154	9.8	440	15.3
10 to 14 years.....	418	9.4	158	10.0	260	9.0	Adultery.....	1,627	36.5	590	37.5	1,037	36.0
15 to 19 years.....	151	3.4	69	4.4	82	2.8	Unnatural copulation.....	8	0.2	4	0.3	4	0.1
20 years and over.....	73	1.6	35	2.2	38	1.3	Cruelty.....	316	7.1	135	8.6	181	6.3
Unknown.....	181	4.1	26	1.7	155	5.4	Abandonment.....	791	17.7	316	20.1	475	16.5
Number of children at time of di- vorce:							Unchasteness of wife.....	25	0.6	10	0.6	15	0.5
No children.....	2,326	52.2	863	54.8	1,463	50.7	Mutual consent.....	102	2.3	11	0.7	91	3.2
1 child.....	841	18.9	316	20.1	525	18.2	Imprisonment for a long term.....	80	1.8	41	2.6	39	1.4
2 children.....	481	10.8	178	11.3	303	10.5	Impotency.....	125	2.8	51	3.2	74	2.6
3 children.....	170	3.8	59	3.7	111	3.8	Failure of husband to provide.....	98	2.2	34	2.2	64	2.2
4 children.....	79	1.8	24	1.5	55	1.9	Consanguinity.....	19	0.4	8	0.5	11	0.4
5 children.....	38	0.9	12	0.8	26	0.9	Disease.....	476	10.7	117	7.4	359	12.4
More than 5 children.....	15	0.3	2	0.1	13	0.5	Duress.....	39	0.9	18	1.1	21	0.7
Unknown.....	508	11.4	120	7.6	388	13.5	Other and unknown causes.....	158	3.5	85	5.4	73	2.5
Occupation of husband:													
Agriculture, horticulture, or stock raising.....	2,068	46.4	749	47.6	1,319	45.7							
Forestry, hunting, fishing.....	23	0.5	10	0.6	13	0.5							
Textile workers and operatives.....	31	0.7	7	0.4	24	0.8							

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

BULGARIA—DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX, BY LOCATION, CLASS OF MARRIAGE, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT TIME OF DIVORCE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND CAUSE AND PARTY AT FAULT: 1887 TO 1900 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.														
	1887 to 1900	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Total.....	4,458	292	380	472	430	404	355	365	283	259	279	238	263	234	204
Location:															
Urban.....	2,087	124	156	210	193	173	164	180	147	113	140	122	141	119	105
Rural.....	2,371	168	224	262	237	231	191	185	136	146	139	116	122	115	99
Class of marriage:															
Bachelor and spinster.....	3,451	218	280	335	319	318	270	281	216	212	224	191	223	194	170
Bachelor and widow.....	143	7	15	20	12	12	13	13	5	6	11	10	5	10	4
Widower and spinster.....	249	27	29	26	29	21	17	20	16	15	10	9	14	6	10
Widower and widow.....	615	40	56	91	70	53	55	51	46	26	34	28	21	24	20
Duration of marriage dissolved:															
Less than 1 month.....	123	7	13	12	16	15	9	13	11	7	4	6	2	3	5
1 to 3 months.....	196	15	19	22	23	17	17	27	15	9	11	9	3	5	4
3 to 6 months.....	241	17	17	39	32	20	28	18	6	11	5	16	13	6	13
6 to 9 months.....	184	21	20	27	19	19	26	9	11	3	6	5	7	8	3
9 months to 1 year.....	252	3	11	15	11	13	8	37	24	35	24	30	16	17	8
1 year.....	565	41	51	65	48	61	47	50	47	26	26	38	23	19	23
2 years.....	421	18	39	49	39	43	30	34	25	32	25	26	29	18	14
3 years.....	335	19	28	41	27	34	32	23	19	19	25	17	15	20	16
4 years.....	317	22	16	31	26	24	27	25	17	15	29	15	29	23	18
5 years.....	249	16	20	26	27	21	15	18	22	11	16	10	19	13	15
6 years.....	248	21	29	22	15	15	25	25	16	11	13	9	15	20	12
7 years.....	183	10	18	25	16	21	8	16	11	10	11	6	12	6	13
8 years.....	186	13	15	18	27	19	9	13	13	12	17	5	15	6	4
9 years.....	135	8	15	9	17	9	10	15	4	7	5	6	16	4	10
10 to 14 years.....	418	29	41	46	42	31	37	31	30	31	26	20	24	20	10
15 to 19 years.....	151	17	17	12	23	14	8	8	10	6	16	2	7	4	7
20 years and over.....	73	9	8	8	10	6	5	2	1	4	2	2	10	5	3
Unknown.....	181	6	3	5	12	22	14	1	1	10	18	18	8	37	26
Number of children at time of divorce:															
No children.....	2,326	154	208	277	224	231	235	237	135	111	109	111	127	104	63
1 child.....	841	68	76	84	88	77	54	64	60	53	51	49	45	36	36
2 children.....	481	39	44	51	44	30	42	37	36	25	32	27	32	24	18
3 children.....	170	5	17	19	18	20	10	12	12	12	14	12	13	10	8
4 children.....	79	7	8	6	3	2	6	10	7	5	5	12	4	2	2
5 children.....	38	4	6	1	1	5	5	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	3
More than 5 children.....	15			1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1			
Unknown.....	508	15	21	33	51	38	2	1	30	47	64	35	40	57	74
Occupation of husband:															
Agriculture, horticulture, or stock raising.....	2,068	145	176	220	208	198	161	156	120	117	140	99	128	110	90
Forestry, hunting, fishing.....	23	1	3	5	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Textile workers and operatives.....	31	1	1	2	3	1	6	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	
Leather workers.....	24	2		4	2	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1		1
Woodworkers.....	85	2	9	4	2	2	4	9	5		4	2	2	8	5
Metal workers.....	58	4	8	13	6	16	7	7	3	2	3	6	5	2	3
Pottery workers.....	16	2	1		2	1	1	3	3		1		1		1
Manufacturers of foods and drinks.....	88	13	11	17	4	7	2	5	3	3	6	2	8	2	5
Manufacturers of clothing, boots, shoes, and articles of dress.....	179	8	18	11	19	21	19	21	11	6	5	11	9	8	12
Building and furnishing trades.....	62		6	10	10	7	10	7	5	1	1	2	2	1	
Manufacturers of means of transportation.....	13	2	2		6	3									
Manufacturers of articles of luxury, science, and art.....	27	2	2	4	3	6	5	1	1	1		1	1		
Transportation and communication.....	74	6	10	13	10	1	10	7	3	3	1	2	5		3
Dealers in money and credit, forwarders, and commission merchants.....	10	1	1	2	2		1	1					2		
Dealers in foods and drinks.....	98	2	5	11	10	13	5	11	13	8	2	8	2	2	6
Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	54	3	6	12	6	1		1	2	3	2	3	2	4	2
Dealers in clothing, boots, shoes, and articles of dress.....	6		2	1	2										
Other merchants.....	125	6	7	8	6	10	11	8			23	12	7	8	8
Public functionaries.....	194	9	12	17	14	31	24	25	10	12	12	12	5	6	5
Administrative officials.....	236	17	23	33	26	6		23	24	20	18	12	14	15	5
Liberal professions.....	137	10	17	18	20	12		8	7	8	5	8	8	4	
Laborers, journeymen, and domestic servants.....	406	23	36	28	47	21	28	37	32	36	26	20	25	26	21
Nonproductive occupations.....	97	5	10	12	21	14	8		3		2	1	8	9	4
Occupation unknown.....	337	28	14	27	6	23	33	18	23	21	24	34	26	27	33
Cause and party at fault:															
Habitual drunkenness.....	594	24	36	49	45	39	41	58	60	46	42	41	37	39	37
Husband.....	552	24	34	42	39	33	31	54	60	45	40	40	35	38	37
Wife.....	42		2	7	6	6	10	4		1	2	1	2	1	
Adultery.....	1,627	106	141	194	149	154	131	148	94	75	98	82	106	77	72
Husband.....	298	30	28	39	19	25	15	24	22	17	20	11	25	10	13
Wife.....	1,237	74	109	138	117	112	107	112	69	55	75	69	76	66	58
Both.....	92	2	4	17	13	17	9	12	3	3	3	2	5	1	1
Unnatural copulation.....	8			2	2			1				1		2	
Cruelty.....	316	22	41	34	38	50	28	30	12	11	9	11	14	11	5
Husband.....	281	20	38	34	36	42	26	23	11	9	7	9	13	8	5
Wife.....	35	2	3		2	8	2	7	1	2	2	2	1	3	
Abandonment.....	791	70	76	79	91	89	65	31	42	39	59	45	37	36	32
Husband.....	552	36	40	37	60	66	46	30	39	33	53	37	27	27	21
Wife.....	239	34	36	42	31	23	19	1	3	6	6	8	10	9	11
Unchasteness of wife.....	25	1	1	2	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2		
Mutual consent.....	102		1	1	9	3	8	21	6	4	5	16	9	10	9

BULGARIA—DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX, BY LOCATION, CLASS OF MARRIAGE, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT TIME OF DIVORCE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND CAUSE AND PARTY AT FAULT: 1887 TO 1900 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.														
	1887 to 1900	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Cause and party at fault—Continued.															
Imprisonment for a long term.....	80	9	7	15	10	2	6	6	4	3	.....	6	2	5	5
Husband.....	74	7	5	15	9	2	6	6	4	3	.....	6	1	5	5
Wife.....	6	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Impotency.....	125	6	11	19	15	9	8	5	9	10	12	4	6	6	5
Husband.....	81	5	3	12	10	6	5	2	6	7	10	3	3	5	4
Wife.....	44	1	8	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	1
Failure of husband to provide.....	98	10	10	10	4	4	12	6	2	11	7	7	7	5	3
Consanguinity.....	19	2	3	1	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	1	1	2	1
Disease.....	476	23	25	33	36	29	32	50	41	51	39	16	36	35	30
Husband.....	164	10	11	16	10	16	10	12	6	10	15	6	18	12	12
Wife.....	312	13	14	17	26	13	22	38	35	41	24	10	18	23	18
Duress.....	39	5	3	5	5	1	4	3	4	3	2	1	.....	2	1
Husband.....	7	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wife.....	32	3	2	4	3	1	4	3	4	3	2	1	.....	1	1
Other and unknown causes.....	158	14	25	28	18	21	17	3	4	4	4	6	6	4	4

CANADA.

With the exception of the figures for 1905 and 1906, which were secured through the United States Department of State, all statistics concerning marriage and divorce in Canada were compiled from the Statistical Year Book of Canada, published by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The figures for the two periods are therefore exactly comparable.

In Canada the number of divorces has never been large. In the decade 1897 to 1906, when more divorces were granted than in any other 10-year period, the

number was but 197. It should be noted, however, that the figures for the most recent years show a marked increase. In fact, more than one-fifth of the divorces of the decade 1897 to 1906 were granted in the year 1906.

The number of men who have secured divorce is somewhat greater than the number of women. Of the 356 divorces granted during the years 1868 to 1904, 196, or 55.1 per cent, were secured by men, and 160, or 44.9 per cent, by women.

CANADA—DIVORCES, BY PROVINCES: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.								
	Total.	Granted by Parliament.				Granted by courts.			
		Ontario.	Quebec.	North-west territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.
1887 to 1906.....	315	55	22	7	6	88	45	92	.....
1897 to 1906.....	197	30	11	6	5	54	19	72	.....
1906.....	42	10	3	1	.....	5	1	22	.....
1905.....	33	2	3	2	2	6	2	16	.....
1904.....	19	5	1	.....	.....	6	2	5	.....
1903.....	22	2	1	1	2	8	4	4	.....
1902.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	9	1	3	.....
1901.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	.....
1900.....	11	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....
1899.....	14	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	.....
1898.....	16	2	1	.....	.....	2	5	6	.....
1897.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
1887 to 1896.....	118	25	11	1	1	34	26	20	.....
1896.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3	.....
1895.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
1894.....	9	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1893.....	15	3	4	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....
1892.....	15	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	.....
1891.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
1890.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	.....
1889.....	15	3	1	.....	.....	3	6	2	.....
1888.....	9	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....
1887.....	10	2	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....

STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. 429

CANADA—DIVORCES, BY PROVINCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.								
	Total.	Granted by Parliament.				Granted by courts.			
		Ontario.	Quebec.	North-west territories.	Mani-toba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Colum-bia.	Prince Edward Island.
1867 to 1886.....	116	15	3			48	38	12	
1877 to 1886.....	85	12	2			31	28	12	
1886.....	11	1				4	5	1	
1885.....	12	4	1			4	3		
1884.....	10	1				4	3	2	
1883.....	13					3	7	3	
1882.....	6					4	1	1	
1881.....	7					2	2	3	
1880.....	5					3	2		
1879.....	4	1				1	2		
1878.....	8	2	1			1	3	1	
1877.....	9	3				5		1	
1867 to 1876.....	31	3	1			17	10		
1876.....	3					1	2		
1875.....	5	1				4			
1874.....									
1873.....	4	1				3			
1872.....	4					1	3		
1871.....	4					2	2		
1870.....	3					2	1		
1869.....	4	1				1	2		
1868.....	4		1			3			
1867.....									

CANADA—DIVORCES, BY PARTY TO WHOM GRANTED AND BY CAUSE, FOR PROVINCES: 1867 TO 1888 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

PROVINCE.	DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1888.						
	Total.	Granted to—		Cause.			
		Husband.	Wife.	Adultery.	Cruelty.	Impotence.	Consanguinity.
Total ¹	135	69	66	122	10	2	1
Ontario.....	19	11	8	18	1		
Quebec.....	7	2	5	7			
Nova Scotia.....	52	24	28	44	7	1	
New Brunswick.....	42	23	19	39	2		1
British Columbia.....	15	9	6	14		1	

¹ No divorces were granted in the Northwest territories, Manitoba, or Prince Edward Island.

CANADA—SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS FOR DIVORCE, BY SEX, FOR PROVINCES: 1868 TO 1904 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

PROVINCE.	SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS FOR DIVORCE: 1868 TO 1904.			PROVINCE.	SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS FOR DIVORCE: 1868 TO 1904.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
Total.....	356	196	160	New Brunswick.....	80	43	37
Ontario.....	58	34	24	British Columbia.....	66	41	25
Quebec.....	19	12	7	Manitoba.....	4	2	2
Nova Scotia.....	125	61	64	The territories.....	4	3	1

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The statistics concerning marriage and divorce in New Zealand and in the several states of the Australian Commonwealth were secured mainly from the sources

shown in the following tabular statement, though some figures for the later years were supplied by the United States Department of State.

STATE.	Title of work.	Publishers.
New South Wales....	Statistical Register of New South Wales. Official Year Book of New South Wales.	Statistician's office.
Victoria.....	Statistical Register of the State of Victoria. Victorian Year Book.	Government statist's office.
Queensland.....	Statistics of the State of Queensland.	Statistical office.
South Australia.....	Statistical Register—South Australia.	Statistical office.
Western Australia....	Statistical Register of the Colony of Western Australia.	Registrar-general's office.
Tasmania.....	Statistics of the State of Tasmania.	Statistical and registration department.
New Zealand.....	Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand. Official Year Book.	Registrar-general's office.

In Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania the law respecting absolute divorce is essentially the same as in England. The only causes for absolute divorce are thus the adultery of the wife, or if coupled with cruelty, desertion, or other aggravating circumstances, the adultery of the husband. In New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, on the other hand, the rigor of the English law has been considerably modified, and wilful desertion, habitual drunkenness, imprisonment for crime, and attempts

upon the life of the other spouse have been legally recognized to a certain extent as causes for divorce.

This difference in law may to a large extent explain those differences between the colonies which are apparent from the statistics. In the colonies in which the unamended English law prevails the number of marriages celebrated to each marriage dissolved by divorce or separation during the period 1887 to 1905 or 1906 was as follows: South Australia, 375; Queensland, 365; Tasmania, 295; and Western Australia, 203. In the colonies in which the law had been modified the ratios were: Victoria, 92; New Zealand, 86; and New South Wales, 46.

In all the colonies except Tasmania the tendency seems to be toward an increase in the relative frequency of divorce and separation. This tendency is particularly marked in New Zealand, where the number of marriages to 1 divorce and separation was 163 for the decade 1887 to 1896, as compared with 66 for the decade 1897 to 1906. A study of the figures for the individual years shows that the marked change in New Zealand occurred in the years 1899 and 1900, a fact which suggests the possibility that it resulted from the change in law made in 1899.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS, FOR EACH STATE: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand. ¹	Commonwealth of Australia.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand. ¹
POPULATION.									
1906.....	(²)	(²)	1,514,390	1,237,998	535,113	(²)	261,746	(²)	908,726
1905.....	4,935,413	4,052,951	1,496,050	1,218,571	528,048	374,398	254,779	181,105	882,462
1904.....	4,842,172	3,984,633	1,461,533	1,210,304	521,655	368,652	242,289	180,200	857,539
1903.....	4,759,650	3,927,145	1,431,629	1,208,854	515,530	364,691	226,954	179,487	832,505
1902.....	4,684,886	3,876,957	1,407,621	1,205,513	510,853	362,178	213,327	177,465	807,929
1901.....	4,611,303	3,823,646	1,379,531	1,208,705	505,944	360,977	194,109	174,380	787,657
1900.....	4,534,026	3,765,748	1,364,690	1,197,206	494,166	357,099	179,708	172,979	768,278
1899.....	4,500,817	3,744,312	1,344,080	1,189,470	512,604	354,935	170,651	172,572	756,505
1898.....	4,435,609	3,692,146	1,323,130	1,183,060	498,523	350,877	167,810	168,746	743,463
1897.....	4,372,430	3,643,374	1,301,780	1,182,710	484,700	348,117	161,694	164,373	729,056
1896.....	4,290,483	3,576,321	1,278,970	1,180,280	472,179	347,252	137,796	159,844	714,162
1895.....	4,210,895	3,512,189	1,262,270	1,185,950	460,550	346,716	101,143	155,560	698,706
1894.....	4,131,366	3,445,238	1,239,250	1,182,290	445,155	343,237	82,014	153,292	686,128
1893.....	4,050,502	3,378,237	1,214,550	1,176,160	432,299	338,912	65,037	151,279	672,265
1892.....	3,971,631	3,321,198	1,191,790	1,168,600	421,297	329,650	58,658	151,203	650,433
1891.....	3,889,958	3,255,900	1,162,190	1,157,678	410,330	319,804	53,279	152,619	634,058
1890.....	3,785,594	3,160,086	1,121,860	1,133,266	399,215	314,195	46,290	145,260	625,508
1889.....	3,705,244	3,089,192	1,081,820	1,103,727	406,658	311,112	43,698	142,177	616,052
1888.....	3,610,013	3,002,633	1,051,080	1,076,966	387,463	306,641	42,137	138,346	607,380
1887.....	3,510,315	2,906,954	1,020,330	1,032,993	366,940	308,215	42,488	135,988	603,361

¹ Exclusive of Maoris.

² Figures not available for 1906.

STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. 431

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS, FOR EACH STATE: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Common- wealth of Australia and New Zealand. ¹	Common- wealth of Australia.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zea- land. ¹
MARRIAGES.									
1887 to 1906	(²)	(²)	179,957	162,475	60,877	*42,020	23,773	*20,638	102,014
1897 to 1906	(²)	(²)	100,698	82,038	32,042	*20,793	19,166	*11,338	62,352
1906	(²)	(²)	11,551	8,930	3,588	(²)	2,261	(²)	7,592
1905	36,199	28,999	10,970	8,774	3,173	2,594	2,123	1,365	7,200
1904	34,657	27,674	10,422	8,210	3,078	2,526	2,088	1,350	6,983
1903	32,713	25,965	9,759	7,605	2,933	2,260	2,064	1,344	6,748
1902	34,313	27,919	10,486	8,477	3,243	2,376	2,024	1,313	6,394
1901	33,843	27,748	10,538	8,406	3,341	2,304	1,821	1,338	6,095
1900	32,953	27,093	9,996	8,308	3,371	2,305	1,781	1,332	5,860
1899	31,408	25,947	9,275	8,140	3,449	2,265	1,671	1,147	5,461
1898	29,556	24,465	8,888	7,620	2,972	2,214	1,674	1,097	5,091
1897	28,863	23,935	8,813	7,568	2,894	1,949	1,659	1,052	4,928
1887 to 1896	263,327	223,665	79,259	80,437	28,835	21,227	4,607	9,300	39,662
1896	28,010	23,167	8,495	7,625	2,823	2,183	1,077	964	4,843
1895	25,670	21,560	8,030	7,181	2,821	2,048	633	847	4,110
1894	24,798	20,620	7,666	7,029	2,502	2,094	482	847	4,178
1893	24,742	20,627	7,749	7,004	2,524	2,110	392	848	4,115
1892	26,047	22,045	8,022	7,723	2,774	2,119	412	995	4,002
1891	27,663	23,858	8,457	8,780	2,905	2,315	413	988	3,805
1890	27,522	23,725	7,876	9,187	3,195	2,235	278	954	3,797
1889	26,808	23,176	7,530	9,194	3,123	2,062	300	967	3,632
1888	27,000	23,383	7,844	8,946	3,254	2,084	304	951	3,617
1887	25,067	21,504	7,590	7,768	2,914	1,977	316	939	3,563
MARRIAGES PER 10,000 POPULATION.									
1906	(²)	(²)	76	72	67	(²)	86	(²)	84
1905	73	72	73	72	60	69	83	75	82
1904	72	69	71	68	59	69	86	75	81
1903	69	66	68	63	57	62	81	75	81
1902	73	72	74	70	63	66	95	74	79
1901	73	73	76	70	66	64	94	77	77
1900	73	72	73	69	68	65	99	77	76
1899	70	69	69	68	67	64	98	66	72
1898	67	66	67	64	60	63	100	65	68
1897	66	66	68	64	60	56	103	64	68
1896	65	65	66	65	60	63	78	60	68
1895	61	61	64	61	61	59	63	54	59
1894	60	60	62	59	56	61	59	55	61
1893	61	61	64	60	58	62	60	56	61
1892	66	66	67	66	66	64	70	66	62
1891	71	73	73	76	71	72	78	65	60
1890	73	75	70	81	80	71	60	66	61
1889	72	75	70	83	77	66	69	68	59
1888	75	78	75	83	84	68	72	69	60
1887	71	74	74	75	79	64	74	69	59
DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.									
1887 to 1906	(²)	(²)	3,907	1,764	167	*112	117	*70	1,187
1897 to 1906	(²)	(²)	2,339	1,088	105	*58	104	*35	943
1906	(²)	(²)	184	121	15	(²)	18	(²)	152
1905	465	339	185	129	5	6	12	2	126
1904	511	398	222	141	14	4	16	1	113
1903	491	352	218	101	9	10	11	3	139
1902	481	390	262	109	6	2	8	3	91
1901	503	399	272	83	14	6	13	11	104
1900	452	364	230	93	13	8	16	4	88
1899	445	383	247	107	11	11	3	4	62
1898	402	368	261	87	7	8	3	2	34
1897	432	398	258	117	11	3	4	5	34
1887 to 1896	2,652	2,408	1,568	676	62	54	13	35	244
1896	403	365	241	108	5	7	1	3	38
1895	433	410	310	85	4	5	2	4	23
1894	450	426	325	83	6	6	1	5	24
1893	455	429	314	92	7	9	1	6	26
1892	244	225	113	92	6	9	1	4	19
1891	211	188	73	99	6	5	2	3	23
1890	140	116	40	29	10	2	3	2	24
1889	125	107	60	25	11	6	1	4	18
1888	117	85	43	29	6	2	1	4	32
1887	74	57	30	23	1	3	.....	.....	17

¹ Exclusive of Maoris.

* Figures not available for 1906.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS,
FOR EACH STATE: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Common- wealth of Australia and New Zealand. ¹	Common- wealth of Australia.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zea- land. ¹
DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION.									
1906	(²) 9	(²) 8	12	10	3	(²) 2	7	(²) 1	17
1905	11	10	12	11	1	2	5	1	14
1904	10	9	15	12	3	1	7	2	13
1903	10	10	15	8	2	3	5	1	17
1902	10	10	19	9	1	1	4	2	11
1901	11	10	20	7	3	2	7	6	13
1900	10	10	17	8	3	2	9	2	11
1899	10	10	18	9	2	2	2	2	8
1898	9	10	20	7	1	2	2	1	5
1897	10	11	20	10	2	1	2	3	5
1896	9	10	19	9	1	2	1	2	5
1895	10	12	25	7	1	1	2	3	3
1894	11	12	26	7	1	2	1	3	3
1893	11	13	26	8	2	3	2	4	4
1892	6	7	9	8	1	3	2	3	3
1891	5	6	6	9	1	2	4	2	4
1890	4	4	5	4	3	1	6	1	4
1889	3	3	6	2	3	2	2	3	3
1888	3	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	5
1887	2	2	3	2	(³)	1			3
DIVORCES.									
1887 to 1906	(²)	(²)	3,687	1,737	150	2107	114	266	1,137
1897 to 1906	(²)	(²)	2,190	1,082	96	256	101	234	914
1906	(²)	(²)	174	119	12	(²)	18	(²)	151
1905	447	321	170	128	4	6	11	2	126
1904	499	388	214	140	13	4	16	1	111
1903	472	336	204	101	8	10	10	3	136
1902	460	369	241	109	6	2	8	3	91
1901	481	378	252	83	14	6	12	11	103
1900	433	348	216	93	12	7	16	4	85
1899	409	363	230	105	10	11	3	4	46
1898	382	350	244	87	7	7	3	2	32
1897	416	383	245	117	10	3	4	4	33
1887 to 1896	2,525	2,302	1,497	655	54	51	13	32	223
1896	388	352	233	106	3	6	1	3	36
1895	416	398	299	85	4	5	2	3	18
1894	429	409	311	81	6	5	1	5	20
1893	435	410	305	85	5	8	1	6	25
1892	230	212	102	91	6	9	1	3	18
1891	200	180	66	99	5	5	2	3	20
1890	131	110	55	40	8	2	3	2	21
1889	116	99	56	22	11	6	1	3	17
1888	114	82	41	28	6	2	1	4	32
1887	66	50	29	18		3			16
SEPARATIONS.									
1887 to 1906	(²)	(²)	220	27	17	25	3	24	50
1897 to 1906	(²)	(²)	149	6	9	22	3	21	29
1906	(²)	(²)	10	2	3	(²)	1	(²)	1
1905	13	18	15	1	1		1		2
1904	12	10	8	1	1				3
1903	19	16	14		1		1		
1902	21	21	21						
1901	22	21	20				1		1
1900	19	16	14		1	1			3
1899	36	20	17	2	1				16
1898	20	18	17			1			2
1897	16	15	13		1			1	1
1887 to 1896	127	106	71	21	8	3		3	21
1896	15	13	8	2	2	1			2
1895	17	12	11					1	5
1894	21	17	14	2		1			4
1893	20	19	9	7	2	1			1
1892	14	13	11	1				1	1
1891	11	8	7		1				3
1890	9	6	4		2				3
1889	9	8	4	3				1	1
1888	3	3	2	1					
1887	8	7	1	5	1				1

¹ Exclusive of Maoris.² Figures not available for 1906.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.

STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. 433

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS, FOR EACH STATE: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Common-wealth of Australia and New Zealand. ¹	Common-wealth of Australia.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zea-land. ¹
DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION.									
1906	(²)	(²)	11	10	2	(²)	7	(²)	17
1905	9	8	11	11	1	2	4	1	14
1904	10	10	15	12	2	1	7	1	13
1903	10	9	14	8	2	3	4	2	16
1902	10	10	17	9	1	1	4	2	11
1901	10	10	18	7	3	2	6	6	13
1900	10	9	16	8	2	2	9	2	11
1899	9	10	17	9	2	3	2	2	6
1898	9	9	18	7	1	2	2	1	4
1897	10	11	19	10	2	1	2	2	5
1896	9	10	18	9	1	2	1	2	5
1895	10	11	24	7	1	1	2	2	3
1894	10	12	25	7	1	1	1	2	4
1893	11	12	25	7	1	2	2	2	3
1892	6	6	9	8	1	3	2	2	3
1891	5	6	6	9	1	2	4	2	3
1890	3	3	5	4	2	1	6	1	3
1889	3	3	5	2	3	2	2	2	3
1888	3	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	5
1887	2	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	3
SEPARATIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION.									
1906	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1905	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1904	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1903	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1902	(²)	1	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1901	(²)	1	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)
1900	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2
1899	1	1	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1898	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1897	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1896	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1895	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1
1894	1	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1
1893	(²)	1	1	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1892	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1891	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1890	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1889	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1888	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1887	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.									
1887 to 1906	(²)	(²)	46	92	365	2 375	203	2 295	86
1897 to 1906	(²)	(²)	43	75	305	2 359	184	2 324	66
1906	(²)	(²)	61	74	239	(²)	126	(²)	50
1905	78	86	59	68	635	432	177	683	57
1904	68	70	47	58	220	632	131	1,350	62
1903	67	74	45	75	326	226	188	448	49
1902	71	72	40	78	541	1,188	253	438	70
1901	67	70	39	101	239	384	140	122	59
1900	73	74	43	89	259	288	111	333	67
1899	71	68	38	76	314	206	557	287	88
1898	74	66	34	88	425	277	558	549	150
1897	67	60	34	65	263	650	415	210	145
1887 to 1896	99	93	51	119	465	393	354	266	163
1896	70	63	35	71	565	312	1,077	321	127
1895	59	53	26	84	705	410	317	212	179
1894	55	48	24	85	417	349	482	169	174
1893	54	48	25	76	361	234	392	141	158
1892	107	98	71	84	462	235	412	249	211
1891	131	127	116	89	484	463	207	329	165
1890	197	205	133	230	320	1,118	93	477	158
1889	214	217	126	368	284	344	300	242	202
1888	231	275	182	308	542	1,042	304	238	113
1887	339	377	253	338	2,914	659	—	—	210

¹ Exclusive of Maoris.

² Figures not available for 1906.

Less than 1 in 100,000.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

NEW SOUTH WALES—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING, BY SEX:
1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

SEX.	DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	2,146	100.0	1,580	100.0	566	100.0
Male	838	39.0	617	39.1	221	39.0
Female	1,308	61.0	963	60.9	345	61.0

NEW SOUTH WALES—DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING, BY SEX: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING.			YEAR.	DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
1887 to 1906	2,146	838	1,308	1887 to 1896	566	221	345
1897 to 1906	1,580	617	963	1896	124	54	70
1906	204	85	119	1895	133	47	86
1905	139	59	80	1894	104	31	73
1904	174	63	111	1893	66	19	47
1903	161	65	96	1892	39	22	17
1902	168	66	102	1891	30	15	15
1901	152	53	99	1890	23	10	13
1900	132	54	78	1889	17	11	6
1899	159	50	109	1888	15	8	7
1898	139	63	76	1887	15	4	11
1897	152	59	93				

DENMARK.

The figures for Denmark were derived from various sources. For 1906 the figures concerning both marriage and divorce were secured through the United States Department of State, while for the years 1896 to 1905 they were taken from the Statistisk Aarbog, published by the State Bureau of Statistics. For the period 1887 to 1895 the figures concerning marriages were derived from the British Statistical Abstract, while for the period 1867 to 1886 they were secured from the annual reports of the Danish Statistical Bureau, then a department of the ministry of finance. The separations and divorces for the years 1871 to 1881 were obtained from Separazioni Personali di Coniugi e Divorzi in Italia e in Alcuni Altri Paesi, by Signor L. Bodio, Rome, 1882. Bodio obtained his figures from the bureau of statistics. These figures are not comparable with those for the years from 1896 to 1905, which represent divorces only.

The number of divorces showed a generally steady

increase from 1896 to 1906, only two years showing decreases from the preceding year. The increase in 1906 as compared with 1896 amounted to 273, or 86.4 per cent. The number of divorces per 100,000 population also showed a large relative increase, from 14 in 1896 to 23 in 1906, while the number of marriages to each divorce dropped from 53 to 33. The increase in divorce was most marked in the divorces reported as granted by consent of the Minister of Justice, which rose from 188 in 1896 to 298 in 1905. The divorces granted by royal decree at first showed a falling off, only 4 being reported in 1899 as compared with 9 in 1896, but in the later years of the period they increased rapidly, 80 being reported in 1905. The judicial divorces, on the other hand, which even in 1896 constituted less than 10 per cent of the total, showed a marked decrease, only 6 being reported in 1905 and 3 in 1906, against 25 in 1896.

DENMARK—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Marriages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.				Number.	Per 10,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	
1906.....	2,600	19,354	74	589	23	33	1896.....	2,319	16,823	73	316	14	53
1905.....	2,574	18,386	71	549	21	33	1895.....	2,294	16,147	70	(*)	(*)	(*)
1904.....	2,546	18,479	73	473	19	39	1894.....	2,269	15,687	69	(*)	(*)	(*)
1903.....	2,519	17,926	71	449	18	40	1893.....	2,245	15,739	70	(*)	(*)	(*)
1902.....	2,491	17,649	71	481	19	37	1892.....	2,220	15,039	68	(*)	(*)	(*)
1901.....	2,462	17,599	71	375	15	47	1891.....	2,196	14,941	68	(*)	(*)	(*)
1900.....	2,423	18,498	76	381	16	49	1890.....	2,172	14,975	69	(*)	(*)	(*)
1899.....	2,397	17,937	75	368	15	49	1889.....	2,151	15,233	71	(*)	(*)	(*)
1898.....	2,371	17,897	75	349	15	51	1888.....	2,130	15,091	71	(*)	(*)	(*)
1897.....	2,345	17,464	74	344	15	51	1887.....	2,109	14,726	70	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Discrepancy in published figures for 1903. Figures differ from those given in other tables.³ Figures not available.

DENMARK—DIVORCES, BY KIND: 1896 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.					YEAR.	DIVORCES.				
	Total.	By judg- ment of court.	By royal decree.	By Min- ister of Justice.	By higher civil au- thorities.		Total.	By judg- ment of court.	By royal decree.	By Min- ister of Justice.	By higher civil au- thorities.
1896 to 1905.....	14,086	130	269	2,364	1,323	1901.....	375	9	19	224	123
1905.....	549	6	80	298	165	1900.....	381	11	7	219	144
1904.....	473	8	62	260	143	1899.....	368	12	4	242	110
1903.....	1450	4	50	257	139	1898.....	349	13	6	196	134
1902.....	481	20	23	282	156	1897.....	344	22	9	198	115
						1896.....	316	25	9	188	94

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1903. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

DENMARK—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.						Marriages to one di- vorce and separation.
		Numbr.	Per 10,000 population.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1886.....	2,089	14,834	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1885.....	2,068	15,645	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1884.....	2,048	15,970	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1883.....	2,028	15,642	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1882.....	2,008	15,496	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1881.....	1,989	15,529	78	577	29	354	18	223	11	27
1880.....	1,969	14,959	76	613	31	400	20	213	11	24
1879.....	1,950	14,287	73	606	31	409	21	197	10	24
1878.....	1,931	14,295	74	615	32	434	22	181	9	23
1877.....	1,912	15,428	81	635	33	449	23	186	10	24
1876.....	1,893	16,180	85	616	33	418	22	198	10	26
1875.....	1,875	15,915	85	521	28	334	18	187	10	31
1874.....	1,856	15,260	82	524	28	340	18	184	10	29
1873.....	1,838	14,903	81	496	27	322	18	174	9	30
1872.....	1,820	13,627	75	520	29	323	18	197	11	26
1871.....	1,802	13,207	73	479	27	327	18	152	8	28
1870.....	1,785	13,134	74	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1869.....	1,766	12,971	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1868.....	1,748	12,769	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1867.....	1,730	13,225	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Figures not available for the 1887 report.

COPENHAGEN—MARRIAGES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	YEAR.	Marriages.
1867 to 1886.....	42,668	1867 to 1876.....	17,939
1877 to 1886.....	24,729	1876.....	2,343
1886.....	2,653	1875.....	2,539
1885.....	2,714	1874.....	1,996
1884.....	2,908	1873.....	1,914
1883.....	2,699	1872.....	1,768
1882.....	2,605	1871.....	1,586
1881.....	2,465	1870.....	1,511
1880.....	2,263	1869.....	1,505
1879.....	2,079	1868.....	1,371
1878.....	2,144	1867.....	1,406
1877.....	2,199		

FRANCE.

The figures for marriages celebrated during the years 1887 to 1905 and for divorces recorded upon the *état civil* during that period were secured mainly from the French Annuaire Statistique, published by the Minister of Labor and Social Conditions, though this work was supplemented for some years by the British Statistical Abstract. The figures for cases concerning divorces and separations tried during the years 1887 to 1904 were obtained from *Compte Général de l'Administration de la Justice Civile et Commerciale*, published by the Minister of Justice, while those for 1905 were secured through the United States Department of State. For the period 1867 to 1886 the figures concerning marriages were secured from the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, while the figures for divorce and separation were obtained from the Minister of Justice. The data concerning the average number of separations per annum, which data in some instances go back to 1837, and certain other figures for early years were taken from the report of the Commissioner of Labor, who secured them from M. Jacques Bertillon's *Étude Démographique du Divorce*, Paris, 1883.

It will be noted in the first table that two different series of numbers are given for divorces during the period 1887 to 1905, one representing divorces recorded upon the marriage record and the other divorces granted by the courts. Divorces granted by the courts, unless recorded upon the marriage record within two months after the date of the decree, are not valid, yet many persons who secure decrees from the courts fail to have them properly recorded. In fact, during the years 1887 to 1905 the number of divorces granted by the courts exceeded the number entered upon the marriage record by no less than 19,569. Although the figures for divorces granted by the courts are thus an overstatement of the number of valid divorces, yet most of the figures here presented deal with divorces granted by the courts, for the reason that the available figures concerning such divorces were the more complete.

The general tendency in France during the nineteen years from 1887 to 1905 was toward a material increase in the divorce rate. In the year 1887, 10 divorces were recorded upon the marriage record to every 100,000 population, while by the year 1905 this ratio had increased to 26 divorces to every 100,000 population. Two periods of rapid increase in the divorce rate are apparent, one during the earliest years of the period and the other during the latest. From 1895 to 1901 the ratio between population and divorces, although fluctuating somewhat, seems to have remained comparatively constant.

The movement toward an increase in the divorce rate is apparently accompanied by a tendency to bring action for divorce at an earlier point in the married life. Of the actions brought to dissolve marriage by divorce or separation during the years 1887 to 1896, only 27.8 per cent were entered before the marriage had endured five years, while for the period 1897 to 1905 the corresponding percentage was 35.2. In this connection it is interesting to note that 22 per cent of the suits for separation brought during the years 1841 to 1845 were entered before the marriage had endured five years, as compared with 30.9 per cent, the corresponding figure for the years 1897 to 1905.

In most of the actions brought for divorce or separation in France some cause is alleged which brings the case under that section of the code which allows divorce or separation for violence, cruelty, or dishonorable treatment. This section is in fact an omnibus clause, as is clearly indicated by the figures. Some cause which brought the case within this section was alleged in practically 9 out of every 10 actions for separation or divorce brought during the period 1887 to 1905.

Paris.—For the years 1887 to 1905 the data concerning both marriage and divorce in Paris were secured from the *Annuaire Statistique de la Ville de Paris*, published by the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. The number of marriages for the earlier period was obtained from the same source.

The number of marriages to one divorce is much

smaller in Paris than it is in France as a whole. In Paris, during the period 1887 to 1905, 1 divorce was recorded upon the marriage record to every 17 marriages celebrated, while in France as a whole the corresponding ratio was 1 divorce to every 42 marriages. Although the divorce rate is thus apparently higher in Paris than in France as a whole, this difference is gradually being modified, as the divorce rate is not increasing with the same rapidity in Paris as it is in the entire country.

In Paris in the year 1887, 1 divorce was granted to every 26 marriages celebrated, but that figure was decidedly unusual. In the ensuing year the ratio fell to a more normal figure, 1 divorce to 19 marriages. Since that time the ratio has fluctuated widely, reaching its highest point, 20 marriages to 1 divorce, in the years 1900 and 1901 and its lowest point, 14 marriages to 1 divorce, in the year 1905. Because of this fluctuation it is difficult to determine definitely whether the divorce rate in Paris is permanently increasing or whether it is remaining fairly constant.

In Paris, as in the country as a whole, most of the divorces are granted for violence, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment. Dishonorable treatment, which as a legal phrase is given wide interpretation by the French courts, was the cause of 41.9 per cent of the divorces in Paris during the years 1887 to 1905. Cruelty and violence were the cause in 32.8 per cent of the cases, and thus the section of the code giving violence, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment as grounds for divorce was resorted to in 74.7 per cent of the cases. This is a smaller percentage than that for France, but it should be noted that the figures for France concern actions brought for divorce or separation, whether granted or not, while the figures for Paris concern only divorces granted.

An unusual and interesting tabulation prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Statistics of Paris is that which shows the duration of divorce in the case of

divorced men and of divorced women who remarry. The number of divorced men who remarried during the years 1891 to 1905 was 8,921, while the number of divorced women who remarried was 8,576, or 345 less. Not only did a larger number of divorced men remarry but they married more promptly after obtaining the divorce. Of the men, 39.2 per cent remarried in less than two years; of the women, 27.3 per cent. The difference between the sexes in respect to the number who remarried in less than one year is to be attributed partially to the fact that in France a woman can not remarry until at least ten months after the dissolution of a previous marriage.

Department of the Seine.—With the exception of the figures for 1905, which were secured through the United States Department of State, all statistics here presented concerning divorce and separation in the Department of the Seine during the period 1887 to 1905 were secured from *Compte Général de l'Administration de la Justice Civile et Commerciale*. Figures for the period 1867 to 1885 were compiled from official sources, but the exact reference is not given in the report of the Commissioner of Labor. Statistics for the periods of years from 1837 to 1873 were taken originally from Bertillon's *Étude Démographique du Divorce*.

Algeria.—With the exception of the figures for 1905, which were secured through the United States Department of State, the statistics concerning marriage and divorce in Algeria were compiled from the French *Annuaire Statistique*, published by the Minister of Labor and Social Conditions.

These figures for Algeria are chiefly interesting as an indication of the difference between Europeans and Mohammedans in respect to marriage and divorce. Among the Europeans in Algeria, during the years 1897 to 1905, 1 couple was divorced to every 29 couples married, while among the Mohammedans 1 couple was divorced to every 3 married.

FRANCE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES RECORDED UPON THE MARRIAGE RECORD,¹ DIVORCES GRANTED BY THE COURTS,¹ AND SEPARATIONS: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ²	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES RECORDED UPON THE MARRIAGE RECORD. ¹			DIVORCES GRANTED BY THE COURTS. ¹					SEPARATIONS.	
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Mar- riages to one di- vorce.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Not pre- ceded by separa- tion.	Preceded by sepa- ration.	Mar- riages to one di- vorce.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.
1887 to 1905		5,488,065		130,520		42	150,089		139,472	10,617	37	37,198	
1897 to 1905		2,669,072		74,004		36	82,129		78,138	3,991	32	20,042	
1905	39,240	302,623	77	10,019	26	30	10,860	28	10,323	537	28	2,238	6
1904	39,210	298,721	76	9,860	25	30	10,850	28	10,293	557	28	2,290	6
1903	39,140	295,096	76	8,919	23	33	10,186	26	9,698	488	29	2,320	6
1902	39,060	294,786	75	8,431	22	35	9,431	24	8,968	463	31	2,281	6
1901	38,980	303,469	78	7,741	20	39	8,841	23	8,456	385	34	2,260	6
1900	38,900	299,084	77	7,157	18	42	7,820	20	7,437	383	38	2,253	6
1899	38,900	295,752	76	7,179	18	41	8,042	21	7,664	378	37	2,254	6
1898	38,810	287,179	74	7,238	19	40	8,100	21	7,670	430	35	2,164	6
1897	38,700	291,462	75	7,460	19	39	7,999	21	7,629	370	36	1,962	5

¹ Divorces granted by the courts, unless recorded upon the marriage record within two months after the date of the decree, are not valid. The detailed figures presented in the ensuing tables are, however, for divorces granted by the courts, since the available French statistics concerning them are far more complete than those for the divorces recorded upon the marriage record.

² From *Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population*, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

FRANCE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES RECORDED UPON THE MARRIAGE RECORD,¹ DIVORCES GRANTED BY THE COURTS,¹ AND SEPARATIONS: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Popu- lation (in thou- sands). ²	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES RECORDED UPON THE MARRIAGE RECORD. ¹			DIVORCES GRANTED BY THE COURTS. ¹					SEPARATIONS.	
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Mar- riages to one di- vorce.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Not pre- ceded by separa- tion.	Preceded by sepa- ration.	Mar- riages to one di- vorce.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.
1887 to 1896.....		2,818,993		56,516		50	67,960		61,334	6,626	41	17,156	
1896.....	38,550	290,171	75	7,051	18	41	7,879	20	7,537	342	37	1,957	5
1895.....	38,460	282,915	74	6,751	18	42	7,700	20	7,279	421	37	1,823	5
1894.....	38,420	286,662	75	6,419	17	45	7,893	21	7,448	445	36	1,810	5
1893.....	38,380	287,294	75	6,184	16	46	6,937	18	6,480	457	41	1,620	4
1892.....	38,360	290,319	76	5,772	15	50	7,035	18	6,435	600	41	1,597	4
1891.....	38,350	285,458	74	5,752	15	50	6,431	17	5,752	679	44	1,536	4
1890.....	38,380	269,332	70	5,457	14	49	6,557	17	5,797	760	41	1,570	4
1889.....	38,370	272,934	71	4,786	12	57	6,249	16	5,373	876	44	1,553	4
1888.....	38,290	276,848	72	4,708	12	59	5,482	14	4,548	934	51	1,694	4
1887.....	38,260	277,060	72	3,636	10	76	5,797	15	4,685	1,112	48	1,896	5

¹ Divorces granted by the courts, unless recorded upon the marriage record within two months after the date of the decree, are not valid. The detailed figures presented in the ensuing tables are, however, for divorces granted by the courts, since the available French statistics concerning them are far more complete than those for the divorces recorded upon the marriage record.

² From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

FRANCE—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY KIND: 1887 TO 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

KIND.	DIVORCES.					
	1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	150,089	100.0	82,129	100.0	67,960	100.0
Not preceded by separation.....	139,472	92.9	78,138	95.1	61,334	90.3
Preceded by separation.....	10,617	7.1	3,991	4.9	6,626	9.7

FRANCE—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, FOR DIVORCE PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, AND FOR SEPARATION, BY RESULT, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, PARTY MAKING COUNTER DEMAND, CAUSE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1887 TO 1904 OR 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.											
	Total.						Divorces not preceded by separation.					
	1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1904 ¹		1897 to 1904 ¹		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.
Total.....	223,458	100.0	122,408	100.0	101,050	100.0	151,203	100.0	79,905	100.0	71,298	100.0
Result:												
Granted.....	187,287	83.8	102,171	83.5	85,116	84.2	129,149	85.4	67,815	84.9	61,334	86.0
Rejected.....	18,991	8.5	10,721	8.8	8,270	8.2	11,904	7.9	6,595	8.3	5,309	7.4
Withdrawn.....	17,180	7.7	9,516	7.8	7,664	7.6	10,150	6.7	5,495	6.9	4,655	6.5
Party bringing action:												
Husband.....	79,013	35.4	46,544	38.0	32,469	32.1	61,887	40.6	34,412	43.1	26,975	37.8
Wife.....	144,445	64.6	75,864	62.0	68,581	67.9	89,816	59.4	45,493	56.9	44,323	62.2
Party making counter demand:												
Husband.....	16,844	7.5	11,161	9.1	5,683	5.6	10,861	7.2	6,993	8.8	3,868	5.4
Wife.....	11,177	5.0	7,728	6.3	3,449	3.4	7,660	5.1	5,117	6.4	2,543	3.6
Cause: ²												
Violence, cruelty, dishonorable treat- ment.....	197,132	88.2	108,698	88.8	88,434	87.5	128,258	84.8	68,511	85.7	59,747	83.8
Adultery of wife.....	30,508	13.7	18,193	14.9	12,315	12.2	23,920	15.8	13,481	16.9	10,439	14.6
Adultery of husband.....	18,280	8.2	11,510	9.4	6,770	6.7	13,067	8.6	7,808	9.8	5,259	7.4
Condemnation to infamous punish- ment.....	5,549	2.5	2,896	2.4	2,653	2.6	4,469	3.0	2,215	2.8	2,254	3.2
Condition as to children:												
With children.....	125,750	56.3	71,083	58.1	54,667	54.1	80,223	53.1	43,950	55.0	36,273	50.9
Without children.....	86,484	38.7	47,432	38.7	39,052	38.6	60,339	39.9	32,334	40.5	28,005	39.3
Unknown.....	11,224	5.0	3,893	3.2	7,331	7.3	10,641	7.0	3,621	4.5	7,020	9.8

¹ For 1905, divorces not preceded by separation and divorces preceded by separation not reported separately.

² The total, by causes, exceeds the actual number of actions brought, because where two or more causes are alleged they are tabulated under each cause.

FRANCE—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, FOR DIVORCE PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, AND FOR SEPARATION, BY RESULT, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, PARTY MAKING COUNTER DEMAND, CAUSE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1887 TO 1904 OR 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.											
	Total.						Divorces not preceded by separation.					
	1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1904 ¹		1897 to 1904 ¹		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Occupation of husband:												
Proprietors, capitalists, and members of liberal professions.....	24,668	11.0	13,608	11.1	11,060	10.9	13,693	9.1	7,175	9.0	6,518	9.1
Merchants and shopkeepers.....	33,778	15.1	17,297	14.1	16,481	16.3	21,554	14.3	10,332	12.9	11,222	15.7
Farmers.....	23,633	10.6	13,046	10.7	10,587	10.5	13,262	8.8	7,153	9.0	6,104	8.6
Workmen, day laborers, etc.....	105,266	47.1	58,345	47.7	46,921	46.4	76,507	50.6	41,274	51.7	35,233	49.4
Servants.....	14,533	6.5	8,616	7.0	5,917	5.9	10,371	6.9	5,871	7.3	4,500	6.3
No occupation and not reported.....	21,580	9.7	11,495	9.4	10,084	10.0	15,816	10.5	8,095	10.1	7,721	10.8
Duration of marriage at commencement of suit:												
Less than 1 year.....	8,221	3.7	5,221	4.3	3,000	3.0	6,033	4.0	3,615	4.5	2,418	3.4
1 to 4 years.....	62,890	28.1	37,785	30.9	25,105	24.8	44,993	29.8	26,020	32.6	18,973	26.6
5 to 9 years.....	80,224	35.9	43,527	35.6	36,697	36.3	55,303	36.6	28,964	36.2	26,339	36.9
10 to 19 years.....	47,760	21.4	24,168	19.7	23,582	23.3	29,357	19.4	14,100	17.6	15,257	21.4
20 to 29 years.....	12,657	5.7	6,364	5.2	6,293	6.2	7,163	4.7	3,515	4.4	3,643	5.1
30 to 39 years.....	2,551	1.1	1,358	1.1	1,193	1.2	1,304	0.9	680	0.9	624	0.9
40 to 49 years.....	359	0.2	163	0.1	196	0.2	166	0.1	66	0.1	100	0.1
50 years and over.....	20	(*)	7	(*)	13	(*)	8	(*)	2	(*)	6	(*)
Unknown.....	8,786	3.9	3,815	3.1	4,971	4.9	6,876	4.5	2,943	3.7	3,933	5.5

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION—continued.											
	Divorces preceded by separation.						Separations.					
	1887 to 1904 ¹		1897 to 1904 ¹		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	10,733	100.0	3,696	100.0	7,037	100.0	48,960	100.0	26,245	100.0	22,715	100.0
Result:												
Granted.....	10,080	93.9	3,454	93.5	6,626	94.2	37,198	76.0	20,042	76.4	17,156	75.5
Rejected.....	544	5.1	210	5.7	334	4.7	5,587	11.4	2,960	11.3	2,627	11.6
Withdrawn.....	109	1.0	32	0.9	77	1.1	6,175	12.6	3,243	12.4	2,932	12.9
Party bringing action:												
Husband.....	4,066	37.9	1,768	47.8	2,298	32.7	8,082	16.5	4,886	18.6	3,196	14.1
Wife.....	6,667	62.1	1,928	52.2	4,739	67.3	40,878	83.5	21,359	81.4	19,519	85.9
Party making counter demand:												
Husband.....	170	1.6	49	1.3	121	1.7	4,619	9.4	2,925	11.1	1,694	7.5
Wife.....	221	2.1	73	2.0	148	2.1	2,860	4.8	1,602	6.1	758	3.3
Cause: ²												
Violence, cruelty, dishonorable treatment.....	9,385	87.4	3,182	86.1	6,203	88.1	48,893	99.9	26,409	100.6	22,484	99.0
Adultery of wife.....	1,023	9.5	363	9.8	660	9.4	3,250	6.6	2,034	7.8	1,216	5.4
Adultery of husband.....	610	5.7	241	6.5	369	5.2	3,076	6.3	1,934	7.4	1,142	5.0
Condemnation to infamous punishment.....	106	1.0	32	0.9	74	1.1	720	1.5	395	1.5	325	1.4
Condition as to children:												
With children.....	5,448	50.8	1,884	51.0	3,564	50.6	32,456	66.3	17,626	67.2	14,830	65.3
Without children.....	5,089	46.9	1,721	46.6	3,318	47.2	16,219	33.1	8,490	32.3	7,729	34.0
Unknown.....	246	2.3	91	2.5	155	2.2	285	0.6	129	0.5	156	0.7
Occupation of husband:												
Proprietors, capitalists, and members of liberal professions.....	1,846	17.2	755	20.4	1,091	15.5	7,825	16.0	4,374	16.7	3,451	15.2
Merchants and shopkeepers.....	2,174	20.3	821	22.2	1,353	19.2	8,393	17.1	4,487	17.1	3,906	17.2
Farmers.....	1,022	9.5	395	10.7	627	8.9	8,177	16.7	4,321	16.5	3,856	17.0
Workmen, day laborers, etc.....	4,009	37.4	1,212	32.8	2,797	39.7	18,714	38.2	9,823	37.4	8,891	39.1
Servants.....	565	5.3	246	6.7	319	4.5	2,531	5.2	1,433	5.5	1,098	4.8
No occupation and not reported.....	1,117	10.4	267	7.2	850	12.1	3,320	6.8	1,807	6.9	1,513	6.7
Duration of marriage at commencement of suit:												
Less than 1 year.....	27	0.3	14	0.4	13	0.2	1,598	3.3	1,029	3.9	569	2.5
1 to 4 years.....	1,384	12.9	541	14.6	843	12.0	12,366	25.3	7,077	27.0	5,289	23.3
5 to 9 years.....	4,108	38.3	1,459	39.5	2,649	37.6	16,597	33.9	8,888	33.9	7,709	33.9
10 to 19 years.....	3,537	33.0	1,197	32.4	2,340	33.3	12,171	24.9	6,186	23.6	5,985	26.3
20 to 29 years.....	953	8.9	330	8.9	623	8.9	3,976	8.1	1,954	7.4	2,022	8.9
30 to 39 years.....	184	1.7	51	1.4	133	1.9	954	1.9	518	2.0	436	1.9
40 to 49 years.....	20	0.2	6	0.2	14	0.2	162	0.3	80	0.3	82	0.4
50 years and over.....	1	(*)	-----	-----	1	(*)	11	(*)	5	(*)	6	(*)
Unknown.....	519	4.8	98	2.7	421	6.0	1,125	2.3	508	1.9	617	2.7

¹ For 1905, divorces not preceded by separation and divorces preceded by separation not reported separately.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ The total, by causes, exceeds the actual number of actions brought, because where two or more causes are alleged they are tabulated under each cause.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

FRANCE—ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, FOR DIVORCE PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, AND FOR SEPARATION, BY RESULT, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, PARTY MAKING COUNTER DEMAND, CAUSE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.														
	Total.	Result.			Party bringing action.		Counter demand made by—		Cause. ¹				Condition as to children.		
		Granted.	Re-jected.	With-drawn.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Violence, cruelty, dishonor-able treat-ment.	Adultery of wife.	Adultery of hus-band.	Condem-nation to infamous punish-ment.	With children.	Without children.	Un-known.
1887 to 1905...	223,458	187,287	18,991	17,180	79,013	144,445	16,844	11,177	197,132	30,508	18,280	5,549	125,750	86,484	11,224
1905.....	15,421	13,098	1,232	1,091	6,076	9,345	1,562	1,160	13,487	2,594	1,764	298	9,556	5,812	53
1904.....	15,489	13,140	1,284	1,065	6,142	9,347	1,616	1,179	13,604	2,582	1,749	349	9,522	5,884	83
1903.....	14,861	12,506	1,275	1,080	5,825	9,036	1,477	1,083	13,246	2,369	1,503	303	8,929	5,781	151
1902.....	14,055	11,712	1,234	1,109	5,439	8,616	1,334	874	12,452	2,229	1,287	295	8,199	5,547	309
1901.....	13,557	11,101	1,234	1,222	5,104	8,453	1,203	813	12,043	2,017	1,197	316	7,842	5,259	456
1900.....	12,303	10,073	1,174	1,056	4,613	7,690	1,125	741	11,188	1,619	1,058	304	7,081	4,780	442
1899.....	12,402	10,296	1,065	1,041	4,593	7,809	1,002	682	11,068	1,652	1,064	302	7,068	4,575	759
1898.....	12,380	10,264	1,151	965	4,469	7,911	944	633	10,930	1,656	1,028	343	6,247	5,308	827
1897.....	11,940	9,981	1,072	887	4,283	7,657	898	563	10,680	1,475	860	386	6,639	4,488	813
1896.....	11,734	9,836	973	925	4,038	7,696	802	524	10,369	1,430	899	362	6,578	4,407	749
1895.....	11,383	9,523	989	871	3,732	7,651	750	545	10,301	1,290	783	304	6,200	4,259	834
1894.....	11,549	9,703	950	896	3,519	8,030	668	455	10,347	1,247	782	296	6,228	4,323	998
1893.....	10,330	8,557	913	860	3,281	7,049	644	370	9,011	1,273	837	223	5,649	4,057	624
1892.....	10,213	8,632	872	709	3,530	6,683	603	321	8,923	1,254	704	256	5,526	3,928	759
1891.....	9,504	7,967	815	722	3,216	6,288	508	272	8,275	1,165	584	260	5,083	3,675	746
1890.....	9,497	8,127	719	651	2,936	6,561	488	253	8,132	1,185	621	300	5,068	3,637	792
1889.....	9,269	7,902	692	675	2,792	6,477	463	214	7,845	1,244	506	251	4,883	3,554	832
1888.....	8,417	7,176	647	594	2,609	5,808	386	244	7,296	1,059	493	199	4,446	3,461	510
1887.....	9,154	7,693	700	761	2,816	6,338	371	251	7,935	1,168	471	202	4,916	3,751	487
DIVORCES NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION.															
1887 to 1905...	163,201	139,472	12,836	10,893	66,865	96,900	12,055	8,596	138,854	26,235	14,594	4,723	87,846	65,226	10,693
1905.....	11,998	10,323	932	743	5,478	7,084	1,194	936	10,596	2,315	1,527	254	7,623	4,887	52
1904.....	11,948	10,293	933	722	5,215	6,733	1,213	933	10,083	2,262	1,469	280	7,227	4,645	76
1903.....	11,367	9,698	921	748	4,997	6,370	1,095	863	9,773	2,045	1,250	257	6,840	4,586	141
1902.....	10,606	8,968	895	743	4,606	6,000	976	665	9,044	1,901	1,045	257	5,962	4,357	287
1901.....	10,115	8,456	839	820	4,363	5,752	857	633	8,666	1,714	957	268	5,605	4,089	421
1900.....	8,889	7,437	795	657	3,855	5,034	791	543	7,761	1,410	816	236	4,864	3,629	396
1899.....	9,053	7,664	730	659	3,883	5,170	701	539	7,798	1,415	818	282	4,880	3,462	711
1898.....	9,050	7,670	787	593	3,813	5,237	688	509	7,734	1,420	790	303	4,083	4,167	800
1897.....	8,877	7,629	695	553	3,680	5,197	672	432	7,652	1,314	663	352	4,689	3,399	789
1896.....	8,774	7,537	665	572	3,476	5,298	593	419	7,446	1,293	624	323	4,692	3,350	732
1895.....	8,497	7,279	682	536	3,131	5,366	560	421	7,473	1,127	606	272	4,478	3,220	799
1894.....	8,673	7,448	660	565	2,991	5,682	478	360	7,550	1,083	611	267	4,427	3,290	956
1893.....	7,666	6,480	654	532	2,803	4,863	455	284	6,433	1,119	664	189	4,034	3,058	574
1892.....	7,487	6,435	610	442	3,022	4,465	419	227	6,264	1,090	567	212	3,880	2,924	683
1891.....	6,721	5,752	527	442	2,674	4,047	352	202	5,591	994	469	221	3,379	2,655	687
1890.....	6,641	5,797	440	404	2,423	4,218	326	177	5,389	993	500	262	3,248	2,620	773
1889.....	6,145	5,373	371	401	2,264	3,881	278	149	4,909	1,016	431	206	2,893	2,433	819
1888.....	5,260	4,548	354	353	2,037	3,223	214	152	4,280	836	360	150	2,524	2,226	510
1887.....	5,434	4,685	346	403	2,154	3,280	193	152	4,412	888	327	152	2,718	2,229	487
DIVORCES PRECEDED BY SEPARATION.															
1887 to 1905...	11,297	10,617	568	112	4,066	6,667	1,170	1,221	9,385	1,023	610	106	5,448	5,039	246
1905.....	564	537	24	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1904.....	580	557	20	3	282	298	5	13	514	42	38	4	311	266	3
1903.....	505	488	15	2	253	252	8	12	444	50	28	3	264	239	2
1902.....	482	463	19	4	236	246	4	10	409	51	32	4	257	221	4
1901.....	424	385	35	4	201	223	3	9	357	45	29	5	221	194	9
1900.....	420	383	33	4	198	222	3	15	365	40	28	5	204	199	17
1899.....	408	378	24	6	194	214	7	6	340	47	31	3	196	183	29
1898.....	471	430	33	8	223	248	12	5	391	58	35	4	234	222	15
1897.....	406	370	31	5	181	225	7	3	362	30	20	4	197	197	12
1896.....	374	342	21	11	176	198	7	4	319	34	28	4	180	188	6
1895.....	440	421	17	2	210	230	6	13	391	30	33	5	214	215	11
1894.....	471	445	23	3	177	294	9	10	422	30	34	4	234	217	20
1893.....	493	457	26	10	162	331	10	10	446	48	16	3	228	242	23
1892.....	632	600	23	9	188	444	11	15	551	55	46	6	302	294	36
1891.....	724	679	39	6	218	506	11	7	643	63	25	11	374	316	34
1890.....	815	760	49	6	247	568	12	17	788	66	33	7	433	367	15
1889.....	930	876	43	11	283	647	14	12	776	104	66	10	526	394	10
1888.....	987	934	46	7	284	703	21	25	888	96	41	8	494	493	-----
1887.....	1,171	1,112	47	12	353	818	20	35	1,029	134	47	16	579	592	-----

¹ The total, by causes, exceeds the actual number of actions brought, because where two or more causes are alleged, they are tabulated under each cause.

² For 1905, divorces preceded by separation included with divorces not preceded by separation.

FRANCE—ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, FOR DIVORCE PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, AND FOR SEPARATION, BY RESULT, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, PARTY MAKING COUNTER DEMAND, CAUSE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.														
	Total.	Result.			Party bringing action.		Counter demand made by—		Cause. 1				Condition as to children.		
		Granted.	Re-jected.	With-drawn.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Violence, cruelty, dishonor-able treat-ment.	Adultery of wife.	Adultery of hus-band.	Condem-nation to infamous punish-ment.	With children.	Without children.	Un-known.
SEPARATIONS.															
1887 to 1905.....	48,960	37,198	5,587	6,175	8,082	40,878	4,619	2,360	48,893	3,250	3,076	720	32,456	16,219	285
1905.....	2,859	2,238	276	345	598	2,261	368	224	2,891	279	237	44	1,933	925	1
1904.....	2,961	2,290	331	340	645	2,316	398	233	3,007	278	242	65	1,984	973	4
1903.....	2,989	2,320	339	330	575	2,414	374	208	3,029	274	225	43	2,025	956	8
1902.....	2,967	2,281	320	366	597	2,370	354	199	2,999	277	210	34	1,980	969	18
1901.....	3,018	2,260	360	398	540	2,478	343	171	3,020	258	211	43	2,016	976	26
1900.....	2,994	2,253	346	395	560	2,434	331	183	3,062	169	214	63	2,013	952	29
1899.....	2,941	2,254	311	376	516	2,425	294	137	2,930	190	215	37	1,992	930	19
1898.....	2,859	2,164	331	364	433	2,426	244	119	2,805	178	203	36	1,930	917	12
1897.....	2,657	1,982	346	329	422	2,235	219	128	2,666	131	177	30	1,753	892	12
1896.....	2,586	1,957	287	342	386	2,200	202	101	2,604	103	147	35	1,706	869	11
1895.....	2,446	1,823	290	333	391	2,055	184	111	2,437	133	144	27	1,598	824	24
1894.....	2,405	1,810	267	328	351	2,054	181	85	2,375	134	137	25	1,567	816	22
1893.....	2,171	1,620	233	318	316	1,855	179	76	2,132	106	157	31	1,387	757	27
1892.....	2,094	1,597	239	258	320	1,774	173	79	2,108	109	91	38	1,344	710	40
1891.....	2,059	1,536	249	274	324	1,735	145	63	2,041	108	90	28	1,330	704	25
1890.....	2,041	1,570	230	241	266	1,775	150	59	2,005	126	88	31	1,387	650	4
1889.....	2,194	1,653	278	263	245	1,949	171	53	2,160	124	99	35	1,464	727	3
1888.....	2,170	1,694	247	229	288	1,882	151	67	2,128	127	92	41	1,428	742	-----
1887.....	2,549	1,896	307	346	309	2,240	158	64	2,494	146	97	34	1,619	930	-----

YEAR.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.														
	Occupation of husband.						Duration of marriage at commencement of suit.								
	Proprietors capital-ists, and members of liberal profes-sions.	Mer-chants and shop-keepers.	Farmers.	Work-men, day laborers, etc.	Servants.	No occu-pation and not reported.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 years and over.	Un-known.
AGGREGATE.															
1887 to 1905.....	24,668	33,778	23,633	105,266	14,533	21,580	8,221	62,890	80,224	47,750	12,657	2,551	359	20	8,786
1905.....	1,807	2,149	1,646	7,132	1,226	1,461	701	5,017	5,131	3,358	752	155	15	-----	292
1904.....	1,763	2,072	1,600	7,304	1,183	1,567	686	4,975	5,381	3,191	785	129	12	1	329
1903.....	1,614	2,064	1,607	7,027	1,059	1,490	562	4,610	5,416	3,005	714	183	19	-----	352
1902.....	1,527	2,060	1,465	6,800	1,002	1,201	547	4,474	5,222	2,582	721	159	20	1	329
1901.....	1,404	1,925	1,470	6,562	927	1,269	564	4,230	4,905	2,643	708	167	15	1	334
1900.....	1,437	1,794	1,383	5,751	881	1,057	542	3,720	4,378	2,512	694	163	22	-----	272
1899.....	1,333	1,730	1,288	6,040	775	1,236	544	3,627	4,483	2,280	669	184	25	-----	640
1898.....	1,379	1,812	1,321	5,786	803	1,279	536	3,586	4,442	2,386	685	140	14	4	587
1897.....	1,344	1,691	1,266	5,943	760	936	539	3,546	4,169	2,211	636	138	21	-----	680
1896.....	1,286	1,674	1,326	5,606	786	1,056	395	3,238	4,302	2,403	640	121	32	-----	603
1895.....	1,272	1,584	1,294	5,496	716	1,021	415	3,111	4,088	2,311	614	127	16	1	700
1894.....	1,295	1,643	1,152	5,800	684	975	432	3,014	4,417	2,311	640	112	16	-----	607
1893.....	1,207	1,714	1,089	5,038	612	670	374	2,733	3,713	2,284	559	114	25	-----	528
1892.....	1,173	1,830	1,060	4,777	608	765	288	2,585	3,703	2,285	573	114	14	1	650
1891.....	1,050	1,817	1,023	4,318	501	795	233	2,232	3,279	2,436	643	94	14	1	572
1890.....	1,016	1,750	949	4,239	527	1,016	240	2,416	3,379	2,285	575	107	17	1	477
1889.....	918	1,641	995	4,057	544	1,114	222	2,077	3,475	2,426	543	115	14	4	393
1888.....	925	1,371	821	3,765	416	1,119	180	1,954	3,123	2,292	570	100	19	3	176
1887.....	918	1,457	878	3,825	523	1,553	221	1,745	3,218	2,540	936	189	29	2	265

¹ The total, by causes, exceeds the actual number of actions brought, because where two or more causes are alleged, they are tabulated under each cause.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

FRANCE—ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, FOR DIVORCE PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, AND FOR SEPARATION, BY RESULT, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, PARTY MAKING COUNTER DEMAND, CAUSE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.														
	Occupation of husband.						Duration of marriage at commencement of suit.								
	Proprietors, capitalists, and members of liberal professions.	Merchants and shopkeepers.	Farmers.	Workmen, day laborers, etc.	Servants.	No occupation and not reported.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 years and over.	Unknown.
1887 to 1905.....	114,997	123,211	114,434	182,543	111,437	117,143	16,596	149,140	159,519	132,042	17,728	11,413	1177	8	17,142
1905.....	11,304	11,657	11,172	16,036	11,066	11,327	1563	14,147	14,216	12,685	1565	1109	111	.....	1266
1904.....	1,098	1,464	1,017	6,060	965	1,344	521	3,988	4,174	2,359	545	75	6	.....	290
1903.....	990	1,413	1,035	5,808	870	1,251	449	3,675	4,239	2,101	472	107	11	.....	313
1902.....	949	1,411	922	5,540	807	977	437	3,585	3,981	1,735	448	107	12	1	300
1901.....	823	1,305	921	5,314	714	1,038	457	3,353	3,727	1,735	454	89	5	.....	295
1900.....	869	1,199	871	4,445	664	841	434	2,843	3,181	1,679	421	82	13	.....	236
1899.....	795	1,157	792	4,752	624	933	427	2,874	3,265	1,504	401	85	9	.....	488
1898.....	822	1,233	830	4,575	612	978	440	2,853	3,312	1,516	383	70	4	1	471
1897.....	829	1,150	770	4,780	615	733	450	2,849	3,085	1,471	391	63	6	.....	560
1896.....	797	1,155	834	4,489	636	863	337	2,582	3,270	1,601	386	67	14	.....	517
1895.....	781	1,068	797	4,444	554	853	339	2,485	3,093	1,524	358	57	11	1	629
1894.....	814	1,102	721	4,674	546	816	347	2,432	3,353	1,614	362	57	5	.....	503
1893.....	751	1,222	667	3,989	511	526	297	2,187	2,731	1,569	362	58	15	.....	447
1892.....	717	1,333	668	3,721	479	569	234	2,051	2,707	1,512	343	64	10	1	565
1891.....	615	1,329	569	3,257	372	579	198	1,717	2,359	1,556	354	53	9	1	474
1890.....	610	1,241	528	3,097	408	757	193	1,829	2,340	1,481	329	59	7	.....	403
1889.....	509	1,047	533	2,810	400	846	171	1,429	2,403	1,522	283	57	5	.....	275
1888.....	477	880	411	2,499	281	712	143	1,190	2,136	1,404	284	45	5	1	52
1887.....	447	845	376	2,253	313	1,200	159	1,071	1,947	1,474	537	107	19	2	68
DIVORCES PRECEDED BY SEPARATION.															
1887 to 1905.....	1,846	2,174	1,022	14,009	1,565	1,117	127	11,384	14,108	13,537	1,953	1,184	120	1	1,519
1905.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)
1904.....	126	116	65	189	38	46	5	102	241	170	43	7	1	.....	11
1903.....	100	115	53	167	27	43	1	75	195	176	45	7	1	.....	5
1902.....	95	112	49	157	37	32	2	73	217	153	31	5	.....	.....	1
1901.....	95	95	45	127	32	30	.....	45	173	158	37	4	2	.....	5
1900.....	94	83	40	140	36	27	2	60	175	128	43	6	.....	.....	6
1899.....	69	101	45	138	21	34	2	60	174	116	39	6	.....	.....	11
1898.....	101	110	45	149	34	32	1	74	147	171	53	7	.....	.....	18
1897.....	75	89	53	145	21	23	1	52	137	125	39	9	2	.....	41
1896.....	73	84	47	117	23	30	8	30	145	126	34	4	1	.....	26
1895.....	95	83	54	149	27	32	.....	53	170	148	38	14	.....	.....	17
1894.....	78	100	43	197	18	35	5	58	200	134	49	4	.....	.....	21
1893.....	82	101	53	204	20	33	.....	48	215	162	42	14	3	.....	9
1892.....	100	126	64	270	23	49	.....	49	261	229	66	15	.....	.....	12
1891.....	101	131	72	307	25	88	.....	69	284	270	78	11	.....	.....	12
1890.....	134	172	67	323	28	91	.....	93	337	274	65	14	2	.....	30
1889.....	142	196	73	357	43	114	.....	107	346	316	68	12	.....	.....	81
1888.....	138	149	69	395	44	192	.....	210	289	305	76	17	2	1	87
1887.....	143	211	85	478	63	186	.....	126	402	376	107	28	6	.....	126
SEPARATIONS.															
1887 to 1905.....	7,825	8,393	8,177	18,714	2,531	3,320	1,598	12,366	16,597	12,171	3,976	954	162	11	1,125
1905.....	503	492	474	1,096	160	134	138	870	915	673	187	46	4	.....	26
1904.....	539	492	518	1,055	180	177	160	885	966	662	197	47	5	1	38
1903.....	524	536	519	1,052	162	196	112	890	982	728	197	69	7	.....	34
1902.....	483	537	494	1,103	158	192	108	816	1,024	694	242	47	8	.....	28
1901.....	486	525	504	1,121	181	201	107	832	1,005	750	217	64	8	1	34
1900.....	474	512	472	1,166	181	189	106	817	1,022	705	230	75	9	.....	30
1899.....	469	472	451	1,150	130	269	115	693	1,044	660	229	43	16	.....	141
1898.....	456	469	446	1,062	157	269	95	659	983	699	249	63	10	.....	98
1897.....	440	452	443	1,018	124	180	88	645	947	615	206	64	13	.....	79
1896.....	416	435	445	1,000	127	163	50	626	887	676	220	50	17	.....	60
1895.....	396	433	443	903	135	136	76	573	825	639	218	56	5	.....	54
1894.....	403	441	388	929	120	124	80	524	864	563	229	51	11	.....	83
1893.....	374	391	369	845	81	111	77	498	767	553	155	42	7	.....	72
1892.....	356	371	328	786	106	147	54	485	735	544	164	35	4	.....	73
1891.....	334	357	382	754	104	128	35	446	636	610	211	30	5	.....	86
1890.....	272	337	354	819	91	168	47	494	702	530	181	34	8	1	44
1889.....	267	398	389	890	96	154	51	541	726	588	192	46	9	4	37
1888.....	310	342	341	871	91	215	37	554	698	583	210	38	12	1	87
1887.....	323	401	417	1,094	147	167	62	548	869	699	242	54	4	.....	71

¹ For 1905, divorces preceded by separation included with divorces not preceded by separation.

STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—FRANCE.

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FRANCE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS. ²						Marriages to one divorce and separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popula- tion.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	
1867 to 1886.....		5,784,503		57,115		9,785		47,330		101
1877 to 1886.....		2,824,384		35,882		9,785		26,097		79
1886.....	38,230	283,193	74	6,211	16	4,005	10	2,206	6	46
1885.....	38,110	283,170	74	6,245	16	4,123	11	2,122	6	45
1884.....	38,010	289,555	76	4,478	12	1,657	4	2,821	7	65
1883.....	37,860	284,519	75	3,010	8	(²)	(²)	3,010	8	95
1882.....	37,730	281,060	74	2,806	7	(²)	(²)	2,806	7	100
1881.....	37,590	282,079	75	2,870	8	(²)	(²)	2,870	8	98
1880.....	37,450	279,046	75	2,624	7	(²)	(²)	2,624	7	106
1879.....	37,320	282,776	76	2,587	7	(²)	(²)	2,587	7	109
1878.....	37,180	279,892	75	2,556	7	(²)	(²)	2,556	7	110
1877.....	37,000	279,094	75	2,495	7	(²)	(²)	2,495	7	112
1867 to 1876.....		2,960,119		21,233		(²)		21,233		139
1876.....	36,830	291,366	79	2,534	7	(²)	(²)	2,534	7	115
1875.....	36,665	300,427	82	2,292	6	(²)	(²)	2,292	6	131
1874.....	36,490	303,113	83	2,242	6	(²)	(²)	2,242	6	135
1873.....	36,340	321,238	88	2,166	6	(²)	(²)	2,166	6	148
1872.....	36,140	352,754	98	2,150	6	(²)	(²)	2,150	6	164
1871.....	36,190	262,476	73	1,171	3	(²)	(²)	1,171	3	224
1870.....	38,440	223,705	58	1,893	5	(²)	(²)	1,893	5	118
1869.....	38,390	303,482	79	2,332	6	(²)	(²)	2,332	6	130
1868.....	38,330	301,225	79	2,272	6	(²)	(²)	2,272	6	133
1867.....	38,230	300,333	79	2,181	6	(²)	(²)	2,181	6	138

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Prior to the adoption of the law of July 27, 1884, only separations were granted. By that law divorce is permitted, and also, after a lapse of three years, separation may be converted into divorce.

FRANCE—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS: 1802 TO 1886 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

PERIOD OF YEARS.	Marriages.	Divorces and separa- tions. ¹	Marriages to one divorce and separation.	PERIOD OF YEARS.	Marriages.	Divorces and separa- tions. ¹	Marriages to one divorce and separation.
1881 to 1886.....	1,703,576	20,608	83	1841 to 1845.....	1,411,437	3,796	372
1876 to 1880.....	1,412,174	12,796	110	1837 to 1840.....	1,090,684	2,260	483
1871 to 1875.....	1,540,008	10,021	154	1830 to 1839 ²	265,029	442	600
1866 to 1870.....	1,433,379	10,831	132	1820 to 1829 ²	241,091	273	883
1861 to 1865.....	1,508,914	9,053	167	1816 to 1819.....	883,725	662	1,335
1856 to 1860.....	1,474,320	7,199	205	1811 to 1815.....	1,252,546	899	1,393
1851 to 1855.....	1,403,184	5,636	249	1806 to 1810.....	1,144,934	998	1,147
1846 to 1850.....	1,388,087	3,891	357	1802 to 1805.....	884,166	3,855	229

¹ Divorces were allowed from 1803 to 1816; after 1816 only separations were permitted until 1884, since which year both classes are allowed. The divorces granted since 1884, by conversion of former separations into divorces, are not included.² The figures for the periods 1820 to 1829 and 1830 to 1839 do not represent the total number of marriages and divorces, but the annual averages during those periods.

FRANCE—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY KIND: 1884 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

KIND.	DIVORCES.							
	1884 to 1886		1886		1885		1884	
	Number.	Per cent dis- tribution.	Number.	Per cent dis- tribution.	Number.	Per cent dis- tribution.	Number.	Per cent dis- tribution.
Total.....	9,785	100.0	4,005	100.0	4,123	100.0	1,657	100.0
Not preceded by separation.....	4,773	48.8	2,705	67.5	1,960	47.5	108	6.5
Preceded by separation.....	5,012	51.2	1,300	32.5	2,163	52.5	1,549	93.5

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

FRANCE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIONS FOR SEPARATION, BY RESULT, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, AND CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN: 1867 TO 1883 OR 1885 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR SEPARATION.											
	France.						Department of the Seine.					
	1867 to 1885		1877 to 1885		1867 to 1876		1867 to 1883 ¹		1877 to 1883 ¹		1867 to 1876	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	58,411	100.0	30,573	100.0	27,838	100.0	10,619	100.0	5,054	100.0	5,565	100.0
Result:												
Granted.....	45,124	77.3	23,891	78.1	21,233	76.3	9,595	90.4	4,714	93.3	4,881	87.7
Rejected.....	5,153	8.8	2,658	8.7	2,495	9.0	536	5.0	273	5.4	263	4.7
Withdrawn.....	8,134	13.9	4,024	13.2	4,110	14.8	488	4.6	67	1.3	421	7.6
Party bringing action:												
Husband.....	27,862	13.5	24,401	14.4	3,461	12.4	2,165	20.4	1,083	21.4	1,082	19.4
Wife.....	250,547	86.5	226,170	85.6	24,377	87.6	8,454	79.6	3,971	78.6	4,483	80.6
Cause: ²												
Violence, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment.....	56,701	97.1	29,993	98.1	26,708	95.9	10,201	96.1	4,978	98.5	5,223	93.9
Adultery of wife.....	2,963	5.1	1,487	4.9	1,476	5.3	541	5.1	208	4.1	333	6.0
Adultery of husband.....	1,644	2.8	840	2.7	804	2.9	449	4.2	164	3.2	285	5.1
Condemnation to infamous punishment	653	1.1	352	1.2	301	1.1	115	1.1	53	1.0	62	1.1
Condition as to children:												
With children.....	237,381	64.0	219,699	64.4	217,682	63.5	6,198	58.4	2,946	58.3	3,252	58.4
Without children.....	220,984	35.9	210,877	35.6	210,107	36.3	4,382	41.3	2,108	41.7	2,274	40.9
Unknown.....	237	0.1			237	0.1	39	0.4			39	0.7

¹ Since 1883 the statistics do not analyze the returns for the departments.

² Details do not make total. Discrepancies occur in published figures for 1867, 1869, 1876, 1878, 1879, and 1884.

³ The total, by causes, exceeds the actual number of actions brought, because where two or more causes are alleged they are tabulated under each cause.

FRANCE—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUITS FOR SEPARATION BROUGHT IN A YEAR, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE INVOLVED AND BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION: 1837 TO 1880 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

PERIOD OF YEARS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUITS FOR SEPARATION BROUGHT IN A YEAR.						
	Per cent in which marriage involved had endured—					Per cent in which action was brought by—	
	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 years and over.	Husband.	Wife.
1876 to 1880.....	1	21	29	33	16	13.6	86.4
1871 to 1875.....	1	19	28	34	18	12.5	87.5
1866 to 1870.....	1	18	27	36	17	11.5	88.5
1861 to 1865.....	2	24	27	33	15	10.8	89.2
1856 to 1860.....	1	25	25	32	17	9.6	90.4
1851 to 1855.....	2	23	25	33	17	8.8	91.2
1846 to 1850.....	3	21	26	31	19	7.0	93.0
1841 to 1845.....	1	21	24	33	21	6.7	93.3
1837 to 1840.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.3	94.7

¹ Figures not available for the 1837 report.

FRANCE—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF SUITS FOR SEPARATION, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION: 1837 TO 1880 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

PARTY BRINGING ACTION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF SUITS FOR SEPARATION.								
	1876 to 1880	1871 to 1875	1866 to 1870	1861 to 1865	1856 to 1860	1851 to 1855	1846 to 1850	1841 to 1845	1837 to 1840
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband.....	13.6	12.5	11.5	10.8	9.6	8.8	7.0	6.7	5.3
Wife.....	86.4	87.5	88.5	89.2	90.4	91.2	93.0	93.3	94.7

FRANCE—ACTIONS FOR SEPARATION, FOR DIVORCE PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, AND FOR DIVORCE NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, CLASSIFIED BY RESULT, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, AND CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN: 1867 TO 1885 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.													
	Total.	Result.			Brought by—			Cause.				Condition as to children.		
		Granted.	Rejected.	With-drawn.	Husband.	Wife.	Cross actions.	Violence, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment.	Adultery of wife.	Adultery of husband.	Sentence to infamous punishment.	With children.	Without children.	Unknown.
SEPARATIONS.														
1867 to 1885.....	58,411	45,124	5,153	8,134	7,862	50,547	3,657	56,701	2,963	1,644	653	37,381	20,984	37
1885.....	2,910	2,122	331	457	372	2,538	264	2,860	162	105	47	1,826	1,084	.....
1884.....	3,666	2,821	307	538	580	3,086	431	3,545	212	174	60	2,418	1,248	.....
1883.....	3,715	3,010	272	433	589	3,126	322	3,800	134	64	39	2,455	1,260	.....
1882.....	3,523	2,806	308	409	507	3,016	182	3,421	152	104	28	2,260	1,263	.....
1881.....	3,688	2,870	317	501	581	3,107	214	3,578	212	65	47	2,363	1,325	.....
1880.....	3,290	2,624	259	407	442	2,848	197	3,249	129	73	36	2,106	1,184	.....
1879.....	3,288	2,587	290	411	436	2,850	200	3,226	139	85	36	2,156	1,130	.....
1878.....	3,277	2,556	283	438	475	2,802	222	3,207	169	92	31	2,049	1,233	.....
1877.....	3,216	2,495	291	430	419	2,797	175	3,107	178	78	28	2,066	1,150	.....
1876.....	3,251	2,534	268	449	453	2,798	202	3,093	211	107	43	2,015	1,236	.....
1875.....	2,997	2,292	295	410	412	2,585	182	2,881	169	105	24	1,920	1,077	.....
1874.....	2,884	2,242	235	407	371	2,513	138	2,739	134	104	45	1,803	1,081	.....
1873.....	2,850	2,166	252	432	385	2,465	156	2,697	188	90	31	1,802	1,048	.....
1872.....	2,793	2,150	240	403	337	2,456	121	2,653	148	86	27	1,731	1,062	.....
1871.....	1,711	1,171	140	400	157	1,554	67	1,652	64	48	14	1,104	597	10
1870.....	2,478	1,893	241	344	307	2,171	159	2,413	138	72	14	1,608	844	26
1869.....	3,056	2,332	282	442	445	2,611	145	2,959	147	65	30	1,958	1,091	.....
1868.....	2,999	2,272	288	439	319	2,680	155	2,901	158	59	36	1,919	1,080	.....
1867.....	2,819	2,181	254	384	275	2,544	125	2,720	119	68	37	1,822	991	1
DIVORCES PRECEDED BY SEPARATION.														
1884 and 1885.....	3,959	3,712	206	41	1,530	2,429	270	3,377	545	226	81	1,513	1,611	835
1885.....	2,310	2,163	122	25	871	1,439	168	1,968	320	131	59	1,015	997	298
1884.....	1,649	1,549	84	16	659	990	102	1,409	225	95	22	498	614	537
DIVORCES NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION.														
1884 and 1885.....	2,454	2,068	213	173	1,015	1,439	184	1,707	546	194	191	1,126	1,309	19
1885.....	2,330	1,960	203	167	966	1,364	180	1,639	526	192	153	1,071	1,249	10
1884.....	124	108	10	6	49	75	4	68	20	2	38	55	60	9

¹ Slight discrepancies occur in this table in the figures for the years 1867, 1869, 1878, and 1879, and the means for their correction are not available.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

FRANCE—AVERAGE NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUITS FOR SEPARATION BROUGHT IN A YEAR, BY CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, CAUSE, RESULT, AND PARTY FILING CROSS BILLS: 1837 TO 1880 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUITS FOR SEPARATION BROUGHT IN A YEAR.																	
	1876 to 1880		1871 to 1875		1866 to 1870		1861 to 1865		1856 to 1860		1851 to 1855		1846 to 1850		1841 to 1845		1837 to 1840	
	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.
Total.....	3,264	100.0	2,647	100.0	2,833	100.0	2,395	100.0	1,913	100.0	1,529	100.0	1,080	100.0	1,043	100.0	790	100.0
Condition as to children:																		
With children.....	2,077	63.6	1,672	63.2	1,808	63.8	1,480	61.8	1,126	58.9	904	59.1	604	55.9	578	55.4	374	47.3
Without children.....	1,187	36.4	973	36.8	1,018	35.9	904	37.7	747	39.0	585	38.3	376	34.8	393	37.7	264	33.4
Unknown.....			2	0.1	7	0.2	11	0.5	40	2.1	40	2.6	100	9.3	72	6.9	152	19.2
Occupation of husband:																		
Proprietors, landholders, and members of liberal professions.....	529	16.2	449	17.0	529	18.7	451	18.8	411	21.5	445	29.1	325	30.1	324	31.1	224	28.4
Merchants and shopkeepers.....	525	16.1	497	18.8	542	19.1	535	22.3	371	19.4	327	21.4	196	18.1	243	23.3	133	16.8
Farmers.....	416	12.7	356	13.4	400	14.1	334	13.9	291	15.2	247	16.2	199	18.4	169	16.2	153	19.4
Workmen, day laborers, and servants.....	1,502	46.0	1,101	41.6	1,174	41.4	936	39.1	742	38.8	469	30.7	259	24.0	216	20.7	182	23.0
Occupation unknown.....	292	8.9	244	9.2	188	6.6	139	5.8	98	5.1	41	2.7	101	9.4	91	8.7	98	12.4
Cause: 1																		
Violence, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment.....	3,176	97.3	2,524	95.4	2,730	96.4	2,237	93.4	1,750	91.5	1,387	90.7	998	92.4	946	90.7	699	88.5
Adultery of wife.....	165	5.1	141	5.3	138	4.9	159	6.6	128	6.7	99	6.5	55	5.1	50	4.8	32	4.1
Adultery of husband.....	87	2.7	87	3.3	74	2.6	100	4.2	97	5.1	85	5.6	50	4.6	63	6.0	42	5.3
Condemnation to infamous punishment.....	35	1.1	28	1.1	29	1.0	30	1.3	37	1.9	32	2.1	24	2.2	25	2.4	17	2.2
Result:																		
Granted.....	2,559	78.4	2,004	75.8	2,166	76.5	1,811	75.6	1,440	75.3	1,127	73.7	778	72.0	759	72.8	565	71.5
Rejected.....	278	8.5	232	8.7	268	9.4	257	10.7	198	10.3	155	10.1	114	10.5	103	9.9	69	8.7
Withdrawn.....	427	13.1	411	15.5	399	14.1	327	13.7	275	14.4	247	16.2	188	17.5	181	17.3	156	19.8
Cross bills filed:																		
By wife.....	50	1.5	30	1.1	32	1.1	24	1.0	22	1.2	16	1.0	10	0.9	7	0.7	(²)	(²)
By husband.....	149	4.6	103	3.9	106	3.7	107	4.5	77	4.0	58	3.8	37	3.4	34	3.3	(²)	(²)

¹ The total by causes exceeds the real total, presumably because suits for two or more causes are tabulated under each cause.

² Figures not available for the 1887 report.

PARIS—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
1887 to 1905.....	453,649	26,643	17	1887 to 1896.....	222,825	12,773	17
1897 to 1905.....	230,824	13,870	17	1896.....	22,992	1,579	15
1905.....	27,029	1,874	14	1895.....	22,823	1,501	15
1904.....	26,432	1,779	15	1894.....	22,692	1,234	18
1903.....	25,907	1,652	16	1893.....	23,149	1,342	17
1902.....	25,728	1,536	17	1892.....	23,205	1,244	19
1901.....	26,710	1,317	20	1891.....	22,852	1,402	16
1900.....	26,088	1,322	20	1890.....	22,223	1,378	16
1899.....	24,840	1,449	17	1889.....	21,245	1,195	18
1898.....	24,257	1,435	17	1888.....	21,142	1,099	19
1897.....	23,833	1,506	16	1887.....	20,502	799	26

PARIS—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, MARITAL CONDITION OF PARTIES BEFORE PRESENT MARRIAGE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, PARTY OBTAINING DIVORCE, AND CAUSE: 1887 TO 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.						CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.					
	1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896			1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.		Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.
Total.....	26,643	100.0	13,870	100.0	12,773	100.0	Number of living children issue of the marriage:						
Age of husband:							No children.....	12,454	46.7	6,858	49.4	5,596	43.8
Less than 20 years.....	9	(1)	2	(1)	7	0.1	1 child.....	5,583	21.0	3,280	23.6	2,303	18.0
20 to 24 years.....	152	0.6	70	0.5	82	0.6	2 children.....	2,847	10.7	1,639	11.8	1,208	9.5
25 to 29 years.....	1,984	7.4	1,140	8.2	844	6.6	3 children.....	875	3.3	515	3.7	360	2.8
30 to 34 years.....	5,199	19.5	2,970	21.4	2,229	17.5	4 children.....	286	1.1	169	1.2	117	0.9
35 to 39 years.....	6,294	23.6	3,456	24.9	2,838	22.2	5 children.....	125	0.5	72	0.5	53	0.4
40 to 44 years.....	4,868	18.3	2,607	18.8	2,261	17.7	More than 5 children.....	123	0.5	88	0.6	35	0.3
45 to 49 years.....	3,321	12.5	1,706	12.3	1,615	12.6	Unknown.....	4,350	16.3	1,249	9.0	3,101	24.3
50 to 59 years.....	2,789	10.5	1,357	9.8	1,432	11.2	Husband's marital condition before present marriage:						
60 years and over.....	591	2.2	273	2.0	318	2.5	Single.....	23,595	88.6	12,783	92.2	10,812	84.6
Unknown.....	1,436	5.4	289	2.1	1,147	9.0	Widowed.....	1,012	3.8	479	3.5	533	4.2
Age of wife:							Divorced.....	242	0.9	193	1.4	49	0.4
Less than 20 years.....	63	0.2	33	0.2	30	0.2	Unknown.....	1,794	6.7	415	3.0	1,379	10.8
20 to 24 years.....	1,703	6.4	917	6.6	786	6.2	Wife's marital condition before present marriage:						
25 to 29 years.....	5,064	19.0	2,894	20.9	2,170	17.0	Single.....	23,540	88.4	12,677	91.4	10,863	85.0
30 to 34 years.....	6,012	22.6	3,253	23.5	2,759	21.6	Widowed.....	956	3.6	499	3.6	457	3.6
35 to 39 years.....	5,088	19.1	2,791	20.1	2,297	18.0	Divorced.....	186	0.7	145	1.0	41	0.3
40 to 44 years.....	3,395	12.7	1,804	13.0	1,591	12.5	Unknown.....	1,961	7.4	549	4.0	1,412	11.1
45 to 49 years.....	2,018	7.6	985	7.1	1,033	8.1	Occupation of husband:*						
50 to 59 years.....	1,463	5.5	711	5.1	752	5.9	Lawyers.....	115	0.4	56	0.4	59	0.5
60 years and over.....	286	1.1	138	1.0	148	1.2	Physicians and pharmacists.....	181	0.7	117	0.8	64	0.5
Unknown.....	1,551	5.8	344	2.5	1,207	9.4	Artists.....	315	1.2	179	1.3	136	1.1
Relative age of parties:							Other professional pursuits.....	305	1.1	178	1.3	127	1.0
Husband older by—							Administrative officers.....	846	3.2	447	3.2	399	3.1
At least 25 years.....	79	0.3	47	0.3	32	0.3	Industry and commerce.....	10,462	39.3	6,292	45.4	4,170	32.6
20 to 24 years.....	189	0.7	104	0.7	85	0.7	Artisans and workmen.....	12,011	45.1	5,852	42.2	6,159	48.2
15 to 19 years.....	724	2.7	366	2.6	358	2.8	Without occupation.....	866	3.3	360	2.6	506	4.0
10 to 14 years.....	3,009	11.3	1,563	11.3	1,446	11.3	Occupation unknown.....	1,532	5.8	389	2.8	1,143	8.9
5 to 9 years.....	8,486	31.9	4,566	32.9	3,920	30.7	Party obtaining divorce:*						
1 to 4 years.....	7,506	28.2	4,088	29.5	3,418	26.8	Husband.....	9,972	37.4	5,654	40.8	4,318	33.8
Husband and wife same age.....	1,187	4.5	642	4.6	545	4.3	Wife.....	15,032	56.4	7,586	54.7	7,446	58.3
Husband younger by—							Both.....	786	3.0	520	3.7	266	2.1
1 to 4 years.....	2,533	9.5	1,431	10.3	1,102	8.6	Unknown.....	843	3.2	110	0.8	733	5.7
5 to 9 years.....	959	3.6	562	4.1	397	3.1	Cause:						
10 to 14 years.....	234	0.9	128	0.9	106	0.8	Sentence to infamous pun-ishment.....	370	1.4	104	0.7	266	2.1
15 to 19 years.....	67	0.3	35	0.3	32	0.3	Adultery of husband.....	1,821	6.8	893	6.4	928	7.3
At least 20 years.....	36	0.1	23	0.2	13	0.1	Adultery of wife.....	3,132	11.8	1,541	11.1	1,591	12.2
Unknown.....	1,634	6.1	315	2.3	1,319	10.3	Violence and cruelty.....	8,736	32.8	4,618	33.3	4,118	32.2
Duration of marriage dissolved:†							Dishonorable treatment.....	11,164	41.9	6,522	47.0	4,642	36.3
Less than 1 year.....	88	0.3	37	0.3	51	0.4	Unknown.....	1,420	5.3	192	1.4	1,228	9.6
1 to 4 years.....	3,125	11.7	1,815	13.1	1,310	10.3							
5 to 9 years.....	8,268	31.0	4,690	33.8	3,578	28.0							
10 to 14 years.....	6,450	24.2	3,336	24.1	3,114	24.4							
15 to 19 years.....	3,791	14.2	2,012	14.5	1,779	13.9							
20 years and over.....	3,877	14.6	1,847	13.3	2,030	15.9							
Unknown.....	1,048	3.9	133	1.0	915	7.2							

† Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

* Discrepancy in published figures for 1894.

* Discrepancy in published figures for 1887.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

PARIS—DIVORCES, BY ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, MARITAL CONDITION OF PARTIES BEFORE PRESENT MARRIAGE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, PARTY OBTAINING DIVORCE, AND CAUSE: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.																			
	1887 to 1905	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Total.....	26,643	1,874	1,779	1,652	1,536	1,317	1,322	1,449	1,435	1,506	1,579	1,501	1,234	1,342	1,244	1,402	1,378	1,195	1,099	799
Age of husband:																				
Less than 20 years.....	9		1			1						1						3	3	
20 to 24 years.....	152	18	7	10	6	9	4	6	7	3	6	2	3	7	2	12	20	10	15	5
25 to 29 years.....	1,984	142	158	131	108	124	114	118	136	109	129	109	105	95	79	95	83	60	55	34
30 to 34 years.....	5,199	418	389	368	328	229	300	312	281	345	283	291	244	245	204	234	240	184	185	119
35 to 39 years.....	6,294	467	418	396	374	343	354	352	366	386	414	345	286	279	285	320	248	224	238	198
40 to 44 years.....	4,868	348	349	311	319	258	226	264	279	253	264	260	216	235	231	236	246	227	188	158
45 to 49 years.....	3,321	224	216	204	205	178	146	173	183	177	206	197	139	172	140	161	162	173	150	115
50 to 59 years.....	2,781	178	176	164	138	123	136	150	135	157	150	142	126	130	125	162	168	152	151	126
60 years and over.....	591	46	32	42	29	18	10	33	27	36	38	25	27	30	38	40	42	29	29	20
Unknown.....	1,436	33	33	26	29	34	32	41	21	40	89	129	88	149	140	142	169	133	85	23
Age of wife:																				
Less than 20 years.....	63	4	7	3	1	6	7	1	3	1	1	4	8	2	3	2		2	6	2
20 to 24 years.....	1,703	142	122	114	96	88	69	91	97	98	133	100	66	84	83	80	80	64	56	40
25 to 29 years.....	5,064	398	399	336	288	277	298	306	296	296	290	261	250	226	195	254	235	164	185	110
30 to 34 years.....	6,012	435	436	382	347	307	307	336	345	358	395	341	289	297	268	286	260	243	222	158
35 to 39 years.....	5,088	347	316	330	344	264	287	282	316	305	284	268	221	221	201	248	233	218	214	189
40 to 44 years.....	3,395	273	236	230	217	159	154	197	153	185	174	169	161	163	147	169	174	153	156	125
45 to 49 years.....	2,018	113	120	122	117	109	80	105	100	119	110	109	65	100	104	118	110	130	104	83
50 to 59 years.....	1,463	106	88	87	80	60	73	62	73	82	83	85	69	87	79	83	82	72	56	56
60 years and over.....	286	21	16	16	17	5	10	22	15	16	10	16	13	9	12	34	23	9	9	13
Unknown.....	1,551	35	39	32	29	42	37	47	37	46	99	148	92	153	152	128	181	140	91	23
Relative age of parties:																				
Husband older by—																				
At least 25 years.....	79	7	7	8	6	2	3	2	9	3	5	4	4	4	3		3	3	3	3
20 to 24 years.....	189	16	13	10	9	11	4	13	21	7	11	9	8	10	8	10	4	4	15	6
15 to 19 years.....	724	48	49	46	40	30	35	42	39	37	46	40	41	30	36	38	30	28	39	30
10 to 14 years.....	3,009	216	185	173	196	169	139	156	149	180	161	161	156	152	143	147	140	130	134	122
5 to 9 years.....	8,486	593	594	596	504	436	425	447	484	487	510	457	381	398	360	434	384	365	350	281
1 to 4 years.....	7,506	570	563	431	416	365	403	453	436	451	466	407	309	340	323	361	378	328	283	223
Husband and wife same age.....	1,187	85	85	74	85	57	55	75	54	72	77	71	34	66	50	61	49	52	53	32
Husband younger by—																				
1 to 4 years.....	2,533	207	158	181	162	146	137	153	150	147	149	138	122	121	111	131	109	80	80	61
5 to 9 years.....	959	73	73	81	74	51	63	46	47	54	38	63	52	47	39	49	45	19	31	14
10 to 14 years.....	234	15	10	17	15	6	16	14	23	12	9	14	11	13	15	16	13	6	5	4
15 to 19 years.....	67	5	2	2	7		3	4	4	3	3	1	4	4			7	7	6	
At least 20 years.....	36	6	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	5	4		3	2	2			2		
Unknown.....	1,634	33	38	31	29	42	39	42	18	43	100	136	109	155	154	155	216	171	100	23
Duration of marriage dissolved: ¹																				
Less than 1 year.....	88	6	2	3			2	6	3	12	4	5	10	6	8	7	1	2	7	1
1 to 4 years.....	8,125	268	233	202	174	181	157	204	212	184	198	169	147	148	145	161	115	92	74	61
5 to 9 years.....	8,268	626	614	544	499	431	482	494	474	526	487	465	365	390	295	368	420	320	292	176
10 to 14 years.....	6,450	463	456	412	382	322	326	321	338	316	431	366	305	326	275	318	340	280	290	183
15 to 19 years.....	3,791	254	217	245	241	197	182	222	226	228	113	202	188	187	164	213	231	192	162	127
20 years and over.....	3,877	247	240	233	212	173	157	195	176	214	213	200	166	192	194	208	218	227	233	179
Unknown.....	1,048	10	17	13	25	13	16	7	6	26	133	94	57	93	163	127	53	82	41	73
Number of living children issue of the marriage:																				
No children.....	12,454	952	941	910	842	658	645	697	561	652	765	612	441	557	473	685	762	425	455	421
1 child.....	5,583	472	431	358	320	351	343	348	350	307	301	239	213	249	216	245	292	234	193	121
2 children.....	2,847	246	232	177	156	158	157	166	201	146	146	145	122	127	94	125	159	112	116	62
3 children.....	875	67	47	53	70	50	59	73	46	50	56	41	24	44	20	37	57	30	31	20
4 children.....	286	27	30	20	16	14	22	12	10	18	21	22	9	11	7	17	8	10	5	7
5 children.....	125	8	7	7	8	8	6	12	7	9	7	5	5	6	6	3	4	6	5	3
More than 5 children.....	123	6	5	8	25	8	9	10	7	10	5	4	4	1	8	4	2	2	1	
Unknown.....	4,350	96	86	119	99	70	81	131	253	314	278	433	416	347	420	286	89	376	292	104
Husband's marital condition before present marriage:																				
Single.....	23,595	1,724	1,648	1,546	1,428	1,198	1,205	1,328	1,321	1,385	1,380	1,259	1,065	1,077	970	1,175	1,158	1,042	956	730
Widowed.....	1,012	59	51	50	43	55	67	40	51	63	51	66	59	58	70	55	44	31	56	43
Divorced.....	242	22	34	20	27	9	14	23	28	16	15	10	5	7	5	4	1		3	
Unknown.....	1,794	69	46	36	38	55	36	58	35	42	133	166	105	200	199	169	175	122	84	26
Wife's marital condition before present marriage:																				
Single.....	23,540	1,703	1,642	1,528	1,395	1,203	1,200	1,312	1,310	1,384	1,383	1,261	1,051	1,084	967	1,200	1,148	1,068	956	745
Widowed.....	956	67	59	63	57	33	62	45	58	55	45	57	47	42	64	49	50	18	56	29
Divorced.....	186	22	16	13	30	16	10	15	10	13	9	9	4	7	4	3			1	
Unknown.....	1,961	82	62	48	54	65	50	77	57	54	142	174	132	209	209	150	176	109	86	25
Occupation of husband: ²																				

PARIS—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCED MEN AND OF DIVORCED WOMEN REMARRYING, BY DURATION OF DIVORCE: 1891 TO 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

DURATION OF DIVORCE.	DIVORCED MEN REMARRYING.						DURATION OF DIVORCE.	DIVORCED WOMEN REMARRYING.					
	1891 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1891 to 1896			1891 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1891 to 1896	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.		Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.
Total.....	8,921	100.0	6,063	100.0	2,858	100.0	Total.....	8,576	100.0	5,906	100.0	2,670	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	682	7.6	533	8.8	149	5.2	Less than 1 year.....	112	1.3	54	0.9	58	2.2
1 year.....	2,822	31.6	1,970	32.5	852	29.8	1 year.....	2,228	26.0	1,568	26.5	660	24.7
2 years.....	1,465	16.4	875	14.4	590	20.6	2 years.....	1,672	19.5	1,052	17.8	620	23.2
3 years.....	937	10.5	577	9.5	360	12.6	3 years.....	1,103	12.9	661	11.2	442	16.6
4 years.....	736	8.3	439	7.2	297	10.4	4 years.....	846	9.9	533	9.0	313	11.7
5 to 9 years.....	1,659	18.6	1,231	20.3	428	15.0	5 to 9 years.....	1,913	22.3	1,441	24.4	472	17.7
10 to 14 years.....	373	4.2	347	5.7	26	0.9	10 to 14 years.....	523	6.1	485	8.2	38	1.4
15 to 19 years.....	90	1.0	87	1.4	3	0.1	15 to 19 years.....	105	1.2	104	1.8	1	(1)
20 years and over.....	4	(1)	4	0.1			20 years and over.....	13	0.2	8	0.1	5	0.2
Unknown.....	153	1.7			153	5.4	Unknown.....	61	0.7			61	2.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PARIS—DIVORCED MEN AND DIVORCED WOMEN REMARRYING, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DIVORCE: 1891 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

DURATION OF DIVORCE.	1891 to 1905	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
DIVORCED MEN REMARRYING.																
Total.....	8,921	844	716	669	631	580	676	756	609	582	545	543	394	475	443	453
Less than 1 year.....	682	131	94	109	111	69	44	37	38	38	38	38	9	13	23	28
1 year.....	2,822	247	252	188	281	215	177	227	194	189	151	148	125	122	141	165
2 years.....	1,465	119	92	88	70	70	115	113	106	102	82	96	87	111	107	107
3 years.....	937	71	62	51	55	61	73	68	73	68	41	57	58	81	64	59
4 years.....	736	42	47	48	41	41	51	61	54	54	29	41	63	72	48	44
5 to 9 years.....	1,659	149	129	129	125	126	143	196	120	114	94	94	49	76	65	50
10 to 14 years.....	373	46	29	41	45	49	43	47	25	22	7	17	2			
15 to 19 years.....	90	35	11	15	14	7	5				2	1				
20 years and over.....	4	4														
Unknown.....	153										101	51	1			
DIVORCED WOMEN REMARRYING.																
Total.....	8,576	804	651	717	617	593	692	652	594	586	507	465	453	428	453	359
Less than 1 year.....	112	13	13	16	16	158	3	1	4	4	18	14	10	7	6	3
1 year.....	2,228	221	187	217	168	170	154	143	145	144	105	95	88	122	106	106
2 years.....	1,672	134	108	118	101	72	113	142	135	129	80	89	106	119	124	102
3 years.....	1,103	78	51	58	56	69	86	78	92	93	57	59	84	86	87	69
4 years.....	846	62	43	43	58	60	73	62	61	61	29	45	76	58	60	45
5 to 9 years.....	1,913	171	165	181	158	168	192	162	123	121	109	124	81	70	54	34
10 to 14 years.....	523	85	62	55	62	56	53	48	31	33	21	11	6			
15 to 19 years.....	105	34	15	24	14	10	2	5								
20 years and over.....	13	6	2								2	3				
Unknown.....	61										47	14				

PARIS—MARRIAGES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS)

YEAR.	Mar-riages.	YEAR.	Mar-riages.	YEAR.	Mar-riages.	YEAR.	Mar-riages.
1867 to 1886 ¹	366,338	1882.....	21,443	1876.....	18,117	1870 ²	5,454
1886.....	20,604	1881.....	20,993	1875.....	18,845	1869.....	18,948
1885.....	20,265	1880.....	19,443	1874.....	18,827	1868.....	18,596
1884.....	20,562	1879.....	18,906	1873.....	19,520	1867.....	16,730
1883.....	21,187	1878.....	18,278	1872.....	21,372		
		1877.....	18,032	1871 ¹	10,216		

¹ No records for 1871 prior to May.² The year of the siege of Paris.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE—ACTIONS BROUGHT TO DISSOLVE MARRIAGE BY DIVORCE NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, BY DIVORCE PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, AND BY SEPARATION, CLASSIFIED BY RESULT: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	ACTIONS BROUGHT FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.															
	Total.				Divorces not preceded by separation.				Divorces preceded by separation.				Separations.			
	Total.	Granted.	Rejected.	With-drawn.	Total.	Granted.	Rejected.	With-drawn.	Total.	Granted.	Rejected.	With-drawn.	Total.	Granted.	Rejected.	With-drawn.
1887 to 1905..	54,694	50,703	3,065	926	48,008	44,543	2,619	846	2,726	2,604	121	1	3,960	3,556	325	79
1905.....	3,532	3,292	172	68	3,244	3,024	161	59	76	74	2	.....	212	194	9	9
1904.....	3,826	3,537	216	73	3,503	3,244	193	66	81	78	3	.....	242	215	20	7
1903.....	3,642	3,358	211	73	3,307	3,051	187	69	89	87	2	.....	246	220	22	4
1902.....	3,253	2,963	191	99	2,960	2,696	174	90	79	75	4	.....	214	192	13	9
1901.....	2,961	2,676	161	124	2,675	2,421	139	115	64	56	8	.....	222	199	14	9
1900.....	2,311	2,169	126	16	2,045	1,918	114	13	63	60	3	.....	203	191	9	3
1899.....	2,809	2,649	134	26	2,499	2,357	121	21	78	75	3	.....	232	217	10	5
1898.....	2,826	2,635	167	24	2,519	2,358	140	21	72	66	6	.....	235	211	21	3
1897.....	2,840	2,692	121	27	2,584	2,467	92	25	53	47	6	.....	203	178	23	2
1896.....	2,735	2,612	93	30	2,500	2,394	78	28	67	62	5	.....	168	156	10	2
1895.....	2,694	2,538	134	22	2,436	2,298	116	22	65	62	3	.....	193	178	15	.....
1894.....	3,119	2,902	177	40	2,809	2,618	154	37	106	100	6	.....	204	184	17	3
1893.....	2,326	2,067	229	30	2,079	1,848	203	28	105	102	3	.....	142	117	23	2
1892.....	2,641	2,392	214	35	2,328	2,116	180	32	141	136	5	.....	172	140	29	3
1891.....	2,418	2,214	176	28	2,045	1,858	161	26	192	188	4	.....	181	168	11	2
1890.....	2,780	2,579	152	49	2,348	2,172	131	45	233	224	8	1	199	183	13	3
1889.....	2,659	2,496	109	54	2,170	2,046	73	51	288	277	11	.....	201	173	25	3
1888.....	2,404	2,242	115	47	1,796	1,672	81	43	402	379	23	.....	206	191	11	4
1887.....	2,918	2,690	167	61	2,161	1,985	121	55	472	456	16	.....	285	249	30	6

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE—DIVORCES NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, DIVORCES PRECEDED BY SEPARATION, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.		Separations.	YEAR.	DIVORCES.		Separations.	YEAR.	DIVORCES.		Separations.
	Not preceded by separation.	Preceded by separation.			Not preceded by separation.	Preceded by separation.			Not preceded by separation.	Preceded by separation.	
1886.....	698	508	317	1879.....	(1)	(1)	621	1872.....	(1)	(1)	460
1885.....	256	853	302	1878.....	(1)	(1)	612	1871.....	(1)	(1)	115
1884.....	13	588	743	1877.....	(1)	(1)	581	1870.....	(1)	(1)	456
1883.....	(1)	(1)	812	1876.....	(1)	(1)	724	1869.....	(1)	(1)	559
1882.....	(1)	(1)	725	1875.....	(1)	(1)	559	1868.....	(1)	(1)	531
1881.....	(1)	(1)	723	1874.....	(1)	(1)	547	1867.....	(1)	(1)	487
1880.....	(1)	(1)	640	1873.....	(1)	(1)	443				

¹ Prior to the adoption of the law of July 27, 1884, only separations were granted. By that law divorce is permitted, and also, after a lapse of three years, separations may be converted into divorces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE—ANNUAL AVERAGES OF MARRIAGES AND SEPARATIONS: 1837 TO 1878 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

PERIOD OF YEARS.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.			PERIOD OF YEARS.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.		
	Marriages.	Separations.	Marriages to one separation.		Marriages.	Separations.	Marriages to one separation.
1876 to 1878.....	21,438	639	34	1851 to 1855.....	14,700	202	73
1871 to 1875.....	21,402	425	50	1846 to 1850.....	12,573	122	103
1866 to 1870.....	20,118	509	40	1841 to 1845.....	12,093	121	100
1861 to 1865.....	18,677	382	49	1837 to 1840.....	10,871	76	143
1856 to 1860.....	17,846	307	58				

YEAR.	ACTIONS BROUGHT.											
	Total.	Result.			Party bringing action.		Cause.				Condition as to children.	
		Granted.	Rejected.	Withdrawn.	Husband.	Wife.	Violence, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment.	Adultery of husband.	Adultery of wife.	Sentence to infamous penalty.	With children.	Without children.
SEPARATIONS.												
1885.....	344	302	24	18	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1884.....	816	743	52	21	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1883.....	865	812	47	6	177	688	956	15	16	11	544	
1882.....	775	725	50	-----	166	609	750	28	29	8	431	
1881.....	755	723	32	-----	158	597	719	19	45	11	458	
1880.....	662	640	22	-----	115	547	648	23	14	8	386	
1879.....	664	621	43	-----	168	496	633	28	29	8	384	
1878.....	694	612	44	38	163	531	648	35	44	3	391	
1877.....	639	581	35	23	136	503	624	16	31	4	352	
1876.....	814	724	43	47	175	639	756	34	84	7	475	
1875.....	658	559	40	59	135	523	621	39	41	7	381	
1874.....	625	547	28	50	130	495	547	60	43	8	372	
1873.....	546	443	19	84	102	444	479	35	50	6	313	
1872.....	522	460	22	40	94	428	476	29	29	3	301	
1871.....	154	115	11	28	29	125	145	14	2	3	* 84	
1870.....	496	456	19	21	102	394	492	20	15	4	* 297	
1869.....	616	559	26	31	119	497	602	21	25	7	* 373	
1868.....	599	531	33	35	101	498	575	18	25	11	321	
1867.....	535	487	22	26	95	440	530	15	19	6	335	
DIVORCES PRECEDED BY SEPARATION.												
1885.....	878	853	24	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1884.....	608	588	16	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
DIVORCES NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATION.												
1885.....	299	256	24	19	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1884.....	13	13	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	

² In addition, 7 not reported as to children in 1869; 25, in 1870; and 7, in 1871.

YEAR.	TOTAL.			EUROPEANS.			JEWS.			MOHAMMEDANS.		
	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
1897 to 1905.....	385,981	122,630	3	39,237	1,349	29	12,915	1161	18	343,829	121,120	3
1905.....	40,914	14,735	3	5,037	166	30	(1)	(1)	(1)	35,877	14,569	2
1904.....	42,211	15,288	3	4,735	204	23	(1)	(1)	(1)	37,476	15,084	2
1903.....	47,117	14,586	3	4,839	193	25	(1)	(1)	(1)	42,278	14,393	3
1902.....	52,120	14,563	4	4,563	165	28	521	26	20	47,036	14,372	3
1901.....	47,739	14,059	3	4,132	134	31	619	40	15	42,988	13,885	3
1900.....	39,440	12,457	3	4,079	125	33	498	22	23	34,863	12,310	3
1899.....	42,816	12,509	3	4,211	120	35	451	25	18	38,154	12,364	3
1898.....	36,484	12,028	3	3,803	132	29	418	20	21	32,263	11,876	3
1897.....	37,140	12,405	3	3,838	110	35	408	28	15	32,804	12,267	3

¹Jews not reported separately for 1903, 1904, and 1905. Presumably included with Europeans.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

The sources from which the figures for Germany were mainly obtained are given in the following tabular statement:

STATE.	Years.	Title.	Published by—
FIGURES FOR MARRIAGES.			
German Empire.....	1837 to 1905 1867 to 1886	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1894 to 1896 and 1898 to 1905 1872 to 1886	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Statistisches Handbuch für Elsass-Lothringen.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Alsace-Lorraine Statistical Bureau, Strassburg.
Baden.....	1867 to 1905	Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Grossherzogtum Baden..... Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.....	Grand-ducal Statistical Bureau, Karlsruhe. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
Bavaria.....	1837 to 1905 1874 to 1886	Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Königreich Bayern..... Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.....	Royal Statistical Bureau, Munich. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
Bremen.....	1837 to 1905 1835 to 1886	Jahrbuch für Bremische Statistik..... Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.....	Bremen Statistical Bureau, Bremen. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
Hamburg.....	1904 to 1905 1894 to 1903 1837 to 1889 and 1891 to 1893 1885 to 1886	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Statistik des Hamburgischen Staates..... Statistisches Handbuch für den Hamburgischen Staat..... Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Statistical Bureau, Hamburg. Statistical Bureau, Hamburg. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
Hesse.....	1901 to 1905 1837 to 1900 1867 to 1886	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Statistisches Handbuch für das Grossherzogtum Hessen..... Mittheilungen der Grossherzoglich Hessischen Centralstelle für die Landesstatistik.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Central Statistical Bureau, Darmstadt. Central Statistical Bureau, Darmstadt.
Prussia.....	1904 to 1905 1837 to 1903 1885 to 1886	Statistisches Jahrbuch für den Preussischen Staat..... Statistical Abstract for Principal and Other Foreign Countries..... Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.....	Royal Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
Saxony.....	1837 to 1905 1835 to 1886	Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Königreich Sachsen..... Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.....	Royal Saxon Statistical Bureau, Dresden. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
Wurttemberg.....	1904 to 1905 1837 to 1903 1885 to 1886	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Statistical Abstract for Principal and Other Foreign Countries..... Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
FIGURES FOR DIVORCES.			
German Empire.....	1838 to 1905 1836 to 1887 1831 to 1885	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Reports of Great Britain Foreign Office, Accounts and Papers..... Deutsche Justiz-Statistik.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Imperial Ministry of Justice, Berlin.
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1900 to 1905 1831 to 1891 and 1894 to 1899 1874 to 1880	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Deutsche Justiz-Statistik..... Statistisches Handbuch für Elsass-Lothringen.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Imperial Ministry of Justice, Berlin. Alsace-Lorraine Statistical Bureau, Strassburg.
Baden.....	1867 to 1905	Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Grossherzogtum Baden..... Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Deutsche Justiz-Statistik.....	Grand-ducal Statistical Bureau, Karlsruhe. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Imperial Ministry of Justice, Berlin.
Bavaria.....	1867 to 1875 and 1831 to 1905	Ergebnisse der Civil- und Strafrechtspflege und Bevölkerungsstand der Gerichtsfängnisse und Strafanstalten des Königreichs Bayern..... Deutsche Justiz-Statistik.....	Royal Ministry of Justice, Munich. Imperial Ministry of Justice, Berlin.
Bremen.....	1837 to 1905	Jahrbuch für Bremische Statistik.....	Bremen Statistical Bureau, Bremen.
Hamburg.....	1900 to 1905	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin.
Hesse.....	1902 to 1905 1900 to 1901 1867 to 1886	Beiträge zur Statistik des Grossherzogtums Hessen..... Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Mittheilungen der Grossherzoglich Hessischen Centralstelle für die Landesstatistik.....	Central Statistical Bureau, Darmstadt. Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Central Statistical Bureau, Darmstadt.
Prussia.....	1900 to 1905 1837 to 1895 1880 to 1886	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Zeitschrift des Königlich Preussischen Statistischen Bureau..... Justiz-Ministerial-Blatt für die Preussische Gesetzgebung.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Royal Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Royal Ministry of Justice, Berlin.
Saxony.....	1900 to 1905 1892 to 1899 1838 to 1891 and 1831 to 1886 1867 to 1879	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Königreich Sachsen..... Deutsche Justiz-Statistik..... Uebersicht der Civil- und Strafrechtspflege im Königreich Sachsen.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Royal Saxon Statistical Bureau, Dresden. Imperial Ministry of Justice, Berlin.
Wurttemberg.....	1900 to 1905 1837 to 1899	Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs..... Statistisches Handbuch für das Königreich Württemberg.....	Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin. Royal Statistical Bureau, Stuttgart.

All figures for marriage and divorce for 1906, the figures for marriages in Hamburg for 1890, and in Alsace-Lorraine for 1887 to 1893 and for 1897, and the figures for divorces in the state last named for 1893 were obtained from German officials through the United

States Department of State. The figures for "other states" for the period 1887 to 1906 were computed. Figures showing the number of divorces, or of divorces and separations, per 100,000 existing marriages in the provinces of Prussia and in the states of the German

Empire, for the years 1895 to 1901 were taken from the *Zeitschrift des Königlich Preussischen Statistischen Bureaus*.

The table giving the matrimonial cases considered, by kind and by court having jurisdiction, was compiled from publications of the Imperial Ministry of Justice. That giving the population over 15 years of age by marital condition, and the number of marriages in each state for 1885 and 1886, was obtained from *Statistik des Deutschen Reichs*. The table giving the occupations of the husbands divorced in Baden, and that giving the results of attempts at reconciliation in Prussia, were taken from Signor L. Bodio's monograph on divorce. The tables showing the number of marriages to 1 divorce for Bavaria, by provinces, were compiled from M. Bertillon's *Étude Démographique du Divorce*. All other figures presented were obtained from official sources.

The number of marriages per 1,000 population has, on the whole, remained fairly stationary, being 7.9 in 1885, 8 in 1890, and 8.1 in 1905. For several years following 1900, however, the number of marriages showed a marked falling off—both absolutely and in proportion to the population—which is to be attributed chiefly to a period of economic depression, but in part to the raising of the marriageable age for men after 1899 from 20 to 21, and the prohibition, after that year, of dispensation from the age requirement for men. The absolute increase for the period 1899 to 1904 was less than the ordinary annual increase during the years immediately previous to 1899.

The most marked disturbance of the general uniformity of increase in the number of marriages from year to year for the 40-year period covered by the statistics was occasioned by the Franco-German War, which greatly reduced the number in 1870 and 1871, and greatly augmented it during the years immediately succeeding the war.

The absolute number of divorces increased gradually from 1882 up to 1893. During the decade ending in 1893 the increase was only 1,008, an average of 100.8 per year. During the period 1893 to 1899 the increase was rapid, amounting to 2,739, or an average of 456.5 per year, more than four times the average annual increase during the decade immediately preceding. The new uniform divorce law for all Germany, which went into effect in 1900, and which restricted the grounds for divorce for about two-thirds of the country's population, occasioned a decrease of 1,505 in the number of divorces for that year, while the number remained practically stationary during 1901. But from 1901 to 1906 the increase went on at a rate far more rapid than during the years immediately preceding 1900, averaging 843.2 per year.

The number of marriages to 1 divorce from 1882 to 1906, by 5-year periods, was as follows: 1882 to 1886, 62; 1887 to 1891, 60; 1892 to 1896, 55; 1897 to 1901, 54; and 1902 to 1906, 45. Thus an uninterrupted

relative increase in the number of divorces is shown, which is most marked since the new restrictive divorce law has been in force. The large increase in divorces shown from 1881 to 1882 was not actual, since the figures for divorces for 1881 were incomplete.

The figures show that great differences exist among the different German states in the tendency to resort to divorce. Of the more important states, Hamburg shows the greatest frequency of divorce, reporting only 13 marriages to every divorce during the period 1900 to 1906; and Bavaria, the least frequency, reporting 83 marriages to every divorce during the same period. Thus in Hamburg divorce occurred over six times more frequently than in Bavaria.

Two factors that powerfully affect the comparative frequency of divorce among the states of Germany are religious confession and the relative size of the urban population. The states of Bremen and Hamburg, which show the greatest frequency of divorce of the states given in the table, are almost entirely of an urban and Protestant character. Bavaria, the state showing the least frequency of divorce, is unapproached by any German state, except Alsace-Lorraine, in the relative size of the Catholic population, and has the smallest percentage of urban population of any of the 26 German states with the exception of 4. Saxony, which has the largest urban population after the 3 urban states, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, and the population of which is almost entirely Protestant, shows a frequency of divorce almost as great as that of Bremen.

Divorce appears to have increased more rapidly, however, in Catholic districts than in Protestant. In Bavaria the number of marriages to 1 divorce during the 10-year period 1887 to 1896 was 140, and during the following 10-year period only 89, whereas in Saxony this number fell only from 33 to 29. If the earliest figures available for these 2 states are compared, it is found that for the 5-year period 1871 to 1875 the number of marriages to 1 divorce in Bavaria was 203, and in Saxony, 45. Thus also divorce was increasing at a somewhat higher rate in Bavaria than in Saxony previous to 1887. Over thirty years ago divorce had already become more common in Saxony than it was in the German Empire as a whole during the decade 1897 to 1906, and thus a notable increase could not be expected.

As to the effect of the new divorce law in the principal states, Prussia, which previous to 1900 had very liberal divorce laws in force for most of its population, showed only a slight increase in divorce, having 49 marriages to 1 divorce during the 7-year period 1900 to 1906, compared with 50 during the 7-year period 1893 to 1899. Saxony, which also had a very liberal divorce law previous to 1900, showed only a small increase in divorce after the new law went into effect, having 27 marriages to 1 divorce during the later 7-year period, compared with 34 during the

earlier. Baden and Alsace-Lorraine, which had much more liberal laws previous to 1900, also showed comparatively small increases, the former having 63 marriages to 1 divorce during the later period and 71 during the earlier; and the latter, 56 during the later period and 62 during the earlier.

Bavaria, on the other hand, which previous to 1900 allowed divorce to Catholics—who constitute a large majority of the population—only on the ground of adultery and kindred offenses, showed a large increase in divorce after the new law went into effect, reporting 83 marriages to 1 divorce during the 7-year period 1900 to 1906 as compared with 120 during the 7-year period 1893 to 1899. Wurttemberg, which previously had a less liberal divorce law than the new law, and Hesse, approximately three-quarters of whose population lived under a less liberal law before 1900, also showed large increases in divorce, the first-named reporting 75 marriages to 1 divorce during the later 7-year period as compared with 109 during the earlier; and the last-named, 77 marriages to 1 divorce during the later period as compared with 110 during the earlier.

Berlin.—For the period covered by the present report the figures, with the exception of those for 1906, were obtained from the *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Berlin*, published by the Statistical Office of Berlin. The figures for 1906 were obtained through the United States Department of State. The figures for the years from 1867 to 1886 were all obtained from the above-mentioned publication, with the exception of those for 1885 and 1886, which were obtained at the Royal Prussian Statistical Bureau and the Berlin Statistical Office.

In spite of some fluctuations the number of divorces increased more or less steadily from 1887 to 1899, the number reported in the latter year being more than twice the number in the former. In 1900 the new Civil Code went into effect, and the number of divorces dropped from 1,608 to 936, a loss of 672, or 41.8 per cent. The principal factor occasioning this decrease was probably the abolition of the possibility of divorce by mutual consent, or on the ground of unconquerable aversion. In 1901, however, the number of divorces

began once more to increase, and the number in 1906 was the largest yet reported, although exceeding the number in 1899 by only 31. The influence of the new code in retarding the divorce rate is brought out more clearly by the fact that, while in 1899 there were in the administrative district of Berlin 452 divorces to each 100,000 existing marriages, in 1900 the number dropped to 305, and showed a further falling off in 1901 to 273.

In 57.6 per cent, or nearly three-fifths, of the divorces from 1887 to 1906, the duration of the marriage was less than ten years, and in 24.5 per cent, or nearly one-fourth, the marriage had lasted less than five years.

In more than one-half the cases there were no children. The second decade as compared with the first shows, however, a marked increase in the proportion of cases in which children existed, the relative increase being most marked in the number of cases in which there was one child.

Adultery was the leading cause in both decades. In the earlier decade, throughout the whole of which the Prussian General Statutes were in force, divorces on the grounds of mutual consent and unconquerable aversion constituted more than one-fourth of the total. Under the new code, however, a large majority of the cases are apparently brought on the ground of adultery, as the number of decrees on this ground more than doubled in the second decade as compared with the first.

The figures for 1867 to 1886 show that as early as 1867 the divorce rate in Berlin was relatively high, and that in spite of more or less fluctuation there was throughout the period a tendency toward a slow increase.

An interesting light is thrown on the relatively greater tendency to divorce in metropolitan districts by the fact that in the Prussian province of Berlin in 1901 to every marriage dissolved by divorce there were only 9 dissolved by death, although the average for the kingdom as a whole was exactly four times as great, and in the province of Posen was as high as 84. In 1897, under the old law, only 5 marriages were dissolved by death in Berlin to 1 marriage dissolved by divorce.

GERMAN EMPIRE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES FOR THOSE YEARS OF THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906 FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE.

YEAR.	GERMAN EMPIRE.										
	Total.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Baden.	Bavaria.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Hesse.	Prussia.	Saxony.	Wurttem- berg.	Other states.
POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS). ¹											
1906.....	(²)	1,818	(²)	6,571	264	890	(²)	37,632	4,552	2,319	(²)
1905.....	60,246	1,809	1,998	6,500	255	862	1,202	37,058	4,482	2,292	3,788
1904.....	59,391	1,790	1,969	6,463	247	833	1,184	36,494	4,420	2,265	3,726
1903.....	58,576	1,771	1,940	6,387	240	815	1,166	35,930	4,358	2,239	3,730
1902.....	57,746	1,752	1,912	6,310	232	797	1,148	35,366	4,297	2,212	3,720
1901.....	56,871	1,733	1,884	6,225	225	780	1,131	34,802	4,237	2,185	3,669
1900.....	56,046	1,714	1,856	6,150	219	761	1,113	34,254	4,166	2,164	3,649
1899.....	55,248	1,698	1,827	6,079	212	744	1,096	33,731	4,080	2,143	3,638
1898.....	54,406	1,682	1,797	6,005	207	728	1,079	33,207	3,996	2,122	3,583
1897.....	53,569	1,668	1,770	5,934	201	710	1,063	32,684	3,914	2,107	3,518
1896.....	52,753	1,651	1,742	5,862	197	691	1,048	32,160	3,834	2,093	3,475
1895.....	52,001	1,637	1,718	5,796	193	674	1,034	31,667	3,755	2,076	3,451
1894.....	51,339	1,628	1,703	5,742	188	660	1,023	31,222	3,707	2,063	3,403
1893.....	50,756	1,622	1,691	5,694	185	647	1,014	30,830	3,650	2,055	3,368
1892.....	50,266	1,616	1,678	5,655	182	642	1,007	30,501	3,593	2,050	3,342
1891.....	49,762	1,608	1,666	5,618	181	632	999	30,166	3,536	2,043	3,313
1890.....	49,239	1,601	1,654	5,582	178	612	991	29,826	3,476	2,035	3,284
1889.....	48,715	1,594	1,644	5,546	175	586	984	29,493	3,412	2,030	3,251
1888.....	48,166	1,587	1,633	5,511	171	560	976	29,137	3,348	2,024	3,219
1887.....	47,628	1,579	1,622	5,479	168	539	970	28,790	3,284	2,014	3,183
MARRIAGES.											
1887 to 1906.....	8,691,868	240,072	276,445	899,437	37,946	127,993	177,184	5,353,969	692,385	314,852	571,585
1897 to 1906.....	4,706,062	129,844	153,880	488,831	22,048	68,982	97,883	2,895,684	372,444	173,388	303,078
1906.....	498,990	13,721	16,307	49,912	2,629	8,177	10,081	309,922	38,220	18,617	31,404
1905.....	485,906	13,572	16,115	49,344	2,389	7,716	10,143	299,988	37,469	18,594	30,576
1904.....	477,822	13,413	15,887	48,984	2,303	7,372	10,141	294,732	37,109	18,179	29,702
1903.....	463,150	12,514	15,546	47,479	2,325	6,892	9,720	285,384	36,152	17,338	29,800
1902.....	457,208	12,896	14,949	47,552	2,212	6,617	9,632	281,532	35,218	17,177	29,423
1901.....	468,329	13,071	15,427	49,247	2,173	6,583	9,821	288,567	35,698	17,339	30,403
1900.....	476,491	13,034	15,491	50,585	2,086	6,442	9,671	293,064	37,986	17,104	31,028
1899.....	471,519	12,914	15,186	50,783	2,080	6,507	10,011	287,408	38,980	16,780	30,890
1898.....	458,877	12,529	14,727	48,464	1,958	6,307	9,475	280,394	38,611	16,808	30,104
1897.....	447,770	12,180	14,245	46,481	1,893	6,369	9,188	274,693	37,001	15,972	29,748
1887 to 1896.....	3,985,806	110,228	122,565	410,606	15,898	59,011	79,301	2,458,285	319,941	141,464	268,507
1896.....	432,107	11,946	13,593	45,258	1,806	6,253	8,817	264,822	35,142	15,656	28,814
1895.....	414,218	11,837	13,046	43,273	1,694	5,967	8,393	253,729	33,693	15,209	27,377
1894.....	408,066	11,624	12,610	42,623	1,621	6,123	8,241	250,960	32,382	14,878	27,004
1893.....	401,234	11,346	12,288	41,605	1,673	6,409	8,036	248,348	31,388	13,994	26,147
1892.....	398,775	11,001	12,318	41,683	1,657	5,979	8,237	245,447	31,000	14,169	27,284
1891.....	399,398	10,915	12,348	41,400	1,664	6,157	7,973	245,906	31,630	14,274	27,131
1890.....	395,356	10,718	11,970	40,004	1,612	6,007	7,644	244,657	32,436	13,747	26,561
1889.....	389,339	10,393	11,788	39,515	1,460	5,799	7,512	240,996	31,790	13,578	26,508
1888.....	376,654	10,326	11,412	37,809	1,443	5,393	7,271	233,421	30,327	13,169	26,083
1887.....	370,659	10,122	11,192	37,436	1,268	4,924	7,177	229,999	30,153	12,790	25,596
MARRIAGES PER 10,000 POPULATION.											
1906.....	(²)	75	(²)	76	100	92	(²)	82	84	80	(²)
1905.....	81	75	81	76	94	90	84	81	84	81	81
1904.....	80	75	81	76	93	88	86	81	84	80	80
1903.....	79	71	80	74	97	85	83	79	83	77	80
1902.....	79	74	78	75	95	83	84	80	82	78	79
1901.....	82	75	82	79	97	84	87	83	84	79	83
1900.....	85	76	83	82	95	85	87	86	91	79	85
1899.....	85	76	83	84	98	87	91	85	96	78	85
1898.....	84	74	82	81	95	87	88	84	97	77	84
1897.....	84	73	80	78	94	90	86	84	95	76	85
1896.....	82	72	78	77	92	90	84	82	92	75	83
1895.....	80	72	76	75	88	89	81	80	90	73	79
1894.....	79	71	74	74	86	93	81	80	87	72	79
1893.....	79	70	73	73	90	99	79	81	86	68	78
1892.....	79	68	73	74	91	93	82	80	86	69	82
1891.....	80	68	74	74	92	97	80	82	89	70	82
1890.....	80	67	72	72	91	98	77	82	93	68	81
1889.....	80	66	72	71	83	99	76	82	93	67	82
1888.....	78	65	70	69	84	96	74	80	91	65	81
1887.....	78	64	69	68	75	91	74	80	92	64	80

¹ Figures taken from Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907, whenever they were given in that publication. In other cases they have been taken or estimated from official sources.

² Figures not available.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

GERMAN EMPIRE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES FOR THOSE YEARS OF THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906 FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE—Continued.

YEAR.	GERMAN EMPIRE.										
	Total.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Baden.	Bavaria.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Hesse.	Prussia.	Saxony.	Wurttemberg.	Other states.
DIVORCES.											
1887 to 1906.....	166,232	13,786	3,840	8,397	1,292	13,776	1,929	103,723	22,445	3,490	113,554
1897 to 1906.....	96,408	2,312	2,411	5,469	857	13,776	1,136	59,110	12,871	2,078	16,388
1906.....	12,180	308	270	746	158	678	183	7,539	1,470	259	569
1905.....	11,147	259	292	689	128	607	151	6,356	1,323	275	567
1904.....	10,868	247	277	609	110	586	126	6,567	1,566	255	585
1903.....	9,933	239	256	574	91	533	141	5,981	1,364	239	515
1902.....	9,069	199	242	597	67	491	113	5,278	1,361	229	492
1901.....	7,964	202	211	498	91	429	93	4,675	1,163	204	398
1900.....	7,928	206	191	435	56	452	88	4,755	1,162	186	397
1899.....	9,433	198	231	500	43	(1)	101	5,948	1,222	149	1,041
1898.....	9,008	227	210	427	63	(1)	78	5,798	1,135	144	1,026
1897.....	8,878	227	231	394	50	(1)	62	5,713	1,115	138	948
1887 to 1896.....	69,824	11,474	1,429	2,928	435	(1)	793	44,613	9,574	1,412	17,166
1896.....	8,460	189	180	363	48	(1)	85	5,562	1,017	134	1,882
1895.....	8,326	184	175	328	52	(1)	102	5,475	971	167	1,872
1894.....	7,502	179	160	329	51	(1)	71	4,780	973	133	1,826
1893.....	6,094	158	154	304	44	(1)	64	4,247	940	131	1,652
1892.....	6,513	(1)	151	312	46	(1)	88	4,125	924	153	1,714
1891.....	6,677	140	146	308	45	(1)	86	4,273	892	149	1,638
1890.....	6,220	175	120	233	45	(1)	66	3,907	902	123	1,649
1889.....	6,457	172	120	256	40	(1)	76	3,994	1,009	155	1,635
1888.....	6,618	136	111	255	26	(1)	76	4,251	1,002	132	1,629
1887.....	6,357	141	112	240	38	(1)	79	3,999	944	135	1,669
DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION.											
1906.....	(2)	17	(2)	11	60	76	(2)	20	32	11	(2)
1905.....	19	14	15	11	50	70	13	19	30	12	15
1904.....	18	14	14	9	45	70	11	18	35	11	14
1903.....	17	13	13	9	38	65	12	17	31	11	14
1902.....	16	11	13	9	29	62	10	15	32	10	13
1901.....	14	12	11	8	40	55	8	13	27	9	11
1900.....	14	12	10	7	26	59	8	14	28	9	11
1899.....	17	12	13	8	20	(1)	9	18	30	7	24
1898.....	17	13	12	7	30	(1)	7	17	28	7	21
1897.....	17	14	13	7	25	(1)	6	17	28	7	22
1896.....	16	11	10	6	24	(1)	8	17	27	6	21
1895.....	16	11	10	6	27	(1)	10	17	26	8	21
1894.....	15	11	9	6	27	(1)	7	15	26	6	20
1893.....	13	10	9	5	24	(1)	6	14	26	6	16
1892.....	13	(1)	9	6	25	(1)	9	14	26	7	13
1891.....	13	9	9	5	25	(1)	9	14	25	7	16
1890.....	13	11	7	4	25	(1)	7	13	26	6	17
1889.....	13	11	7	5	23	(1)	8	14	30	8	17
1888.....	14	9	7	5	15	(1)	8	15	30	7	17
1887.....	13	9	7	4	23	(1)	8	14	29	7	18
MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE.											
1887 to 1906.....	52	161	72	107	29	113	92	52	31	90	249
1897 to 1906.....	49	56	64	89	26	13	86	49	29	83	50
1906.....	41	45	60	67	17	12	55	41	26	72	55
1905.....	44	52	55	72	19	13	67	44	28	68	54
1904.....	44	54	57	80	21	13	80	45	24	71	66
1903.....	47	52	61	83	26	13	69	48	27	73	58
1902.....	50	65	62	80	33	13	85	53	26	75	60
1901.....	59	65	73	99	24	15	103	62	31	85	76
1900.....	60	63	81	116	37	14	110	62	33	92	78
1899.....	50	65	66	102	48	(1)	99	48	32	112	36
1898.....	51	55	70	113	31	(1)	121	48	34	113	39
1897.....	50	54	62	118	38	(1)	148	48	33	116	38

¹ In 1892 divorces not available for Alsace-Lorraine, and in 1887 to 1899 not available for Hamburg. Included with other states.

² Figures not available.

³ As divorces for Hamburg in 1887 to 1899, and for Alsace-Lorraine in 1892, are not shown separately, population for Hamburg in 1887 to 1899 and for Alsace-Lorraine in 1892 has been included with that for other states in computing these ratios.

GERMAN EMPIRE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES FOR THOSE YEARS OF THE PERIOD 1887 TO 1906 FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE—Continued.

YEAR.	GERMAN EMPIRE.										
	Total.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Baden.	Bavaria.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Hesse.	Prussia.	Saxony.	Wurttemberg.	Other states.
MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE—continued.											
1887 to 1896.....	57	1 67	86	140	37	(1)	100	55	33	100	1 47
1896.....	51	63	76	125	38	(1)	104	48	35	117	1 40
1895.....	50	64	75	132	33	(1)	82	46	35	91	1 38
1894.....	54	65	79	130	32	(1)	116	53	33	112	1 40
1893.....	60	72	80	137	38	(1)	126	58	33	107	1 50
1892.....	61	(1)	82	134	36	(1)	94	60	34	93	1 62
1891.....	60	78	85	134	37	(1)	93	58	35	96	1 52
1890.....	64	61	100	172	36	(1)	116	63	36	112	1 50
1889.....	60	60	98	154	37	(1)	99	60	32	88	1 51
1888.....	57	76	103	148	56	(1)	96	55	30	100	1 50
1887.....	58	72	100	156	33	(1)	91	58	32	95	1 46

¹ In 1892 divorces not available for Alsace-Lorraine, and in 1887 to 1899 not available for Hamburg. Included with other states.

² As divorces for Hamburg in 1887 to 1899, and for Alsace-Lorraine in 1892, are not shown separately, marriages for Hamburg in 1887 to 1899 and for Alsace-Lorraine in 1892 have been included with those for other states in computing these ratios.

GERMAN EMPIRE—DIVORCES PER 100,000 EXISTING MARRIAGES, FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES: 1895 TO 1901 (SINGLE YEARS).

STATE.	DIVORCES PER 100,000 EXISTING MARRIAGES.							STATE.	DIVORCES PER 100,000 EXISTING MARRIAGES.						
	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895		1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
German Empire.....	79	81	98	96	97	94	94	Lübeck.....	48	113	117	55	138	195	161
Alsace-Lorraine.....	70	72	71	82	83	71	70	Mecklenburg ¹	37	31	32	38	29	33	33
Anhalt.....	81	66	103	106	88	116	124	Prussia.....	77	80	101	101	101	100	101
Baden.....	64	59	72	68	66	58	57	Saxony.....	145	148	160	153	155	145	142
Bavaria.....	48	42	50	43	41	38	35	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	13	39	66	60	34	68	90
Bremen.....	.....	.....	147	231	182	210	222	Thuringia ²	70	79	89	81	86	89	87
Brunswick.....	91	73	70	73	100	69	81	Waldeck.....	11	21	21	.....	31	10	10
Hamburg.....	.....	329	442	.....	374	374	368	Wurttemberg.....	55	51	42	41	40	39	49
Hesse.....	46	38	52	41	37	43	56								
Lippe.....	34	22	14	9	39	25	46								

¹ Includes both Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

² Includes Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss (older and younger lines), and also the supreme judicial district of Jena with the exception of the Prussian territory.

GERMAN EMPIRE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1886.....	47,132	372,318	79	6,078	13	61	1876.....	43,056	366,930	85	(2)	(2)	(2)
1885.....	46,705	368,619	79	6,161	13	60	1875.....	42,510	386,746	91	(2)	(2)	(2)
1884.....	46,334	362,586	78	5,952	13	61	1874.....	41,983	400,282	95	(2)	(2)	(2)
1883.....	46,014	352,999	77	5,686	12	62	1873.....	41,532	416,049	100	(2)	(2)	(2)
1882.....	45,717	350,457	77	5,263	12	67	1872.....	41,185	423,900	103	(2)	(2)	(2)
1881.....	45,426	338,909	75	3,942	9	86	1871.....	40,995	336,745	82	(2)	(2)	(2)
1880.....	45,093	337,342	75	(2)	(2)	(2)	1870.....	40,803	313,961	77	(2)	(2)	(2)
1879.....	44,639	335,113	75	(2)	(2)	(2)	1869.....	40,492	384,267	95	(2)	(2)	(2)
1878.....	44,127	340,016	77	(2)	(2)	(2)	1868.....	40,221	357,862	89	(2)	(2)	(2)
1877.....	43,608	347,792	80	(2)	(2)	(2)	1867.....	40,030	363,491	91	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Figures not available for the 1887 report.

GERMAN EMPIRE—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES¹ IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES, FOR THOSE YEARS OF THE PERIOD 1867 TO 1886 FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE.

YEAR.	ALSACE-LORRAINE.		BADEN.		BAVARIA.		HAMBURG.		HESSE.		PRUSSIA.		SAXONY.		WURTEMBERG.	
	Marriages.	Divorces. ²	Marriages.	Divorces and separations.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces and separations.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces and annulments.	Marriages.	Divorces. ³
1886.....	10,508	117	11,161	143	37,325	238	4,592	287	7,085	53	231,588	3,808	29,849	917	13,167	161
1885.....	10,400	138	10,646	100	36,496	245	4,344	225	6,960	75	230,707	3,902	29,286	981	13,264	144
1884.....	10,543	128	10,399	87	36,733	245	4,424	207	6,723	65	225,989	3,856	28,818	872	12,429	130
1883.....	10,303	130	10,234	95	35,985	243	4,282	208	6,285	64	220,748	3,577	27,867	887	12,208	150
1882.....	10,322	116	10,101	97	37,801	218	4,165	188	6,501	64	217,239	2,906	26,662	889	12,523	122
1881.....	10,051	104	10,028	66	35,538	191	4,050	191	6,423	70	209,586	2,329	25,881	649	12,294	95
1880.....	9,818	482	10,070	56	34,958	(⁴)	4,164	145	6,318	33	208,456	*907	25,626	(⁵)	13,058	(⁶)
1879.....	9,705	458	10,469	190	35,067	(⁴)	4,041	(⁴)	6,328	33	206,752	(⁴)	25,230	1691	12,735	117
1878.....	9,989	487	10,861	96	37,565	(⁴)	4,243	(⁴)	6,625	45	207,716	(⁴)	24,797	800	13,364	133
1877.....	10,187	467	11,400	87	39,372	(⁴)	4,462	(⁴)	6,945	44	210,357	(⁴)	24,919	687	14,387	142
1876.....	11,082	460	12,320	76	42,012	(⁴)	4,617	(⁴)	6,982	45	221,727	(⁴)	26,606	758	15,321	87
1875.....	11,536	455	12,797	70	45,014	229	4,537	(⁴)	7,666	44	231,331	(⁴)	29,086	611	16,421	149
1874.....	12,520	456	13,020	63	45,886	288	4,249	(⁴)	7,785	33	245,224	(⁴)	27,190	642	16,759	127
1873.....	13,123	(⁴)	13,459	55	48,924	204	4,256	(⁴)	7,916	37	253,327	(⁴)	27,807	605	18,211	126
1872.....	15,719	(⁴)	14,599	41	52,045	215	3,949	(⁴)	8,343	40	255,886	(⁴)	26,140	618	19,533	104
1871.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	13,234	37	40,707	211	3,274	(⁴)	6,899	35	196,330	(⁴)	21,547	496	20,763	89
1870.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	10,607	35	*43,232	*308	3,247	(⁴)	6,560	28	181,539	(⁴)	21,035	493	(⁴)	97
1869.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	13,611	39	*59,726	*295	3,658	(⁴)	8,660	36	216,914	(⁴)	23,778	517	(⁴)	10 121
1868.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	12,378	40	*38,077	*315	4,040	(⁴)	8,627	32	212,958	(⁴)	23,939	440	(⁴)	10 117
1867.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	11,677	19	*43,578	*270	3,170	(⁴)	6,864	28	222,466	(⁴)	22,077	396	(⁴)	10 94

¹ In some states separations and annulments are included.

² Includes 35 separations in 1874, 22 in 1875, 9 in 1876, and 1 in 1877. Separations not reported prior to 1874 and abolished February 6, 1875. The cases reported since February 6, 1875, were probably instituted prior to that date.

³ From 1867 to 1875, figures include also nullification of marriage (on account of fraud, impotency, etc.).

⁴ The divorces reported for 1874 to 1879 cover the period October 1 to September 1; for 1880, the period October 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880.

⁵ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

⁶ Based on incomplete returns.

⁷ The number of divorces reported for 1879 cover only the first nine months of the year.

⁸ The marriages reported for 1867 to 1870 cover the period September 1 to August 31.

⁹ The divorces reported for 1867 to 1869 cover the period October 1 to September 30; for 1870, the period October 1, 1869, to December 31, 1870.

¹⁰ The divorces reported for 1867 and 1868 cover the period July 1 to June 30; for 1869, the period July 1, 1868, to December 31, 1869.

GERMAN EMPIRE—MATRIMONIAL CASES CONSIDERED, BY KIND AND BY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION: 1881 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	MATRIMONIAL CASES CONSIDERED.						
	Aggregate.	Concluded.					Unfin- ished.
		Total.	In courts of original jurisdiction.		In court of appeal.	In court of error.	
			By ver- dict.	Without verdict.			
TOTAL.							
1881 to 1886.....	93,003	49,663	39,585	7,902	1,952	224	43,340
1886.....	17,425	9,131	7,200	1,487	404	40	8,294
1885.....	16,782	9,104	7,209	1,464	385	46	7,678
1884.....	16,232	8,861	7,068	1,377	371	45	7,371
1883.....	15,512	8,358	6,686	1,321	311	40	7,154
1882.....	14,787	7,974	6,348	1,289	301	36	6,813
1881.....	12,265	6,235	5,074	964	180	17	6,030
FOR NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.							
1881 to 1886.....	522	332	302	22	6	2	190
1886.....	113	68	63	3	2	.....	45
1885.....	99	66	59	5	2	.....	33
1884.....	83	50	47	3	.....	.....	33
1883.....	79	50	47	3	.....	.....	29
1882.....	77	55	48	5	2	.....	22
1881.....	71	43	38	3	.....	2	28
FOR INVALIDITY OF MARRIAGE.							
1881 to 1886.....	771	425	311	69	40	5	346
1886.....	144	89	64	14	9	2	55
1885.....	156	77	57	10	9	1	79
1884.....	127	67	49	12	6	.....	60
1883.....	119	64	47	8	9	.....	55
1882.....	118	73	55	13	5	.....	46
1881.....	107	55	39	12	2	2	42

GERMAN EMPIRE—MATRIMONIAL CASES CONSIDERED, BY KIND AND BY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION: 1881 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	MATRIMONIAL CASES CONSIDERED.						
	Aggregate.	Concluded.					Unfinished.
		Total.	In courts of original jurisdiction.		In court of appeal.	In court of error.	
			By verdict.	Without verdict.			
FOR DIVORCE.							
1881 to 1886.....	85,829	45,220	36,236	6,976	1,797	211	40,609
1886.....	16,057	8,296	6,557	1,334	368	37	7,761
1885.....	15,507	8,328	6,658	1,280	347	43	7,179
1884.....	15,085	8,148	6,551	1,209	344	44	6,937
1883.....	14,418	7,659	6,152	1,176	291	40	6,759
1882.....	13,720	7,266	5,822	1,131	278	35	6,454
1881.....	11,042	5,523	4,496	846	169	12	5,519
FOR RESTORATION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.							
1881 to 1886.....	5,881	3,686	2,736	835	109	6	2,195
1886.....	1,111	678	516	136	25	1	433
1885.....	1,020	633	435	169	27	2	387
1884.....	937	596	421	153	21	1	341
1883.....	896	585	440	134	11	1	311
1882.....	872	580	423	140	16	1	292
1881.....	1,045	614	501	103	9	1	431

GERMAN EMPIRE—POPULATION, 1880 AND 1885; POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, BY MARITAL CONDITION, 1880; MARRIAGES, 1885 AND 1886, FOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

POLITICAL DIVISION.	POPULATION, DECEMBER 1.						MARRIAGES.	
	1885	Total.	1880				1885	1886
			Over 15 years of age.					
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.		
Total.....	46,855,704	45,234,061	11,098,821	15,358,909	2,637,272	62,062	368,619	372,318
Prussia.....	28,318,470	27,279,111	6,591,155	9,215,872	1,584,275	37,162	230,707	231,588
Bavaria.....	5,420,199	5,284,778	1,419,828	1,765,821	293,299	3,108	36,496	37,325
Saxony.....	3,182,003	2,972,805	671,675	1,067,925	163,825	8,121	29,286	29,849
Wurttemberg.....	1,995,185	1,971,118	478,305	663,347	114,071	3,637	13,264	13,167
Baden.....	1,601,255	1,570,254	413,697	515,242	89,862	825	10,646	11,161
Hesse.....	956,611	936,340	224,254	317,545	59,660	612	6,960	7,065
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	575,152	577,055	138,753	207,945	34,977	511	4,364	4,623
Saxe-Weimar.....	313,946	309,577	67,840	114,761	19,682	589	2,470	2,505
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	98,371	100,269	28,767	34,123	5,459	22	735	714
Oldenburg.....	341,325	337,478	82,430	112,615	22,480	177	2,576	2,526
Brunswick.....	372,452	349,367	82,078	126,509	21,988	558	3,238	3,388
Saxe-Meiningen.....	214,884	207,075	46,312	72,612	12,862	289	1,682	1,688
Saxe-Altenburg.....	161,460	155,036	33,016	58,112	9,750	435	1,407	1,468
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	198,829	194,716	42,638	70,854	12,178	412	1,494	1,538
Anhalt.....	248,166	232,592	48,961	85,898	13,455	385	2,279	2,192
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	73,606	71,107	14,782	26,457	4,662	160	581	581
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	83,836	80,296	17,051	28,850	5,291	136	668	726
Waldeck.....	56,575	56,522	13,648	17,590	3,842	27	451	342
Reuss (older branch).....	55,904	50,782	10,167	19,360	2,658	81	502	539
Reuss (younger branch).....	110,598	101,330	21,933	36,584	5,910	218	977	1,110
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	37,204	35,374	8,812	12,351	2,049	9	297	296
Lippe.....	123,212	120,246	28,614	39,894	7,057	43	1,030	1,051
Lübeck.....	67,658	63,571	16,302	22,144	3,888	88	509	507
Bremen.....	165,628	156,723	40,828	51,021	8,680	215	1,256	1,249
Hamburg.....	518,620	453,869	124,673	157,657	26,600	2,883	4,244	4,562
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1,564,355	1,566,670	432,302	517,820	108,812	1,359	10,400	10,508

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

GERMAN EMPIRE—POPULATION, 1880 AND 1885; MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS INSTITUTED, AND MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS CONCLUDED BY VERDICT IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, FOR JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: 1881 TO 1885 (SINGLE YEARS).

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	POPULATION.		MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS INSTITUTED. ¹							MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS CONCLUDED BY VERDICT IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. ¹					
	1885	1880	1881 to 1885	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881		1881 to 1885	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881
Total.....	46,855,704	45,234,061	43,801	9,413	9,075	8,695	8,714	7,904		32,385	7,209	7,068	6,686	6,348	5,074
Augsburg.....	931,658	907,734	256	51	59	45	47	54		178	45	26	35	44	28
Bamberg.....	1,169,461	1,175,290	311	72	58	62	69	50		192	46	34	38	38	36
Berlin.....	3,657,698	3,389,155	7,585	1,598	1,584	1,545	1,429	1,429		5,522	1,294	1,276	1,179	1,105	668
Brunswick.....	372,452	349,367	434	88	95	91	86	74		315	79	66	68	55	47
Breslau.....	4,112,219	4,007,925	3,463	744	704	663	721	631		2,567	565	573	570	510	349
Cassel.....	823,092	821,526	273	52	54	68	56	43		200	46	56	30	38	30
Celle.....	2,327,800	2,272,418	1,113	241	217	220	230	205		759	176	158	174	131	120
Cologne.....	3,713,265	3,500,800	1,046	235	242	205	194	170		791	184	200	162	118	127
Colmar.....	1,564,355	1,566,670	878	172	200	170	167	169		669	154	142	134	127	112
Darmstadt.....	956,611	936,340	640	130	123	131	130	126		485	102	104	92	88	99
Dresden.....	3,182,003	2,972,805	7,431	1,644	1,540	1,436	1,453	1,358		5,905	1,258	1,281	1,145	1,184	1,037
Frankfort on the Main.....	1,019,378	977,713	724	133	146	143	168	134		513	121	96	105	110	81
Hamburg.....	786,627	709,308	2,012	447	406	397	400	362		1,391	294	285	284	267	261
Hamm.....	2,670,635	2,456,810	1,087	238	205	220	227	197		785	155	184	148	173	125
Jena.....	1,228,035	1,185,982	1,409	291	288	282	288	260		941	190	219	179	178	175
Karlsruhe.....	1,601,255	1,570,254	823	217	159	147	162	138		570	136	119	117	109	89
Kiel.....	1,150,306	1,127,149	849	204	182	161	162	140		638	153	156	148	98	83
Königsberg.....	1,959,475	1,933,936	2,279	462	471	475	477	394		1,690	383	350	369	348	240
Marienwerder.....	1,343,121	1,338,835	1,426	325	319	297	256	229		1,079	268	255	226	194	136
Munich.....	1,441,901	1,380,266	693	151	142	148	147	105		511	93	110	113	88	107
Naumburg.....	2,707,854	2,574,332	3,508	733	738	680	703	654		2,714	579	630	501	538	466
Nuremberg.....	1,180,804	1,144,207	630	111	144	123	121	131		459	86	111	86	103	73
Oldenburg.....	304,315	299,022	148	35	18	26	35	34		101	15	17	25	26	18
Posen.....	1,780,726	1,770,460	1,043	238	226	189	225	165		746	182	129	157	154	124
Rostock.....	673,523	677,324	450	101	79	95	87	88		304	72	56	61	56	59
Stettin.....	1,505,575	1,540,034	1,578	325	331	336	320	266		1,185	265	276	248	217	179
Stuttgart.....	1,995,185	1,971,118	1,814	286	267	251	267	243		1,019	207	206	232	193	181
Zweibrücken.....	696,375	677,281	398	89	78	89	87	55		283	61	69	58	53	42

¹ Includes actions for nullity, invalidity, divorce, and restoration of conjugal rights.

² Discrepancy in published figures. Details do not make total.

GERMAN EMPIRE—APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION AND VERDICTS OF DIVORCE RENDERED, FOR JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: 1881 TO 1885 (SINGLE YEARS).

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.							VERDICT OF DIVORCE RENDERED.					
	1881 to 1885	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881		1881 to 1885	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881
Total.....	39,913	8,568	8,323	7,959	8,014	7,049		27,004	6,161	5,952	5,686	5,263	3,942
Augsburg.....	241	47	59	42	44	49		112	28	17	18	26	23
Bamberg.....	296	70	56	60	64	46		126	32	21	32	25	16
Berlin.....	7,518	1,576	1,569	1,534	1,420	1,419		5,340	1,224	1,242	1,132	1,094	648
Brunswick.....	357	71	80	76	70	60		212	49	45	51	32	35
Breslau.....	3,438	738	694	660	717	629		2,359	515	527	528	468	321
Cassel.....	213	41	43	55	46	28		131	28	39	24	24	16
Celle.....	1,010	228	196	200	205	181		569	129	123	126	100	91
Cologne.....	1,013	225	233	199	188	168		640	156	134	123	109	118
Colmar.....	865	168	200	165	166	166		616	138	128	130	116	104
Darmstadt.....	572	115	111	115	117	114		338	75	65	64	64	70
Dresden.....	5,405	1,177	1,142	1,021	1,099	966		4,259	982	872	887	880	649
Frankfort on the Main.....	665	128	128	135	148	126		435	105	79	93	88	70
Hamburg.....	1,789	420	391	377	386	215		1,232	264	258	253	233	224
Hamm.....	1,077	238	201	219	227	192		652	144	146	126	139	97
Jena.....	1,151	248	226	229	232	216		706	165	164	149	109	119
Karlsruhe.....	732	190	147	131	147	117		439	100	87	95	91	66
Kiel.....	827	202	172	160	157	136		533	134	122	124	86	67
Königsberg.....	2,245	453	466	471	466	389		1,319	341	298	295	261	124
Marienwerder.....	1,397	318	314	289	252	224		965	250	221	205	172	117
Munich.....	654	140	132	144	136	102		285	55	59	74	45	52
Naumburg.....	3,473	724	731	673	697	648		2,507	528	601	465	495	418
Nuremberg.....	619	110	139	123	118	129		368	77	86	69	74	62
Oldenburg.....	126	31	14	21	32	28		76	13	12	17	23	11
Posen.....	1,014	233	224	184	214	159		648	152	130	135	128	103
Rostock.....	398	83	75	83	82	75		195	48	40	41	33	33
Stettin.....	1,565	320	330	335	317	263		1,050	232	244	230	189	155
Stuttgart.....	864	187	175	172	181	149		641	144	130	150	122	95
Zweibrücken.....	389	87	75	86	86	55		251	53	62	50	48	38

ALSACE-LORRAINE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1872 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS. ²						Marriages to one di- vorce and separation.	
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations. ³			
				Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.		
1886.....	1,569	10,508	67	117	7	117	7				90
1885.....	1,566	10,400	66	138	9	138	9				75
1884.....	1,567	10,543	67	128	8	128	8				82
1883.....	1,566	10,303	66	130	8	130	8				79
1882.....	1,566	10,322	66	116	7	116	7				89
1881.....	1,567	10,051	64	104	7	104	7				97
1880.....	1,566	9,818	63	82	5	82	5				(⁴)
1879.....	1,561	9,705	62	58	4	58	4				(⁴)
1878.....	1,554	9,989	64	87	6	87	6				(⁴)
1877.....	1,546	10,187	66	5 67	5 4	66	4	5 1	(⁵ , ⁵)		(⁴)
1876.....	1,537	11,082	72	5 60	5 4	51	3	5 9	5 1	(⁴)	(⁴)
1875.....	1,536	11,536	75	5 55	5 4	33	2	5 22	5 1	(⁴)	(⁴)
1874.....	1,541	12,520	81	56	4	21	1	35	2	(⁴)	(⁴)
1873.....	1,545	13,123	85	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1872.....	1,549	15,719	101	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² The dissolutions reported for 1874 cover the period from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874, and so for the succeeding years until 1880, in which year they cover the period from October 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880. For 1881 to 1886 they are for the calendar year.³ Separations abolished February 6, 1875. The cases reported since February 6, 1875, were probably instituted prior to that date.⁴ Divorces and marriages do not cover the same months of the year.⁵ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁶ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

BADEN—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.						Marriages to one di- vorce and separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1867 to 1886.....		233,071		1,392		1,377		15		167
1877 to 1886.....		105,369		917		917				115
1886.....	1,609	11,161	69	143	9	143	9			78
1885.....	1,600	10,646	67	100	6	100	6			106
1884.....	1,593	10,399	65	87	5	87	5			120
1883.....	1,586	10,234	65	95	6	95	6			108
1882.....	1,580	10,101	64	97	6	97	6			104
1881.....	1,575	10,028	64	66	4	66	4			152
1880.....	1,568	10,070	64	56	4	56	4			180
1879.....	1,559	10,469	67	² 90	² 6	² 90	² 6			² 116
1878.....	1,546	10,861	70	96	6	² 96	6			113
1877.....	1,532	11,400	74	87	6	² 87	6			131
1867 to 1876.....		127,702		475		460		15		269
1876.....	1,517	12,320	81	76	5	76	5			162
1875.....	1,502	12,797	85	70	5	70	5			183
1874.....	1,489	13,020	87	63	4	61	4	2	(⁴)	207
1873.....	1,478	13,459	91	55	4	53	4	2	(⁴)	245
1872.....	1,468	14,599	99	41	3	40	3	1	(⁴)	356
1871.....	1,462	13,234	91	37	3	35	2	2	(⁴)	358
1870.....	1,458	10,607	73	35	2	32	2	3	(⁴)	303
1869.....	1,450	13,611	94	39	3	36	2	3	(⁴)	349
1868.....	1,440	12,378	86	40	3	40	3			309
1867.....	1,438	11,677	81	19	1	17	1	2	(⁴)	615

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Divorces for 1879 cover only the first nine months of that year.³ Figures differ from those given in another table. Means are not available for correcting the difference.⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

BADEN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, AND RESULT: 1867 TO 1879 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS.					
	1867 to 1879 ¹		1877 to 1879 ¹		1867 to 1876	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1,645	100.0	528	100.0	1,117	100.0
Party bringing action:						
Husband.....	412	25.0	149	28.2	263	23.5
Wife.....	1,193	72.5	359	68.0	834	74.7
Both.....	40	2.4	20	3.8	20	1.8
Cause:						
Adultery.....	298	18.1	110	20.8	188	16.8
Cruelty or gross insult.....	1,190	72.3	367	69.5	823	73.7
Insanity.....	42	2.6	11	2.1	31	2.8
Disappearance or flight from the country.....	52	3.2	14	2.7	38	3.4
Sentence to a degrading punishment.....	23	1.4	6	1.1	17	1.5
Mutual agreement.....	40	2.4	20	3.8	20	1.8
Result:						
Divorce or separation granted.....	748	45.5	273	51.7	475	42.5
Parties reconciled.....	647	39.3	177	33.5	470	42.1
Nonsuited.....	250	15.2	78	14.8	172	15.4

¹ The figures for 1879 are for the first nine months of the year.

BADEN—MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, AND RESULT: 1867 TO 1879 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS.												
	Total.	Party bringing action.			Cause.						Result.		
		Husband.	Wife.	Both.	Adultery.	Cruelty or gross insult.	Insanity.	Disappearance or flight from the country.	Sentence to a degrading punishment.	Mutual agreement.	Divorce.	Separation.	Parties reconciled.
1867 to 1879 ¹	1,645	412	1,193	40	298	1,190	42	52	23	40	733	15	647
1879 ¹	184	57	120	7	35	132	3	5	2	7	² 90	.....	64
1878.....	178	41	130	7	35	127	4	5	.....	7	² 96	.....	56
1877.....	166	51	109	6	40	108	4	4	4	6	² 87	.....	57
1876.....	141	36	105	.....	28	100	1	7	5	.....	76	.....	52
1875.....	142	36	104	2	31	104	3	1	1	2	70	.....	50
1874.....	149	43	104	2	25	113	5	3	1	2	61	2	56
1873.....	118	26	89	3	18	87	3	5	2	3	53	2	54
1872.....	98	24	74	.....	17	69	3	7	2	.....	40	1	44
1871.....	109	27	81	1	15	86	7	.....	.....	1	35	2	51
1870.....	98	20	73	5	21	66	2	3	1	5	32	3	46
1869.....	99	20	77	2	12	74	5	4	2	2	36	3	37
1868.....	91	17	69	5	11	71	.....	3	1	5	40	.....	38
1867.....	72	14	58	.....	10	53	2	5	2	.....	17	2	42

¹ The figures for 1879 cover only the first nine months of that year.

² Figures differ from those given in other tables. Means are not available for correcting the differences.

BADEN—DIVORCES, BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1876 TO 1880 (SINGLE YEARS).

OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.	DIVORCES.						OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.	DIVORCES.								
	1876 to 1880		1880	1879	1878	1877		1876	1876 to 1880		1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.							Number.	Per cent distribution.						
Total.....	389	100.0	56	184	189	184	76	Seamen.....	1	0.3					1	
Proprietors.....	1	0.3			1			Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	19	4.9	3	3	8	2	3	9
Agriculturists.....	77	19.8	11	13	23	16	14	Laborers.....	46	11.8	7	13	4	13	9	
Bakers.....	16	4.1		2	2	4	8	Employees.....	30	7.7	6	7	5	6	6	6
Tailors.....	30	7.7	2	5	5	11	7	Liberal professions.....	4	1.0		2		1	1	1
Merchants.....	35	9.0	10	10	4	8	3	Military.....	2	0.5						
								Other occupations.....	128	32.9	16	29	36	22	22	22

¹ Figures differ from those given in other tables. Means are not available for correcting the differences.

BAVARIA—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES. ²		DIVORCES. ³		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES. ²		DIVORCES. ³		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1866.....	5,443	37,325	69	238	4	157	1876.....	5,057	42,013	83	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
1867.....	5,409	36,496	67	245	5	149	1875.....	5,001	45,014	90	229	5	197
1868.....	5,378	36,733	68	245	5	150	1874.....	4,951	45,886	93	288	6	159
1869.....	5,354	35,985	67	243	5	148	1873.....	4,907	48,924	100	204	4	240
1870.....	5,332	37,801	71	218	4	173	1872.....	4,870	52,045	107	215	4	242
1871.....	5,304	35,538	67	191	4	186	1871.....	4,858	40,707	84	211	4	193
1872.....	5,269	34,958	66	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1870.....	4,851	43,232	89	308	6	(⁵)
1873.....	5,224	35,067	67	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1869.....	4,834	59,726	124	295	6	(⁵)
1874.....	5,171	37,565	73	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1868.....	4,822	38,077	79	315	7	(⁵)
1875.....	5,116	39,372	77	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1867.....	4,815	43,578	91	270	6	(⁵)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² For the years 1867 to 1870 the figures are for years ending August 31; 1871 to 1886 are for the calendar year.

³ For the years 1867 to 1869 the figures are for years ending September 30; for 1870 they cover the period from October 1, 1869, to December 31, 1870; 1871 to 1886 they are for the calendar year.

⁴ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

⁵ Prior to 1871 marriages and divorces cover different months of the year.

BAVARIA—MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE, FOR PROVINCES: 1862 TO 1870 AND 1870 TO 1875 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

PROVINCE.	MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE.		Per cent Catholic in total popula- tion.	PROVINCE.	MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE.		Per cent Catholic in total popula- tion.
	October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1870.	October 1, 1870, to December 31, 1875.			October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1870.	October 1, 1870, to December 31, 1875.	
Total.....	156	200	71	Upper Palatinate and Ratisbon.....	256	263	92
Upper Bavaria.....	86	123	96	Upper Franconia.....	278	244	42
Lower Bavaria.....	81	123	99	Middle Franconia.....	133	185	22
Palatinate.....	263	238	43	Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg.....	455	476	80
				Swabia and Neustadt.....	294	526	85

BAVARIA—MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION OF PARTIES, FOR PROVINCES: 1862 TO 1875 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

PROVINCE.	MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION OF PARTIES.												
	October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1875.					October 1, 1870, to December 31, 1875.				October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1870.			
	Cath- olics.	Protes- tants and Re- formed.	Other con- fessions.	Non- Chris- tians.	Of differ- ent con- fessions.	Cath- olics.	Protes- tants and Re- formed.	Non- Chris- tians.	Of differ- ent con- fessions.	Cath- olics.	Protes- tants and Re- formed.	Non- Chris- tians.	Of differ- ent con- fessions.
Total.....	175	164	45	196	169	270	172	213	204	156	159	189	147
Upper Bavaria.....	102	88	(1)	(1)	72	130	.....	(1)	81	88	83	(1)	66
Lower Bavaria.....	93	.....	(1)	.....	.....	120	.....	(1)	.....	81	.....	(1)	.....
Palatinate.....	500	185	(1)	(1)	200	455	169	(1)	213	526	196	(1)	200
Upper Palatinate and Ratisbon.....	256	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	270	.....	(1)	.....	250	227	(1)	.....
Upper Franconia.....	625	185	(1)	(1)	.....	526	169	(1)	.....	714	200	(1)	238
Middle Franconia.....	303	133	(1)	.....	152	244	169	(1)	.....	357	116	(1)	108
Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg.....	667	250	(1)	(1)	.....	833	185	(1)	.....	526	313	(1)	.....
Swabia and Neustadt.....	385	200	(1)	(1)	.....	500	238	(1)	.....	256	182	(1)	.....

¹ Distribution by provinces not available for the 1887 report.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

HAMBURG—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.						Marriages to one divorce and separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1886.....	525	4,592	87	287	55	230	44	57	11	16
1885.....	513	4,344	85	225	44	165	32	60	12	19
1884.....	500	4,424	88	207	41	161	32	46	9	21
1883.....	487	4,282	88	208	43	164	34	44	9	21
1882.....	474	4,165	88	188	40	146	31	42	9	22
1881.....	461	4,050	88	191	41	160	35	31	7	21
1880.....	448	4,164	93	145	32	127	28	18	4	29
1879.....	435	4,041	93	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1878.....	422	4,243	101	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1877.....	409	4,462	109	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1876.....	396	4,617	117	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1875.....	383	4,537	118	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1874.....	371	4,249	115	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1873.....	359	4,256	119	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1872.....	346	3,949	114	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1871.....	336	3,274	97	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1870.....	327	3,247	99	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1869.....	319	3,658	115	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1868.....	311	4,040	130	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1867.....	303	3,170	105	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Figures not available for the 1887 report.

HAMBURG—APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION: 1869 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.			YEAR.	APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.		
	Total.	Divorces.	Separations.		Total.	Divorces.	Separations.
1869 to 1886.....	3,948	3,142	806	1878.....	168	141	27
1886.....	478	387	91	1877.....	148	117	31
1885.....	442	354	88	1876.....	171	141	30
1884.....	387	319	68	1875.....	142	106	36
1883.....	372	303	69	1874.....	154	129	25
1882.....	269	182	87	1873.....	141	106	35
1881.....	223	156	67	1872.....	131	106	25
1880.....	352	290	62	1871.....	91	75	16
1879.....	107	91	16	1870.....	82	68	14
				1869.....	90	71	19

HESSE—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Marriages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1867 to 1886.....		142,495		894		159	1867 to 1876.....		76,302		348		219
1877 to 1886.....		66,193		546		121	1876.....	891	6,982	78	45	5	155
1886.....	962	7,085	74	53	6	134	1875.....	881	7,686	87	44	5	174
1885.....	955	6,960	73	75	8	93	1874.....	871	7,785	89	33	4	236
1884.....	951	6,723	71	65	7	103	1873.....	863	7,916	92	27	3	293
1883.....	947	6,285	66	64	7	98	1872.....	857	8,343	97	40	5	209
1882.....	943	6,501	69	64	7	102	1871.....	852	6,899	81	35	4	197
1881.....	939	6,423	68	70	7	92	1870.....	848	6,560	77	28	3	234
1880.....	934	6,318	68	33	4	191	1869.....	842	8,660	103	36	4	241
1879.....	925	6,328	68	33	4	192	1868.....	835	8,627	103	32	4	270
1878.....	914	6,625	72	45	5	147	1867.....	822	6,864	84	28	3	245
1877.....	903	6,945	77	44	5	158							

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

PRUSSIA—DIVORCES PER 100,000 EXISTING MARRIAGES, BY SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SYSTEM OF LAW EXISTING PRIOR TO 1900: 1895 TO 1901 (SINGLE YEARS).

SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	DIVORCES PER 100,000 EXISTING MARRIAGES.								
	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	Yearly average.	
								1900 to 1901	1895 to 1899
TERRITORY FORMERLY UNDER THE PRUSSIAN GENERAL STATUTES.									
Berlin.....	162	179	251	252	255	249	245	171	250
Breslau.....	53	61	75	80	82	93	88	57	83
Hamm.....	52	38	48	52	49	39	46	45	47
Jena ¹	41	42	25	34	17	62	45	42	37
Königsberg.....	61	70	98	101	96	102	110	65	101
Marienwerder.....	74	76	96	83	89	97	104	75	94
Naumburg.....	87	100	116	110	121	109	115	93	114
Posen.....	32	35	59	55	56	49	54	34	55
Stettin ²	78	79	104	105	108	111	127	78	111
TERRITORY FORMERLY UNDER THE COMMON LAW.									
Celle.....	42	47	49	52	49	49	51	44	50
Frankfort.....	76	75	77	73	82	59	68	75	72
Jena ³	29	44	30	31	78	64	16	37	44
Kassel.....	29	21	38	31	26	31	30	25	31
Kiel.....	95	83	100	105	94	99	106	84	101
Stettin ⁴	103	63	74	85	41	36	24	83	52
TERRITORY FORMERLY UNDER THE CIVIL CODE.									
Cologne.....	60	52	56	47	46	52	35	56	48

¹ Portion under the Prussian General Statutes, embracing the circles of Schleusingen and Ziegenrück.

² With the exception of Neuvorpommern and Rügen, formerly under the common law.

³ Portion under the common law, embracing the circle of Schmalkalden.

⁴ Neuvorpommern and Rügen.

PRUSSIA—DIVORCES PER 100,000 EXISTING MARRIAGES, WITH PER CENT CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, DENSITY, AND INCOME PER CAPITA, FOR PROVINCES: 1895 TO 1901 (SINGLE YEARS).

PROVINCE.	DIVORCES PER 100,000 EXISTING MARRIAGES.									PER CENT OF GENERAL POPULATION. ¹		Density per square kilo-meter. ¹	Income per capita. (marks). ²	
	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	Average.			Protestant.			Catholic.
								1895 to 1901	1900 to 1901	1895 to 1899				
Prussia.....	77	80	101	101	101	100	101	94	78	101	63.3	35.1	99	389
Berlin.....	273	305	452	441	479	465	457	406	289	459	84.2	10.0	29,816	772
Brandenburg.....	96	105	133	140	125	123	123	120	100	129	93.5	5.2	78	401
East Prussia.....	61	70	98	101	96	102	110	91	65	101	85.1	13.5	54	240
Hanover.....	43	46	49	52	49	50	51	49	45	50	86.0	13.1	67	341
Hesse-Nassau.....	60	57	66	62	64	53	57	60	59	61	68.9	28.0	121	467
Hohenzollern.....	53	9	27	18	27	9	-----	21	31	16	4.3	94.9	58	359
Pomerania.....	81	77	100	102	98	101	112	96	79	103	96.6	2.3	54	277
Posen.....	33	36	60	56	56	49	54	49	34	55	30.2	67.8	65	222
Rhine provinces.....	65	51	58	50	48	48	40	52	58	49	28.9	69.8	213	411
Saxony.....	86	99	115	109	119	108	114	107	93	113	92.1	7.3	112	366
Schleswig-Holstein.....	95	93	100	105	94	99	106	99	94	101	97.2	2.2	73	365
Silesia.....	53	61	75	80	82	93	88	76	57	84	43.7	55.0	116	303
West Prussia.....	72	73	94	80	87	96	102	86	73	92	46.7	51.2	61	229
Westphalia.....	38	35	39	45	44	39	38	39	36	41	48.2	50.7	158	370

¹ Census of December 1, 1900.

² Estimated from the income tax assessment for 1901.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

PRUSSIA—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1886.....	28,484	231,588	81	3,808	13	61	1876.....	25,950	221,727	85	(2)	(2)	(2)
1885.....	28,208	230,707	82	3,902	14	59	1875.....	25,550	231,331	91	(2)	(2)	(2)
1884.....	27,947	225,939	81	3,856	14	59	1874.....	25,220	245,224	97	(2)	(2)	(2)
1883.....	27,740	220,748	80	3,577	13	62	1873.....	24,948	253,327	102	(2)	(2)	(2)
1882.....	27,557	217,239	79	2,306	8	94	1872.....	24,751	255,886	103	(2)	(2)	(2)
1881.....	27,381	209,586	77	2,329	9	90	1871.....	24,630	196,330	80	(2)	(2)	(2)
1880.....	27,205	208,456	77	(2)	(2)	(2)	1870.....	24,485	181,539	74	(2)	(2)	(2)
1879.....	26,953	206,752	77	(2)	(2)	(2)	1869.....	24,261	216,914	89	(2)	(2)	(2)
1878.....	26,635	207,716	78	(2)	(2)	(2)	1868.....	24,067	212,958	88	(2)	(2)	(2)
1877.....	26,305	210,357	80	(2)	(2)	(2)	1867.....	23,877	222,466	93	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Figures not available for the 1887 report.PRUSSIA—ATTEMPTS AT RECONCILIATION BY THE ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES, WITH RESULT: 1869 TO 1879¹
(SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	ATTEMPTS AT RECONCILIATION.					YEAR.	ATTEMPTS AT RECONCILIATION.				
	Total.	Result.					Total.	Result.			
		Successful.		Unsuccessful.				Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1869 to 1879.....	79,810	31,647	39.7	48,163	60.3	1874.....	6,388	2,688	42.1	3,700	57.9
1879.....	7,649	2,737	35.8	4,912	64.2	1873.....	6,206	2,829	45.6	3,377	54.4
1878.....	9,570	3,316	34.6	6,254	65.4	1872.....	6,107	2,715	44.5	3,392	55.5
1877.....	9,098	3,222	35.4	5,876	64.6	1871.....	5,656	2,527	44.7	3,129	55.3
1876.....	8,839	3,226	36.5	5,613	63.5	1870.....	5,552	2,520	45.4	3,032	54.6
1875.....	8,208	2,992	36.5	5,216	63.5	1869.....	6,537	2,875	44.0	3,662	56.0

¹ Up to October, 1879, attempts at reconciliation by the pastors of the litigants were required. Since that time the reconciliation proceedings have been in charge of the civil courts.

BERLIN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MARRIAGE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND CAUSE: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.
Total.....	23,106	100.0	13,389	100.0	9,717	100.0
Duration of marriage dissolved:						
Less than 1 year.....	216	0.9	170	1.3	46	0.5
1 year.....	993	4.3	619	4.6	374	3.8
2 to 4 years.....	4,458	19.3	2,652	19.8	1,806	18.6
5 to 9 years.....	7,649	33.1	4,389	32.8	3,260	33.5
10 to 14 years.....	4,978	21.5	2,887	21.6	2,091	21.5
15 to 19 years.....	2,725	11.8	1,499	11.2	1,226	12.6
20 to 24 years.....	1,333	5.8	747	5.6	586	6.0
25 years and over.....	754	3.3	426	3.2	328	3.4
Number of children of marriage dissolved: ¹						
No children.....	¹ 11,358	² 52.9	² 5,985	² 50.9	5,373	55.3
1 child.....	² 4,777	² 22.3	² 2,824	² 24.0	1,953	20.1
2 children.....	² 2,875	² 13.4	² 1,625	² 13.8	1,250	12.9
3 children.....	² 1,319	² 6.1	² 738	² 6.3	581	6.0
4 children.....	² 617	² 2.9	² 344	² 2.9	273	2.8
5 children.....	² 268	² 1.2	² 134	² 1.1	134	1.4
6 children.....	² 99	² 0.5	² 48	² 0.4	51	0.5
7 children.....	² 52	² 0.2	² 27	² 0.2	25	0.3
8 children.....	² 28	² 0.1	² 11	² 0.1	17	0.2
Unknown.....	² 56	² 0.3	² 14	² 0.1	42	0.4

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1889 to 1895. Details do not make total divorces.² Not including figures for 1906. Periods are for 1887 to 1905 and 1897 to 1905; 1906 figures not available.

BERLIN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MARRIAGE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND CAUSE: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1906	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Occupation of husband:						
Agriculture and forestry	190	0.8	111	0.8	79	0.8
Metal working	1,656	7.2	1,007	7.5	649	6.7
Engines, machinery, and instruments	635	2.7	404	3.0	231	2.4
Textile industry	192	0.8	71	0.5	121	1.2
Paper and leather	586	2.5	332	2.5	254	2.6
Wood and wood carving	1,522	6.6	814	6.1	708	7.3
Provisions	1,012	4.4	533	4.0	479	4.9
Clothing and cleaning	1,963	8.5	1,065	8.0	898	9.2
Building trades	1,787	7.7	982	7.3	805	8.3
Printing	490	2.1	284	2.1	206	2.1
Mercantile pursuits	4,128	17.9	2,452	18.3	1,676	17.2
Transportation	744	3.2	457	3.4	287	3.0
Innkeepers and restaurant keepers	1,086	4.7	695	5.2	391	4.0
Personal service	338	1.5	163	1.2	175	1.8
Post, telegraph, and railway	414	1.8	249	1.9	165	1.7
Teachers, artists, literary persons, and copyists	939	4.1	548	4.1	391	4.0
Laborers (not specified)	3,204	13.9	1,934	14.4	1,270	13.1
All other occupations	1,391	6.0	878	6.6	513	5.3
Without occupation	452	2.1	282	2.1	200	2.1
Occupation unknown	347	1.5	128	1.0	219	2.3
Religious confession:						
Both parties the same	19,815	85.8	11,397	85.1	8,418	86.6
Husband Evangelical, wife other	1,436	6.2	863	6.4	573	5.9
Husband Catholic, wife other	1,588	6.9	966	7.2	622	6.4
Husband Jew, wife other	182	0.8	114	0.9	68	0.7
Husband dissenter, wife other	85	0.4	49	0.4	36	0.4
Cause:						
Adultery	10,577	45.8	7,075	52.8	3,502	36.0
Malicious desertion	3,452	14.9	1,539	11.5	1,913	19.7
Insanity	494	2.1	334	2.5	160	1.6
Attack on life, cruelty, and defamation of character	2,179	9.4	1,508	11.3	671	6.9
Sentence to imprisonment	834	3.6	426	3.2	408	4.2
Refusal of support by husband	411	1.8	176	1.3	235	2.4
Unconquerable aversion ¹	1,105	4.8	634	4.7	471	4.8
Mutual consent	3,646	15.8	1,423	10.7	2,218	22.8
Other causes ²	408	1.8	269	2.0	139	1.4

¹ Since 1900, dishonorable conduct.

² Includes decrees of nullity except for 1905; in 1897 includes 1 unknown cause.

BERLIN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY GUILTY PARTY, FOR EACH CAUSE: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CAUSE.	DIVORCES.						
	Total.	Guilty party.					
		Husband.		Wife.		Both.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1887 to 1906							
Adultery.....	10,577	5,565	52.6	3,436	32.5	1,576	14.9
Malicious desertion.....	3,452	2,120	61.4	1,330	38.5	2	0.1
Insanity.....	494	184	37.2	310	62.8		
Attack on life, cruelty, and defamation of character.....	2,179	1,863	85.5	217	10.0	99	4.5
Sentence to imprisonment.....	834	730	87.5	104	12.5		
Unconquerable aversion ¹	1,105	479	43.3	269	24.3	357	32.3
1897 to 1906							
Adultery.....	7,075	3,750	53.0	2,063	29.2	1,262	17.8
Malicious desertion.....	1,539	930	60.4	609	39.6		
Insanity.....	334	137	41.0	197	59.0		
Attack on life, cruelty, and defamation of character.....	1,508	1,297	86.0	139	9.2	72	4.8
Sentence to imprisonment.....	426	376	88.3	50	11.7		
Unconquerable aversion ¹	634	382	60.3	178	28.1	74	11.7
1887 to 1896							
Adultery.....	3,502	1,815	51.8	1,373	39.2	314	9.0
Malicious desertion.....	1,913	1,190	62.2	721	37.7	2	0.1
Insanity.....	160	47	29.4	113	70.6		
Attack on life, cruelty, and defamation of character.....	671	566	84.4	78	11.6	27	4.0
Sentence to imprisonment.....	408	354	86.8	54	13.2		
Unconquerable aversion.....	471	97	20.6	91	19.3	283	60.1

¹ Since 1900, dishonorable conduct.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

BERLIN—DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MARRIAGE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, CAUSE, AND GUILTY PARTY: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.																			
	1887 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888
Total.....	23,106	1,639	1,421	1,376	1,269	1,227	984	936	1,608	1,447	1,482	1,391	1,376	1,130	924	836	991	739	837	758
Duration of marriage dissolved:																				
Less than 1 year.....	216	15	8	19	17	17	16	9	24	24	21	11	3	6	7	.....	8	3	2	4
1 year.....	993	49	42	53	49	56	40	45	119	84	82	52	52	47	35	25	42	24	37	33
2 to 4 years.....	4,458	301	281	276	280	292	202	169	309	260	282	271	252	229	181	155	194	143	155	128
5 to 9 years.....	7,649	566	486	443	414	365	303	316	519	486	491	471	472	400	314	294	334	219	263	251
10 to 14 years.....	4,978	343	311	309	265	264	242	199	346	294	314	287	314	215	174	174	198	152	190	206
15 to 19 years.....	2,725	210	184	164	139	132	92	111	159	165	143	148	159	131	114	112	137	138	111	76
20 to 24 years.....	1,333	92	69	64	62	67	53	53	89	90	86	86	75	62	50	51	37	49	37	53
25 years and over.....	754	63	40	48	43	34	36	34	43	44	41	65	38	27	37	26	37	23	30	22
Number of children of marriage dissolved: ¹																				
No children.....	11,358	(2)	704	664	657	593	452	390	945	768	812	743	742	651	516	447	540	434	477	417
1 child.....	4,777	(2)	360	365	303	326	272	261	309	298	330	289	259	218	185	179	197	137	164	168
2 children.....	2,875	(2)	195	190	156	179	153	160	188	217	187	201	189	132	107	116	134	91	97	91
3 children.....	1,319	(2)	89	78	90	81	61	61	101	91	86	83	105	66	48	57	49	30	52	42
4 children.....	617	(2)	43	55	35	33	28	35	40	39	36	37	28	30	35	20	24	28	28	24
5 children.....	268	(2)	20	13	19	11	13	12	13	15	18	19	22	14	13	9	20	8	12	7
6 children.....	99	(2)	3	7	5	2	2	8	5	11	5	9	9	5	3	3	8	5	3	.....
7 children.....	52	(2)	5	3	3	.....	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	.....	4	.....
8 children and over.....	52	(2)	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	2
Unknown.....	56	(2)	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	2	3	6	11	2	.....	11	.....	.....	4	.....
Occupation of husband:																				
Agriculture and forestry.....	190	14	9	7	9	11	8	13	13	13	14	9	12	10	7	8	6	4	7	6
Metal working.....	1,656	122	124	120	95	85	77	75	113	91	105	93	102	79	69	54	59	36	45	53
Engines, machinery, and instruments.....	635	48	44	33	37	51	32	32	48	39	40	38	40	36	21	18	21	17	13	15
Textile industry.....	192	13	5	7	3	9	3	5	10	5	11	16	20	7	14	7	11	12	9	13
Paper and leather.....	586	41	38	30	34	30	33	27	31	31	37	35	29	22	20	30	37	25	24	16
Wood and wood carving.....	1,522	100	89	81	76	56	61	64	93	84	110	93	100	98	47	69	66	65	50	60
Provisions.....	1,012	72	43	58	37	60	37	34	75	61	56	54	79	48	46	29	52	37	53	42
Clothing and cleaning.....	1,963	131	112	116	108	98	84	64	123	117	112	132	123	99	88	66	65	79	69	88
Building trades.....	1,787	127	107	96	90	84	74	75	112	110	107	107	122	102	83	68	87	52	65	58
Printing.....	490	36	29	42	20	24	19	17	34	34	29	27	26	31	21	20	18	23	12	8
Mercantile pursuits.....	4,128	253	263	235	239	234	177	178	318	291	264	248	237	183	143	150	178	140	138	121
Transportation.....	744	30	51	52	47	49	34	43	53	49	49	34	40	28	25	26	28	24	30	23
Innkeepers and restaurant keepers.....	1,086	97	72	60	69	58	45	42	87	84	81	71	58	39	30	29	51	20	36	29
Personal service.....	338	6	19	28	32	23	23	5	16	6	5	7	23	22	21	27	23	10	16	14
Post, telegraph, and railway	414	30	22	22	26	17	22	10	38	33	29	18	23	19	22	9	20	7	19	14
Teachers, artists, literary persons, and copyists.....	939	60	57	57	49	53	30	36	79	58	69	68	51	53	40	29	34	27	39	20
Laborers (not specified).....	3,204	243	227	194	172	181	144	143	216	189	225	187	193	161	125	119	124	94	85	94
All other occupations.....	1,391	182	76	88	78	77	58	42	85	100	92	98	65	47	53	38	49	38	54	29
Without occupation.....	482	31	21	26	24	25	20	16	49	42	28	28	24	15	20	24	23	11	24	15
Occupation unknown.....	347	3	13	24	24	2	3	15	15	10	19	28	9	31	29	16	12	33	16	11
Religious confession:																				
Both parties the same.....	19,815	1,373	1,202	1,147	1,070	1,052	835	808	1,376	1,270	1,264	1,184	1,170	973	812	721	872	645	741	661
Evangelical.....	18,213	1,271	1,103	1,048	980	971	769	732	1,261	1,165	1,159	1,091	1,077	900	737	669	789	597	684	595
Catholics.....	714	50	43	45	48	32	30	32	53	45	51	38	42	29	35	23	33	26	22	18
Jews.....	783	44	55	49	42	47	34	36	58	58	49	49	38	33	33	22	46	19	28	22
Dissenters.....	46	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	1	2	7	3	4	1	2	3	2	4
No confession.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confession unknown.....	56	6	1	4	.....	.....	4	4	2	4	3	6	7	3	6	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Husband Evangelical, wife other.....	1,436	123	98	94	82	89	72	53	86	65	101	85	92	73	52	51	55	40	42	35
Wife Catholic.....	1,310	114	92	83	71	81	68	50	72	58	91	77	89	67	48	46	48	39	37	33
Wife Jew.....	106	8	5	9	10	6	3	2	12	6	9	6	3	4	4	5	6	1	4	1
Wife dissenter.....	17	1	1	2	1	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Wife's religion not reported.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Husband Catholic, wife other.....	1,588	123	106	124	95	69	67	59	122	100	101	105	102	76	49	53	53	48	44	52
Wife Evangelical.....	1,559	123	104	122	94	67	67	57	118	97	99	102	101	74	49	53	51	47	43	52
Wife Jew.....	26	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Wife dissenter.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Husband Jew, wife other.....	182	13	10	8	19	11	7	10	19	8	9	7	10	5	6	8	10	4	9	4
Wife Evangelical.....	150	11	8	6	16	10	7	9	16	6	8	5	9	2	4	7	9	4	6	3
Wife Catholic.....	23	2	1	2	3	1	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Wife dissenter.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wife without religion.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Husband dissenter, wife other.....	85	7	5	3	3	6	3	6	5	4	7	10	2	3	5	3	1	2	1	5
Wife Evangelical.....	76	6	5	3	3	6	3	6	5	4	7	8	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	3
Wife Catholic.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1
Wife Jew.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1

¹ Discrepancy in published figures. In 1889, difference of 3; 1890, 4; 1891, 1; 1892, 3; 1893, 2; 1894, 4; and 1895, 1.
² Figures not available for 1906.

BERLIN—DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MARRIAGE, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, CAUSE, AND GUILTY PARTY: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.																		
	1887 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Cause:																			
Adultery.....	10,577	1,006	906	874	749	773	663	643	476	484	501	473	530	416	373	384	329	217	255
Husband.....	5,565	551	473	432	411	441	370	351	230	240	251	236	260	214	205	188	174	124	137
Wife.....	3,436	259	254	271	203	204	183	196	165	167	161	142	213	164	141	166	127	88	110
Both parties.....	1,576	196	179	171	135	128	110	96	81	77	89	95	57	38	27	30	28	5	8
Malicious desertion.....	3,452	147	119	120	127	147	83	73	272	225	226	233	194	197	153	161	206	140	232
Husband.....	1,212	80	74	75	73	97	67	61	149	124	130	157	136	122	90	106	112	98	144
Wife.....	1,330	67	45	45	54	50	16	12	123	101	96	76	58	75	63	55	94	42	88
Insanity.....	494	51	34	32	43	38	30	31	25	31	19	23	16	13	16	13	17	13	19
Husband.....	184	28	19	13	17	13	14	10	6	12	5	3	6	6	4	3	2	3	6
Wife.....	310	23	15	19	26	25	16	21	19	19	14	20	10	7	12	10	15	10	13
Attack on life, cruelty, and defamation of character..	2,179	242	201	193	152	136	99	96	120	154	115	107	115	69	79	40	52	27	60
Husband.....	1,863	203	169	173	135	122	87	87	105	125	91	97	94	54	68	38	46	22	48
Wife.....	217	22	15	17	10	11	6	8	8	22	20	9	13	6	7	2	5	5	12
Both parties.....	99	17	17	3	7	3	6	1	7	7	4	1	8	9	4	1	1	2	2
Sentence to imprisonment..	834	46	52	33	21	22	16	33	64	70	69	63	75	60	40	36	29	32	23
Husband.....	730	41	46	28	19	21	16	31	55	61	58	58	68	49	36	29	25	30	21
Wife.....	104	5	6	5	2	1	1	2	9	9	11	5	7	11	4	7	4	2	8
Refusal of support by hus- band.....	411	14	7	4	8	10	7	11	34	28	53	47	44	15	17	21	20	14	31
Unconquerable aversion ¹ ..	1,105	86	76	86	130	70	58	28	23	50	27	17	62	41	66	22	52	81	80
Husband.....	479	40	38	62	92	57	42	27	6	8	10	3	5	15	17	11	4	8	27
Wife.....	269	36	34	19	32	11	14	1	12	5	14	11	5	16	26	4	6	15	6
Both parties.....	357	10	4	5	6	2	2	-----	5	37	3	3	52	10	23	7	48	38	18
Mutual consent.....	3,646	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	581	390	457	416	324	303	173	143	268	200	117	142
Other causes ²	4408	47	26	34	39	31	28	21	13	15	15	12	16	16	17	16	15	20	8

¹ In 1888 includes 2 cases in which both parties were guilty.

² Since 1900, dishonorable conduct.

³ Includes decrees of nullity except for 1905.

⁴ In 1897 includes 1 unknown cause.

BERLIN—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
1867 to 1886.....	224,897	110,359	22	1867 to 1876.....	105,358	4,348	24
1877 to 1886.....	119,539	16,011	20	1876.....	12,093	390	31
1886.....	14,451	845	17	1875.....	14,529	539	27
1885.....	13,866	714	19	1874.....	13,106	481	27
1884.....	13,314	754	18	1873.....	12,397	480	26
1883.....	12,252	788	16	1872.....	11,481	470	24
1882.....	11,812	729	16	1871.....	8,225	367	22
1881.....	11,149	494	23	1870.....	8,814	559	16
1880.....	10,829	412	26	1869.....	8,423	224	38
1879.....	10,431	131	-----	1868.....	8,019	512	16
1878.....	10,429	574	18	1867.....	8,271	323	25
1877.....	11,006	580	19				

¹ The number of divorces reported for the year 1879 covers only the last three months of that year.

BERLIN—DIVORCE CASES INSTITUTED, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION: 1879 TO 1884 (SINGLE YEARS).

PARTY BRINGING ACTION.	DIVORCE CASES INSTITUTED.						
	1879 to 1884 ¹	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879 ¹
Total.....	12,093	2,945	2,754	2,783	2,020	1,201	390
Husband.....	3,947	1,013	878	848	686	400	122
Wife.....	6,086	1,481	1,343	1,411	1,053	614	184
Both.....	2,060	451	533	524	281	187	84

¹ The figures for 1879 cover only the last three months of that year.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

BERLIN—DIVORCES, BY CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND CAUSE: 1879 TO 1884 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.							
	1879 to 1884 ¹		1884	1888	1882	1881	1880	1879 ¹
	Number.	Per cent distribution.						
Total.....	3,298	100.0	2 754	788	729	484	2 412	131
Condition as to children:								
With children.....	1,458	44.2	353	348	342	192	178	45
Without children.....	1,840	55.8	401	440	387	292	234	86
Occupation of husband:								
Commercial.....	2 688	21.7	156	169	151	119	93	(4)
Artisans.....	1,033	32.6	193	280	258	150	122	(4)
Laborers and journeymen.....	2 722	22.8	234	159	152	104	73	(4)
Servants.....	1 195	6.2	50	33	52	37	23	(4)
Army officers.....	28	0.9	4	8	7	4	5	(4)
Civil officials.....	1 199	6.3	38	52	50	29	30	(4)
Artists and literary men.....	1 183	5.8	47	41	44	28	23	(4)
Other occupations.....	1 119	3.8	32	46	15	13	13	(4)
Religious confession:								
Both parties the same—								
Evangelical.....	2,691	81.6	595	648	604	408	330	106
Catholic.....	64	1.9	14	23	10	7	10	—
Jews.....	100	3.0	26	16	30	13	12	3
Dissenters.....	71	2.2	8	10	13	1	37	2
Protestant and Catholic.....	334	10.1	96	74	60	51	37	16
Christian and Jew.....	52	1.6	10	15	12	4	7	4
Other confessions.....	4	0.1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cause:								
Adultery.....	1,122	34.0	238	271	278	137	147	51
Wilful desertion.....	848	25.7	210	196	188	120	103	31
Mutual consent.....	778	23.6	163	194	147	136	106	32
Cruelty.....	102	4.9	36	34	37	27	23	5
Unconquerable aversion.....	41	1.2	10	9	5	13	4	—
Felony.....	58	1.8	17	12	15	9	4	1
Imprisonment.....	151	4.6	44	43	31	25	1	7
Sickness.....	17	0.5	9	7	—	—	1	—
Other causes.....	109	3.3	27	22	28	17	11	4

¹ The figures for 1879 cover only the last three months of that year.

² The means are not available for correcting the discrepancies between the details as to religion and the totals as reported for the years 1880 and 1884, and for cause in 1880.

³ 1880 to 1884. Figures for 1879 not available.

⁴ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

SAXONY—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND ANNULMENTS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS.		Marriages to one divorce and annulment.	YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS.		Marriages to one divorce and annulment.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.				Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1886.....	3,219	29,849	93	917	28	33	1876.....	2,785	26,606	96	758	27	35
1885.....	3,165	29,286	93	981	31	31	1875.....	2,739	29,086	106	611	22	49
1884.....	3,123	28,818	92	872	28	33	1874.....	2,688	27,190	101	642	24	42
1883.....	3,081	27,367	89	887	29	31	1873.....	2,637	27,807	105	605	23	46
1882.....	3,039	26,662	88	869	29	31	1872.....	2,586	26,140	101	618	24	42
1881.....	2,997	25,881	86	649	22	40	1871.....	2,542	21,547	85	496	20	43
1880.....	2,955	25,626	87	(2)	(2)	(2)	1870.....	2,509	21,035	84	493	20	43
1879.....	2,913	25,230	87	2 691	24	(2)	1869.....	2,476	23,778	96	517	21	46
1878.....	2,870	24,797	86	800	28	31	1868.....	2,443	23,939	98	440	18	54
1877.....	2,828	24,919	88	687	24	36	1867.....	2,412	22,077	92	396	16	56

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Figures not available for the 1887 report.

³ Divorces for 1879 cover only the first nine months of that year.

SAXONY—MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION: 1866 TO 1878 (SINGLE YEARS).

PARTY BRINGING ACTION.	MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS.														
	1866 to 1878		1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866
	Number.	Per cent distribution.													
Total.....	16,286	100.0	1,728	1,697	1,561	1,469	1,340	1,226	1,274	1,049	951	1,049	1,022	1,009	911
Husband.....	7,214	44.3	754	746	722	717	643	533	576	475	391	433	423	418	383
Wife.....	9,072	55.7	974	951	839	752	697	693	698	574	560	616	599	591	528

SAXONY—DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1866 TO 1879 (SINGLE YEARS).

DURATION OF MARRIAGE DISSOLVED.	DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS.															
	1866 to 1879 ¹		1879 ¹	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.														
Total.....	8,116	100.0	691	800	687	758	611	642	605	618	496	493	517	440	396	362
Less than 1 year.....	119	1.5	16	10	18	14	6	8	4	9	2	8	7	6	7	4
1 to 5 years.....	2,618	32.3	212	287	236	246	205	190	184	191	151	149	183	132	144	108
6 to 10 years.....	2,454	30.2	199	246	184	236	169	210	186	184	150	167	152	137	127	107
11 to 15 years.....	1,521	18.7	136	126	135	128	123	128	133	116	107	86	84	88	56	75
16 to 20 years.....	768	9.5	73	78	66	73	66	52	52	55	45	45	54	38	31	40
21 to 25 years.....	374	4.6	30	25	30	30	29	28	31	41	26	25	18	23	20	18
26 to 30 years.....	176	2.2	17	19	12	24	8	18	11	11	12	12	10	12	5	5
31 to 35 years.....	60	0.7	5	7	4	5	3	5	4	9	2		6	1	5	4
36 to 40 years.....	21	0.3	3	1	1	1	2	2		2		1	3	3	1	1
41 years and over.....	5	0.1		1	1	1		1			1					

¹ Figures for 1879 cover only the first nine months of that year.

SAXONY—DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS, BY CAUSE: 1866 TO 1878 (SINGLE YEARS).

CAUSE.	1866 to 1878		1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866
	Number.	Per cent distribution.													
Total..... Adultery, etc..... Wilful desertion..... Quasi desertion..... Cruelty, etc..... Other causes..... Total..... Impotency..... Mental unsoundness..... Other causes.....	DIVORCES.														
	7,224	100.0	779	672	748	599	628	592	604	482	472	496	416	383	353
	2,571	35.6	317	277	312	255	241	204	233	177	125	129	100	107	94
	732	10.1	69	84	77	67	74	66	50	42	51	57	34	34	27
	1,541	21.3	114	91	116	96	125	134	139	119	132	143	130	101	101
	1,807	25.0	208	171	175	135	143	140	148	100	127	132	117	105	106
	573	7.9	71	49	68	46	45	48	34	44	37	35	35	36	25
	ANNULMENTS.														
	201	100.0	21	15	10	12	14	13	14	14	21	21	24	13	9
	65	32.3	2	2	2	3	5	5	2	5	11	11	10	4	3
	16	8.0	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	5	1	2	1
	120	59.7	19	11	7	8	9	8	10	8	5	9	14	7	5

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF DRESDEN—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1878 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
1867 to 1878.....	80,509	2,058	39	1875.....	7,977	197	40
1877 to 1878.....	13,900	439	32	1874.....	7,618	172	44
1878.....	6,908	245	28	1873.....	7,510	135	56
1877.....	6,992	194	36	1872.....	6,674	137	49
1867 to 1876.....	66,609	1,619	41	1871.....	5,930	150	40
1876.....	7,536	231	33	1870.....	5,477	156	35
				1869.....	6,149	170	36
				1868.....	6,024	135	45
				1867.....	5,714	136	42

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF DRESDEN—MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS BROUGHT, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, AND MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS CONCLUDED, BY RESULT: 1867 TO 1878 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	1867 to 1878		1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.												
MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS BROUGHT.														
Total.....	3,518	100.0	393	388	378	338	319	269	299	213	224	227	232	268
Party bringing action:														
Husband.....	1,294	36.8	138	146	152	135	114	95	111	79	92	68	75	89
Wife.....	2,224	63.2	255	242	226	203	205	174	188	134	132	159	157	149
MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS CONCLUDED.														
Total.....	3,712	100.0	379	323	377	353	323	295	273	252	280	279	297	281
Result:														
Divorce.....	2,058	55.4	245	194	231	197	172	135	137	150	156	170	135	136
Annulment.....	83	2.2	9	7	3	7	4	8	6	5	8	10	10	6
Restoration of conjugal rights.....	1,292	34.8	117	110	121	121	113	120	103	81	102	80	114	110
Action withdrawn.....	200	5.4	3	11	17	23	23	17	22	10	11	16	23	24
Death, etc.....	79	2.1	5	1	5	5	11	15	5	6	3	3	15	5

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF DRESDEN—DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1867 TO 1878 (SINGLE YEARS).

DURATION OF MARRIAGE DISSOLVED.	1867 to 1878		1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867
	Number.	Per cent distribution.												
Total.....	2,141	100.0	254	201	234	204	176	143	143	155	164	180	145	142
Less than 1 year.....	38	1.8	4	6	5	5	1	2	3	4	4	4	2	2
1 to 5 years.....	660	30.8	86	69	72	53	55	46	38	45	58	58	34	46
6 to 10 years.....	673	31.4	84	53	76	64	53	30	47	48	59	59	51	49
11 to 15 years.....	427	19.9	42	39	47	49	34	41	27	40	21	27	35	25
16 to 20 years.....	195	9.1	20	21	19	19	17	12	16	12	13	19	14	13
21 to 25 years.....	92	4.3	7	7	10	10	11	9	7	7	7	7	5	5
26 to 30 years.....	41	1.9	9	5	3	2	5	2	2	3	2	3	4	1
31 to 35 years.....	13	0.6	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
36 to 40 years.....	2	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF DRESDEN—DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS, BY CAUSE: 1867 TO 1878 (SINGLE YEARS).

CAUSE.	1867 to 1878		1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.												
DIVORCES.														
Total.....	2,058	100.0	245	194	231	197	172	135	137	150	156	170	135	136
Adultery.....	833	40.5	102	86	103	99	82	58	67	56	51	52	32	45
Wilful desertion.....	194	9.4	24	28	25	23	15	11	6	18	14	24	4	2
Quasi desertion.....	419	20.4	33	21	37	23	35	32	25	38	40	48	50	37
Cruelty, etc.....	406	19.7	56	40	42	32	21	24	25	21	38	39	33	35
Other causes.....	206	10.0	30	19	24	20	19	10	14	17	13	7	16	17
ANNULMENTS.														
Total.....	83	(1)	9	7	3	7	4	8	6	5	8	10	10	6
Impotency.....	17	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	2
Mental unsoundness.....	5	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1
Other causes.....	61	(1)	9	7	2	6	3	7	5	3	2	5	9	3

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

THURINGIA—DIVORCES, BY KIND, FOR THE SEVERAL DUCHIES,¹ FOR THOSE YEARS OF THE PERIOD 1863 TO 1878 FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE.

YEAR.	DIVORCES.															
	All duchies. ¹		Saxe-Weimar.		Saxe-Gotha.		Saxe-Meiningen.		Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.		Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.		Reuss (older branch).		Reuss (younger branch).	
	By the courts.	By the sovereign.	By the courts.	By the sovereign.	By the courts.	By the sovereign.	By the courts.	By the sovereign.	By the courts.	By the sovereign.	By the courts.	By the sovereign.	By the courts.	By the sovereign.	By the courts.	By the sovereign.
1878.....	93	15	21	1	21	13	(*)	(*)	17	1	11	.....	6	.....	17	.....
1877.....	98	16	25	2	24	13	(*)	(*)	16	.....	5	.....	8	.....	20	1
1876.....	91	22	32	1	19	17	(*)	(*)	17	1	4	.....	7	.....	12	3
1875.....	81	19	33	3	14	16	(*)	(*)	16	.....	5	.....	2	.....	11	.....
1874.....	89	13	32	.....	21	12	(*)	(*)	10	.....	8	.....	6	.....	12	1
1873.....	93	11	26	.....	17	11	(*)	(*)	24	.....	1	.....	6	.....	19	.....
1872.....	89	11	29	.....	16	8	(*)	(*)	21	1	4	.....	8	.....	11	2
1871.....	74	12	27	.....	10	10	(*)	(*)	11	.....	5	.....	6	1	15	1
1870.....	63	14	24	1	11	11	(*)	(*)	5	1	5	.....	6	.....	12	1
1867.....	90	8	23	.....	19	5	19	3	17	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
1866.....	75	11	25	.....	15	3	15	1	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	7
1865.....	71	12	26	1	18	5	11	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	2
1864.....	74	12	34	.....	16	4	5	5	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	3
1863.....	53	7	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	42	7

¹ Not including Saxe-Altenburg. Figures not available for the 1887 report.² Not including Saxe-Meiningen. Figures not available for the 1887 report.³ Figures not available for the 1887 report.⁴ Figures are for the period February 1 to December 3.

WURTEMBERG—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES. ²		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES. ²		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Num- ber.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Num- ber.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1886.....	2,002	13,167	66	161	8	82	1876.....	1,894	15,321	81	87	(*)	(*)
1885.....	1,994	13,264	67	144	7	92	1875.....	1,874	16,421	88	149	(*)	(*)
1884.....	1,988	12,429	63	130	7	96	1874.....	1,856	16,759	90	127	(*)	(*)
1883.....	1,983	12,208	62	150	8	81	1873.....	1,840	18,211	99	126	(*)	(*)
1882.....	1,979	12,523	63	122	6	103	1872.....	1,826	19,533	107	104	(*)	(*)
1881.....	1,975	12,294	62	95	5	129	1871.....	1,815	20,763	114	89	(*)	(*)
1880.....	1,968	13,058	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	1870.....	1,806	(*)	(*)	97	(*)	(*)
1879.....	1,955	12,735	65	* 117	(*)	(*)	1869.....	1,794	(*)	(*)	* 121	(*)	(*)
1878.....	1,936	13,364	69	133	(*)	(*)	1868.....	1,781	(*)	(*)	* 117	(*)	(*)
1877.....	1,915	14,387	75	142	(*)	(*)	1867.....	1,773	(*)	(*)	* 94	(*)	(*)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² The figures from 1867 to 1875 include not only the cases of divorce, but also those of nullification, as an accurate classification could not be obtained, and it could not be ascertained whether the decrees of divorce from 1876 to September 30, 1879, were finally valid or not; therefore the ratios are given only for the years subsequent to 1879.³ Divorces from October 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880, not reported.⁴ Divorces from January 1 to September 30, 1879.⁵ Figures differ from those given in another table. Means are not available for correcting the discrepancy.⁶ The number of marriages during the years 1867 to 1870, inclusive, could not be ascertained, but the annual average was estimated to be about 15,000.⁷ Divorces from July 1, 1868, to December 31, 1869.⁸ Divorces from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, and from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.

WURTEMBERG—DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS, BY CAUSE: 1870 TO 1875 (SINGLE YEARS).

CAUSE.	DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS.							
	1870 to 1875		1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870
	Number.	Per cent distribution.						
Total.....	671	100.0	149	127	126	104	188	177
Stubborn refusal to cohabit.....	275	41.0	58	49	54	42	46	26
Adultery.....	238	35.5	54	44	37	39	31	33
Fraud.....	16	2.4	3	1	5	4	1	2
Impotence.....	2	0.3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other causes.....	140	20.9	34	33	30	17	10	16

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for years 1870 and 1871. Figures do not agree with those reported in other tables.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The figures concerning marriages were secured for 1906 through the United States Department of State, for the years 1887 to 1905 from the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, and for the years 1867 to 1886 from the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. All statistics concerning divorce and separation, with the exception of those for 1906, which were secured through the Department of State, came from Judicial Statistics England and Wales—Part II, Civil Judicial Statistics, a publication which is annually included among the Accounts and Papers of the House of Commons.

These statistics show that during the twenty years from 1867 to 1886 the tendency in England and Wales was toward a marked increase in the number of separations and divorces. In the earlier decade 1,774 marriages were thus dissolved, or 1 to every 1,081 marriages celebrated, while in the next decade the number of such dissolutions more than doubled, increasing to 3,634, or 1 to every 541 marriages.

The figures for the next twenty years, 1887 to 1906, are not exactly comparable with those for the earlier period, because they include as divorces decrees *nisi* for divorce, while those for the earlier period include as divorces only decrees absolute. Consequently the figures for the later period have to be considered by themselves. They indicate that during the first eight years of the decade, 1887 to 1894, the divorce rate ceased to advance, and was, in fact, somewhat retarded. To some extent this decrease may have resulted from the commercial depression which began in England a few years earlier than in this country. In the last two years of this decade and in the succeeding decade the divorce rate once more advanced. In the year 1906 the number of divorces and separations was 670, the largest number, up to that time, ever granted in a single year.

The increase in the number of marriages dissolved by divorce and separation is now resulting entirely from an increase in the number of divorces. The number of separations has, in fact, tended to decrease of late years.

In the decade 1887 to 1896 the courts decreed 343 separations, while in the following decade they decreed but 245. In the earlier decade 8 per cent of the marriages dissolved by divorce or separation were dissolved by separation, while for the later decade the corresponding percentage was but 4.1.

In England judicial separation is an institution resorted to chiefly by women. During the years 1887 to 1906 (exclusive of 1895) the number of judicial separations secured on the husband's petition was 18, while the number secured on the wife's petition was 543. The explanation of this difference is to be found in the law concerning the causes of divorce and separation. According to the English law separation may be obtained by husband or by wife for desertion without cause for at least two years, for cruelty, or for adultery. The first two of these causes are of such a nature that the wife is rarely the offending party, and thus the husband seldom brings suit for separation on these grounds. Either party, however, may commit adultery, but simple adultery is a ground upon which the husband may secure an absolute divorce, while a woman can not secure absolute divorce for adultery unless it is accompanied by cruelty, by desertion for two years or more without reasonable cause, or by other aggravating circumstances. Thus in cases of simple adultery the husband sues for divorce, while the wife sues for separation. The difference in the extent to which men and women resort to judicial separation is therefore occasioned not by any inherent difference between the sexes but by differences of law.

A serious violation of sexual morality is practically the only ground upon which divorce is secured in England and Wales. An inspection of the figures concerning the causes of the 6,249 decrees *nisi* granted during the years 1896 to 1906 shows that such a violation was alleged in all but one instance. Simple adultery was the most important cause numerically, being alleged in 59.4 per cent of the successful cases. Adultery with cruelty ranked second, and adultery with desertion, third.

ENGLAND AND WALES—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES,¹ AND SEPARATIONS: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popu- lation (in thou- sands). ²	MARRIAGES.		DECREES FOR DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.								Mar- riages to one di- vorce and se- para- tion.		
				Aggregate.		Nisi for dissolution of marriage.				For separation.				
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Total number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	On hus- band's peti- tion.	On wife's peti- tion.	Total number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		On hus- band's peti- tion.	On wife's peti- tion.
1887 to 1906.....		4,805,973		10,311		3 9,723		4 5,425	4 3,820	588		4 18	4 543	460
1897 to 1906.....		2,594,974		6,013		3 5,768		3,419	2,349	245		4	241	432
1906.....	(⁵)	270,038	(⁵)	670	(⁵)	650	(⁵)	364	286	20	(⁵)	1	19	403
1905.....	34,153	260,489	76	648	2	623	2	362	261	25	(⁵)		25	402
1904.....	33,763	257,856	76	7 656	7 2	7 634	7 2	350	7 284	22	(⁵)	1	21	7 393
1903.....	33,378	261,103	78	632	2	614	2	394	220	18	(⁵)		18	413
1902.....	32,998	261,750	79	637	2	608	2	389	219	29	(⁵)		29	411
1901.....	32,621	259,400	80	628	2	601	2	373	228	27	(⁵)		27	413
1900.....	32,249	257,480	80	513	2	494	2	295	199	19	(⁵)		19	502
1899.....	31,881	262,334	82	559	2	525	2	304	221	34	(⁵)		34	469
1898.....	31,518	255,379	81	460	1	436	1	260	176	24	(⁵)		24	555
1897.....	31,158	249,145	80	610	2	583	2	328	255	27	(⁵)	2	25	408
1887 to 1896.....		2,210,999		4,298		3,955		4 2,006	4 1,471	343		4 14	4 302	514
1896.....	30,803	242,764	79	530	2	486	2	299	187	44	(⁵)	2	42	458
1895.....	30,452	228,204	75	505	2	478	2	(⁴)	(⁴)	27	(⁵)	(⁴)		452
1894.....	30,104	226,449	75	405	1	381	1	208	173	24	(⁵)	1	23	559
1893.....	29,761	218,689	73	387	1	362	1	207	155	25	(⁵)	4	21	565
1892.....	29,421	227,135	77	387	1	354	1	194	160	33	(⁵)		33	587
1891.....	29,086	226,526	78	360	1	342	1	195	147	18	(⁵)		18	629
1890.....	28,764	223,028	78	439	2	400	1	231	169	39	(⁵)	1	38	508
1889.....	28,448	213,865	75	414	1	370	1	226	144	44	(⁵)	4	40	517
1888.....	28,136	203,821	72	431	2	392	1	226	166	39	(⁵)		39	473
1887.....	27,828	200,518	72	440	2	390	1	220	170	50	(⁵)	2	48	456

¹ The figures are for decrees nisi for dissolution of marriage.² From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.³ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ from those given in other tables.⁴ Not reported separately for 1895.⁵ Figures not available.⁶ Less than 1 in 100,000.⁷ Including cases from preceding years.

ENGLAND AND WALES—MATRIMONIAL SUITS COMMENCED, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MARRIAGE, AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND: 1896 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	MATRIMONIAL SUITS ¹ COMMENCED.												
	1896 to 1906		1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
	Number.	Per cent distribution.											
Total.....	9,603	100.0	926	921	887	962	1,050	900	747	770	798	822	820
Duration of marriage:													
Less than 1 year.....	85	0.9	3	6	12	6	2	2		1	5	9	39
1 year.....	263	2.7	21	19	15	23	15	27	18	34	32	29	30
2 to 4 years.....	1,270	13.2	134	126	101	106	118	110	104	88	124	128	131
5 to 9 years.....	2,925	30.5	287	305	267	281	348	262	223	227	217	249	259
10 to 19 years.....	3,895	40.6	358	362	377	404	436	400	314	327	312	316	289
20 years and over.....	1,161	12.1	122	100	115	142	131	99	88	93	108	91	72
Unknown.....	4	(²)	1	3									
Number of children of marriage:													
No children.....	3,799	39.6	362	347	325	353	415	356	323	322	321	339	336
1 child.....	2,280	23.7	247	252	226	238	255	220	164	180	181	142	175
2 children.....	1,540	16.0	153	159	160	151	160	150	112	115	124	123	133
3 to 6 children.....	1,773	18.5	140	152	163	198	196	153	131	135	155	193	157
More than 6 children.....	188	2.0	21	8	13	22	24	21	15	18	17	19	10
Unknown.....	23	0.2	3	3					2			6	9
Occupation of husband:													
Agriculture.....	232	2.4	22	18	11	29	19	19	37	19	17	21	20
Mining.....	142	1.5	12	14	14	10	25	14	7	19	8	11	8
Manufactures.....	2,032	21.2	195	154	170	196	224	215	160	172	188	191	167
Navigation and fishing.....	281	2.9	21	27	26	20	25	34	22	20	23	34	29
Inland transportation.....	356	3.7	25	28	46	35	45	38	15	23	31	33	37
Trade.....	3,016	31.4	317	335	292	302	303	252	235	237	254	256	233
Domestic service.....	161	1.7	9	14	16	16	17	7	14	20	13	17	18
Professional employment.....	2,267	23.6	230	234	205	235	297	231	167	173	187	167	141
Unspecified occupations.....	1,116	11.6	95	97	107	119	95	90	90	87	77	92	167

¹ Includes petitions filed for dissolution of marriage; separation; nullity of marriage; restitution of conjugal rights; jactitation of marriage; declaration of legitimacy declaration of validity of marriage; and damages.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

ENGLAND AND WALES—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DECREES NISI FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE, BY PETITIONER: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DECREES NISI FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.					
	1887 to 1906		1887 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	19,723	100.0	15,768	100.0	3,955	100.0
On husband's petition.....	15,425	78.2	3,419	21.8	2,006	50.7
On wife's petition.....	3,820	19.3	2,349	14.9	1,471	37.2

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

² In 1895 total for dissolution of marriage not classified by petitioner.

³ In 1904 includes cases from preceding years.

ENGLAND AND WALES—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DECREES NISI FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE AND OF DECREES FOR SEPARATION, BY CAUSE: 1896 TO 1906 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

CAUSE.	1896 to 1906					
	Total.		On husband's petition.		On wife's petition.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	16,249	100.0	3,717	22.9	2,532	15.6
Adultery.....	3,714	22.9	3,700	99.5	14	0.6
Incestuous adultery.....	47	0.8	4	0.1	43	1.7
Rape.....	3	(²)			3	0.1
Sodomy and bestiality.....	5	0.1			5	0.2
Adultery with cruelty.....	1,564	25.0	4	0.1	1,560	61.6
Adultery with desertion.....	803	12.9	1	(²)	802	31.7
Adultery with bigamy.....	98	1.6	6	0.2	92	3.6
Bigamy with cruelty.....	14	0.2	2	0.1	12	0.5
Cruelty with desertion.....	1	(²)			1	(²)
DECREES FOR SEPARATION.						
Total.....	292	100.0	10	(⁴)	282	100.0
Adultery.....	124	42.5	2	(⁴)	122	43.3
Cruelty.....	138	47.3	7	(⁴)	131	46.5
Desertion.....	29	9.9	1	(⁴)	28	9.9

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ In 1897 includes 1 separation by consent.

⁴ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

ENGLAND AND WALES—DECREES NISI FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE AND DECREES FOR SEPARATION, BY CAUSE AND BY PETITIONER: 1896 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DECREES NISI FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.										DECREES FOR SEPARATION.			
	Total.	Cause.								Total.	Cause.			
		Adultery.	Incestuous adultery.	Rape.	Sodomy and bestiality.	Adultery with cruelty.	Adultery with desertion.	Adultery with bigamy.	Bigamy with cruelty.		Cruelty with desertion.	Adultery.	Cruelty.	Deser- tion.
TOTAL.														
1896 to 1906.	16,249	3,714	47	3	5	1,564	803	98	14	1	292	124	138	29
1906.	650	361	2			177	102	7	1		20	10	8	2
1905.	623	359	5		3	170	81	5			25	10	13	2
1904.	634	345	4		1	160	103	19	1	1	22	12	5	5
1903.	614	395	8			119	80	11	1		18	8	7	3
1902.	608	388	2	1	1	124	83	8	1		29	11	11	7
1901.	601	372	3			133	83	10			27	14	12	1
1900.	494	302	6	1		123	57	5			19	9	9	1
1899.	525	308	1			129	73	13	1		34	12	19	3
1898.	431	258	6	1		162	4				27	12	13	2
1897.	583	328	8			142	85	20			27	10	14	2
1896.	496	298	2			125	52		9		44	16	27	1

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1898. Another table for England and Wales gives 436 instead of 431.

² In 1897 includes 1 separation by mutual consent.

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ENGLAND AND WALES—DECREES NISI FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE AND DECREES FOR SEPARATION, BY CAUSE AND BY PETITIONER: 1896 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	DECREES NISI FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.										DECREES FOR SEPARATION.			
	Total.	Cause.									Total.	Cause.		
		Adultery.	Incestuous adultery.	Rape.	Sodomy and bestiality.	Adultery with cruelty.	Adultery with desertion.	Adultery with bigamy.	Bigamy with cruelty.	Cruelty with desertion.		Adultery.	Cruelty.	Deser-tion.
ON HUSBAND'S PETITION.														
1896 to 1906.....	3,717	3,700	4			4	1	6	2		10	2	7	1
1906.....	364	361				1		1	1		1		1	
1905.....	362	359	1			1		1						
1904.....	350	345				1		3	1		1			
1903.....	394	393	1											
1902.....	389	388						1						
1901.....	373	372				1								
1900.....	295	295												
1899.....	304	303					1				3		2	1
1898.....	259	258	1								1	1		
1897.....	328	328									2		2	
1896.....	299	298	1								2		2	
ON WIFE'S PETITION.														
1896 to 1906.....	2,532	14	43	3	5	1,560	802	92	12	1	1,282	122	131	29
1906.....	286		2			176	102	6			19	10	7	2
1905.....	261		4		3	169	81	4			25	10	13	2
1904.....	284		4		1	159	103	16		1	21	11	5	5
1903.....	220	2	7			119	80	11	1		18	8	7	3
1902.....	219		2	1	1	124	83	7	1		29	11	11	7
1901.....	228		3			132	83	10			27	14	12	1
1900.....	199	7	6	1		123	57	5			19	9	9	1
1899.....	221	5	1			129	72	13	1		31	12	17	2
1898.....	172		5	1		162	4				26	11	13	2
1897.....	255		8			142	85	20			125	10	12	2
1896.....	187		1			125	52		9	1	42	16	25	1

¹In 1897 includes 1 separation by mutual consent.

ENGLAND AND WALES—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES,¹ AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DECREES FOR DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.						Marriages to one divorce and separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Total.		Absolute for dissolution of marriage.		For separation.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1867 to 1886.....		3,881,480		5,408		4,724		684		718
1877 to 1886.....		1,964,649		3,634		3,180		454		541
1886.....	27,523	196,071	71	372	1	325	1	47	(²)	527
1885.....	27,221	197,745	73	429	2	396	1	33	(²)	461
1884.....	26,922	204,301	76	393	1	348	1	45	(²)	520
1883.....	26,627	206,384	78	379	1	334	1	45	(²)	545
1882.....	26,335	204,405	78	318	1	299	1	29	(²)	643
1881.....	26,046	197,290	76	364	1	311	1	53	(²)	542
1880.....	25,714	191,965	75	336	1	278	1	58	(²)	571
1879.....	25,371	182,082	72	396	2	358	1	38	(²)	490
1878.....	25,033	190,054	76	349	1	292	1	57	(²)	545
1877.....	24,700	194,352	79	298	1	249	1	49	(²)	652
1867 to 1876.....		1,916,831		1,774		1,544		230		1,081
1876.....	24,370	201,874	83	235	1	208	1	27	(²)	859
1875.....	24,045	201,212	84	192	1	173	1	19	(²)	1,048
1874.....	23,725	202,010	85	230	1	194	1	36	(²)	878
1873.....	23,409	205,615	88	238	1	215	1	23	(²)	864
1872.....	23,096	201,267	87	155	1	133	1	22	(²)	1,298
1871.....	22,789	190,112	83	188	1	166	1	22	(²)	1,011
1870.....	22,501	181,655	81	176	1	154	1	22	(²)	1,032
1869.....	22,223	176,970	80	184	1	159	1	25	(²)	962
1868.....	21,949	176,962	81	46	(²)	23	(²)	23	(²)	3,847
1867.....	21,678	179,154	83	130	1	119	1	11	(²)	1,378

¹ The figures are for absolute decrees for the dissolution of marriage.

² From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

³ Less than 1 in 100,000.

SCOTLAND.

The figures concerning marriage in Scotland were obtained for the period 1898 to 1906 from the reports of the Registrar-General for Scotland, and for the period 1867 to 1886 from the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. Statistics concerning both divorce and separation were secured through the United States Department of State for the years 1898 to 1906. For the years 1867 to 1886 the figures concern divorce only, and were obtained through the courtesy of the Registrar-General for Scotland, those for the years 1867 to 1879, inclusive, coming from a paper on the "Increase of Divorce in Scotland," prepared from official sources by Mr. John P. Coldstream, W. S., and those for the remaining years from an examination, by an agent of the Bureau of Labor, of the Intimations of Divorce, which are records of decrees given by the lords ordinary of the court of sessions,

certified to the Registrar-General by the clerks of courts.

According to these figures the number of divorces increased rapidly during the twenty years from 1867 to 1886. In the earlier ten years of this period 397 divorces were granted, or 1 to every 619 marriages celebrated, while in the later ten years 727 were granted, or 1 to every 349 marriages. In the nine years from 1898 to 1906 the number of divorces was 1,547, or 1 to 187 marriages. These figures would tend to indicate that the divorce rate in Scotland has been steadily increasing during the past forty years.

During the period 1898 to 1906 the number of actions for divorce concluded by final decree was 1,623. Of this number, 961, or 59.2 per cent, were brought on the ground of adultery, and the remaining 662, or 40.8 per cent, were on the ground of malicious desertion for four years.

SCOTLAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1898 to 1906.....		289,804		1,547		187	1902.....	4,531	31,913	70	216	5	148
1906.....	(²)	33,123	(²)	169	(²)	196	1901.....	4,484	31,387	70	161	4	195
1905.....	4,677	31,243	67	170	4	184	1900.....	4,437	32,444	73	142	3	228
1904.....	4,628	32,253	70	187	4	172	1899.....	4,391	32,978	75	165	4	200
1903.....	4,579	32,351	71	192	4	168	1898.....	4,345	32,112	74	145	3	221

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Figures not available.

SCOTLAND—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE BECAUSE OF ADULTERY, FOR DIVORCE BECAUSE OF DESERTION, AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENTS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF PURSUER, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, NATURE OF SUIT, AND RESULT: 1898 TO 1906 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENTS, CONCLUDED BY FINAL DECREE: 1898 TO 1906.							
	Total.		Divorce because of adultery.		Divorce because of desertion.		Separation and aliments.	
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.
Total.....	1,932	100.0	961	100.0	662	100.0	309	100.0
Duration of marriage:								
Less than 1 year.....	12	0.6	7	0.7			5	1.6
1 year.....	24	1.2	16	1.7			8	2.6
2 to 4 years.....	141	7.3	88	9.2	24	3.6	29	9.4
5 to 9 years.....	635	32.9	316	32.9	244	36.9	75	24.3
10 to 19 years.....	785	40.6	391	40.7	289	43.7	105	34.0
20 years and over.....	335	17.3	143	14.9	105	15.9	87	28.2
Condition as to children at time of action:								
With children.....	1,267	65.6	605	63.0	416	62.8	246	79.6
Without children.....	665	34.4	356	37.0	246	37.2	63	20.4
Occupation of pursuer: ¹								
Skilled workers.....	625	32.3	313	32.6	193	29.2	119	38.5
Unskilled workers.....	397	20.5	213	22.2	123	18.6	61	19.7
Railway servants.....	32	1.7	21	2.2	10	1.5	1	0.3
Grooms, hostlers, etc.....	70	3.6	38	4.0	21	3.2	11	3.6
Soldiers.....	43	2.2	31	3.2	8	1.2	4	1.3
Seamen.....	70	3.6	33	3.4	33	5.0	4	1.3
Dressmakers.....	5	0.3	2	0.2	2	0.3	1	0.3
Shop assistants.....	66	3.4	32	3.3	28	4.2	6	1.9
Commercial travelers.....	54	2.8	20	2.1	24	3.6	10	3.2
Clerks.....	63	3.3	28	2.9	29	4.4	6	1.9
Merchants and traders.....	207	10.7	81	8.4	74	11.2	52	16.8
Professional occupations.....	111	5.7	59	6.1	42	6.3	10	3.2
Without occupation.....	45	2.3	25	2.6	15	2.3	5	1.6
Occupation unknown.....	144	7.5	65	6.8	60	9.1	19	6.1

¹ Where the female pursuer has no separate occupation, that of the husband is adopted.

SCOTLAND—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE BECAUSE OF ADULTERY, FOR DIVORCE BECAUSE OF DESERTION, AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENTS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF PURSUER, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, NATURE OF SUIT, AND RESULT: 1898 TO 1906 (ENTIRE PERIOD)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENTS, CONCLUDED BY FINAL DECREE: 1898 TO 1906.							
	Total.		Divorce because of adultery.		Divorce because of desertion.		Separation and alim.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Party bringing action:								
Husband.....	735	38.0	580	60.4	149	22.5	6	1.9
Wife.....	1,197	62.0	381	39.6	513	77.5	303	98.1
Nature of suit:								
Defended.....	355	18.4	180	18.7	39	5.9	136	44.0
Undefended.....	1,577	81.6	781	81.3	623	94.1	173	56.0
Result:								
Granted.....	1,805	93.4	913	95.0	634	95.8	258	83.5
Rejected.....	127	6.6	48	5.0	28	4.2	51	16.5

SCOTLAND—ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE BECAUSE OF ADULTERY, FOR DIVORCE BECAUSE OF DESERTION, AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF PURSUER, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, NATURE OF SUIT, AND RESULT: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENTS, CONCLUDED BY FINAL DECREE.																			
	Total.										Divorce because of adultery.									
	1898 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1898 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Total.....	1,932	202	205	224	235	262	210	195	222	177	961	108	108	110	120	144	115	84	100	72
Duration of marriage:																				
Less than 1 year.....	12	-----	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	-----	7	-----	2	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	1
1 year.....	24	1	2	1	1	7	6	2	3	1	16	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	1
2 to 4 years.....	141	10	14	14	22	25	11	16	17	12	88	9	9	9	18	16	7	6	6	8
5 to 9 years.....	635	81	71	69	66	76	64	70	69	69	316	43	31	40	28	37	39	30	35	33
10 to 19 years.....	785	83	83	93	96	108	87	72	92	71	391	43	48	42	52	64	45	36	38	23
20 years and over.....	335	27	32	45	49	45	40	33	40	24	143	12	17	17	20	21	20	10	19	7
Condition as to children at time of action:																				
With children.....	1,267	134	129	148	156	180	132	134	143	111	605	69	65	64	82	92	68	57	66	42
Without children.....	665	68	76	76	79	82	78	61	79	66	356	39	43	46	38	52	47	27	34	30
Occupation of pursuer: ¹																				
Skilled workers.....	625	46	64	82	77	100	51	70	79	47	313	25	34	38	42	59	25	34	37	19
Bakers.....	41	1	4	4	4	10	1	4	6	7	25	-----	4	2	4	9	-----	2	2	2
Carpenters, joiners, etc.....	70	3	6	10	13	8	4	10	11	5	36	2	3	4	7	5	2	3	8	2
Hairdressers.....	12	-----	-----	2	1	1	-----	3	2	3	6	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	2	2
Ironworkers and riveters.....	85	5	6	17	14	12	7	9	10	5	40	4	1	9	7	6	4	2	5	2
Masons and bricklayers.....	43	5	2	8	4	9	1	5	5	4	24	2	-----	3	3	7	1	3	3	2
Painters.....	23	3	1	5	3	3	3	2	2	1	11	-----	1	3	2	3	1	1	-----	-----
Plumbers.....	28	2	4	3	1	1	4	6	3	4	14	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	-----	2
Printers.....	12	1	3	-----	2	-----	2	2	1	1	5	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----
Shoemakers.....	19	-----	2	2	3	5	1	3	2	1	10	-----	1	2	2	2	1	-----	1	1
Smiths and engineers.....	125	8	17	15	20	26	10	16	7	6	68	4	7	5	10	15	6	12	6	3
Tailors.....	46	6	7	6	2	8	5	5	5	2	17	3	5	2	-----	3	1	1	2	-----
Other skilled workers.....	121	12	12	10	10	17	13	14	25	8	57	9	8	4	5	8	6	7	7	3
Unskilled workers.....	397	50	40	42	60	48	48	35	42	32	213	29	20	24	32	21	31	17	20	19
Carters.....	40	8	3	5	3	1	4	6	6	4	23	6	3	3	3	-----	2	3	1	2
Factory and mill workers.....	44	1	6	3	13	5	6	3	3	4	26	1	4	2	5	4	4	1	2	3
Farm servants and agricultural workers.....	58	7	12	6	5	9	7	2	2	8	29	3	6	3	5	4	3	-----	2	3
Laborers and outworkers.....	176	22	10	22	31	25	19	16	21	10	101	13	4	13	17	11	14	10	11	8
Miners.....	79	12	9	6	8	8	12	8	10	6	34	6	3	3	2	2	8	3	4	1
Railway servants.....	32	3	10	4	3	4	1	2	4	1	21	2	5	2	2	3	1	2	3	3
Grooms, hostlers, etc.....	70	4	7	7	10	13	8	9	10	2	38	2	3	5	4	8	5	6	5	-----
Soldiers.....	43	3	4	4	11	7	8	2	2	2	31	2	3	3	7	7	4	2	1	2
Seamen.....	70	9	7	8	9	11	11	5	3	7	33	5	5	4	3	7	5	1	1	2
Dressmakers.....	5	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shop assistants.....	66	10	5	13	14	7	1	3	5	8	32	7	2	5	9	3	-----	2	2	2
Commercial travelers.....	54	8	6	7	4	7	7	3	7	5	20	2	2	3	-----	3	4	-----	4	2
Clerks.....	63	11	3	11	7	10	6	3	4	8	28	5	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	4
Merchants and traders.....	207	25	20	19	20	18	37	21	29	18	81	9	8	9	6	10	18	6	10	5
Professional occupations.....	111	11	10	14	15	17	8	17	15	4	59	4	8	7	9	11	4	7	7	2
Without occupation.....	45	5	10	1	2	6	10	7	3	1	25	4	8	1	1	2	5	2	1	1
Occupation unknown.....	144	17	19	12	2	13	13	8	19	41	65	12	7	6	2	5	9	3	8	13

¹ Where the female pursuer has no separate occupation, that of the husband is adopted.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SCOTLAND—ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE BECAUSE OF ADULTERY, FOR DIVORCE BECAUSE OF DESERTION, AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENT, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, OCCUPATION OF PURSUER, PARTY BRINGING ACTION, NATURE OF SUIT, AND RESULT: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENT, CONCLUDED BY FINAL DECREE.																			
	Total.										Divorce because of adultery.									
	1898 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1898 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Party bringing action:																				
Husband.....	735	82	79	77	98	112	74	70	70	73	580	66	60	66	80	88	57	55	55	55
Wife.....	1,197	120	126	147	137	150	136	125	152	104	381	42	48	44	40	58	29	45	45	17
Nature of suit:																				
Defended.....	355	37	35	37	45	40	43	35	54	29	180	15	24	14	30	18	22	18	26	13
Undefended.....	1,577	165	170	187	190	222	167	160	168	148	781	93	84	96	90	126	93	66	74	59
Result:																				
Granted—																				
To husband.....	689	77	70	73	91	107	69	66	68	68	547	63	54	63	74	84	53	51	53	52
To wife.....	1,116	115	118	139	129	142	125	114	136	98	366	42	47	39	56	64	29	41	41	16
Rejected—																				
To husband.....	48	5	11	4	7	5	5	4	2	5	34	3	7	3	6	2	4	4	2	3
To wife.....	79	5	6	8	8	8	11	11	16	6	14	3	7	2	1	2	4	4	4	1

CLASSIFICATION.	ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE AND FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMENT, CONCLUDED BY FINAL DECREE—continued.																			
	Divorce because of desertion.										Separation and aliment.									
	1898 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1898 to 1906	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Total.....	662	66	74	83	81	79	56	67	75	81	309	28	23	31	34	39	39	44	47	24
Duration of marriage:																				
Less than 1 year.....	5	1	2	3	1	7	2	3	3	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
1 year.....	24	1	2	3	1	7	2	3	3	2	29	3	2	3	2	2	2	7	8	2
2 to 4 years.....	244	28	32	17	31	33	18	30	25	30	75	10	8	12	7	6	7	10	9	6
5 to 9 years.....	289	30	31	44	33	26	26	23	38	38	105	10	4	7	11	18	16	13	16	10
10 to 19 years.....	105	7	9	19	16	13	10	11	9	11	87	8	6	9	13	11	10	12	12	6
20 years and over.....																				
Condition as to children at time of action:																				
With children.....	416	46	47	61	47	55	33	43	36	48	246	19	17	23	27	33	31	34	41	21
Without children.....	246	20	27	22	34	24	23	24	39	33	63	9	6	8	7	6	8	10	6	3
Occupation of pursuer: ¹																				
Skilled workers.....	193	12	23	31	20	24	9	28	24	22	119	9	7	13	15	17	17	17	18	6
Bakers.....	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Carpenters, joiners, etc.....	22	1	3	4	5	1	5	1	2	2	12	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Hairdressers.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ironworkers and riveters.....	31	4	7	4	5	1	4	4	2	14	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	1
Masons and bricklayers.....	12	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	7	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Painters.....	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Plumbers.....	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1
Printers.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoemakers.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Smiths and engineers.....	32	2	8	9	2	4	2	2	1	2	25	2	2	1	8	7	2	2	1	1
Tailors.....	18	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	11	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	1
Other skilled workers.....	44	2	3	3	3	7	3	6	14	3	20	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	4	2
Unskilled workers.....	123	16	15	10	20	18	9	11	12	12	61	5	5	8	8	9	8	7	10	1
Carters.....	11	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Factory and mill workers.....	12	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Farm servants and agricultural workers.....	19	3	6	1	2	3	1	5	1	5	10	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	2
Laborers and outworkers.....	45	5	2	5	11	11	2	5	2	2	30	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	2
Miners.....	36	6	6	3	4	3	2	5	4	3	9	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
Railway servants.....	10	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grooms, hostlers, etc.....	21	4	4	1	4	5	2	2	3	3	11	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Soldiers.....	8	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seamen.....	33	4	2	4	6	3	3	4	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dressmakers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shop assistants.....	28	3	3	7	4	4	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Commercial travelers.....	24	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Clerks.....	29	6	6	6	3	4	2	2	2	4	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Merchants and traders.....	74	11	6	9	10	4	13	5	8	8	52	5	6	1	4	4	6	10	11	5
Professional occupations.....	42	5	2	7	6	3	4	5	6	1	10	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	1
Without occupation.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Occupation unknown.....	60	5	9	3	7	7	3	2	9	22	19	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	6
Party bringing action:																				
Husband.....	149	15	19	11	18	24	15	14	15	18	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	24
Wife.....	513	51	55	72	63	55	41	53	60	63	303	27	23	31	34	37	37	43	47	24
Nature of suit:																				
Defended.....	39	5	2	5	3	7	4	5	2	6	136	17	9	18	12	15	17	12	26	10
Undefended.....	623	61	72	78	78	72	52	62	73	75	173	11	14	13	22	24	22	32	21	14
Result:																				
Granted—																				
To husband.....	137	14	16	10	17	21	14	14	15	16	5	23	18	25	28	31	31	37	39	21
To wife.....	497	50	53	72	62	55	40	48	56	61	253	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	8	3
Rejected—																				
To husband.....	12	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
To wife.....	16	1	2	1	1	1	5	4	2	2	49	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	8	3

¹ Where the female pursuer has no separate occupation, that of the husband is adopted.

SCOTLAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1867 to 1886.....		499,262		1,124		444	1867 to 1876.....		245,822		397		619
1877 to 1886.....		253,440		727		349	1876.....	3,552	26,579	75	68	2	391
1886.....	3,885	24,469	63	96	2	255	1875.....	3,515	25,974	74	43	1	604
1885.....	3,856	25,256	65	74	2	341	1874.....	3,478	26,390	76	48	1	550
1884.....	3,827	26,061	68	89	2	293	1873.....	3,441	26,748	78	28	1	955
1883.....	3,799	26,855	71	63	2	426	1872.....	3,405	25,641	75	33	1	777
1882.....	3,771	26,596	71	68	2	391	1871.....	3,369	24,019	71	26	1	924
1881.....	3,743	26,004	69	73	2	356	1870.....	3,337	23,854	71	42	1	568
1880.....	3,706	24,505	66	80	2	306	1869.....	3,306	22,144	67	36	1	615
1879.....	3,665	23,519	64	55	2	428	1868.....	3,275	21,855	67	41	1	533
1878.....	3,628	24,358	67	65	2	375	1867.....	3,245	22,618	70	32	1	707
1877.....	3,590	25,817	72	64	2	403							

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

IRELAND.

The statistics of marriage were obtained for 1887 to 1906 from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom and for 1867 to 1886 from the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. The figures concerning judicial separations, or "*divorces a mensa et thoro*," were obtained from Criminal and Judicial Statistics: Ireland, one of the annual reports included in the Accounts and Papers of the House of Commons. The data concerning absolute divorce, which in Ireland is granted by Parliament only, were secured for the period 1887 to 1906 through the United States Department of State, and for the period 1867 to 1886 from an inspection of the Private and Personal Acts of Parliament.

In Ireland separation and divorce are not frequently resorted to, as is indicated by the fact that during the twenty years from 1887 to 1906 only 105 marriages were thus dissolved. Of this number, only 19 were dissolved by absolute divorce and the remainder, 86, by *divorce a mensa et thoro*, or separations granted by the courts.

Apparently the tendency toward an increase in the divorce rate, which is found in most other countries, is not at work in Ireland. The highest number of divorces and separations granted in any one year was 11, reported in 1896 and again in 1898. The smallest number was 1, which was reported in each of the years 1875, 1882, 1883, and 1889.

IRELAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, SEPARATIONS, AND PETITIONS FOR SEPARATION: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.			Marriages to one divorce and sepa- ration.	PETITIONS FILED FOR SEPARATION.	
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Total. ²	Divorces. ²	Separations. ²		Number.	Per 100,000 population.
1887 to 1906.....		442,330		105	19	86	4,213	387	
1897 to 1906.....		226,318		51	9	42	4,438	230	
1906.....	(³)	22,662	(³)	6	1	5	3,777	29	(⁴)
1905.....	4,392	23,078	53	3	1	2	7,693	18	(⁴)
1904.....	4,402	22,961	52	6	2	4	3,827	20	(⁴)
1903.....	4,414	22,992	52	2		2	11,496	16	(⁴)
1902.....	4,432	22,949	52	3		3	7,650	27	1
1901.....	4,446	22,564	51	4		4	5,641	21	(⁴)
1900.....	4,466	21,330	48	4		4	5,333	21	(⁴)
1899.....	4,500	22,311	50	7	1	6	3,187	24	1
1898.....	4,517	22,580	50	11	2	9	2,053	20	(⁴)
1897.....	4,528	22,891	51	5	2	3	4,578	34	1
1887 to 1896.....		216,012		54	10	44	4,000	157	
1896.....	4,541	23,055	51	11	3	8	2,096	26	1
1895.....	4,559	23,120	51	8	2	6	2,890	25	1
1894.....	4,588	21,602	47	7	2	5	3,086	13	(⁴)
1893.....	4,607	21,714	47	6	1	5	3,619	18	(⁴)
1892.....	4,634	21,530	46	4	1	3	5,383	17	(⁴)
1891.....	4,680	21,475	46	5		5	4,295	17	(⁴)
1890.....	4,718	20,990	44	3		3	6,997	12	(⁴)
1889.....	4,757	21,521	45	1		1	21,521	10	(⁴)
1888.....	4,801	20,060	42	6	1	5	3,343	8	(⁴)
1887.....	4,857	20,945	43	3		3	6,982	11	(⁴)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Less than 1 in 100,000 population for all years for which figures are available.³ Figures not available.⁴ Less than 1 in 100,000.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

IRELAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thous- ands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARA- TIONS.			Mar- riages to one divorce and separa- tion.	YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thous- ands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARA- TIONS.			Mar- riages to one divorce and separa- tion.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Total. ²	Di- vorces. ²	Separa- tions. ²				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Total. ²	Di- vorces. ²	Separa- tions. ²	
1886.....	4,906	20,594	42	7	2	5	2,942	1876.....	5,278	26,388	50	5	.....	5	5,278
1885.....	4,939	21,177	43	5	.....	5	4,235	1875.....	5,279	24,037	46	1	.....	1	24,037
1884.....	4,975	22,585	45	3	.....	3	7,528	1874.....	5,299	24,481	46	2	.....	2	12,241
1883.....	5,024	21,368	43	1	.....	1	21,368	1873.....	5,328	25,730	48	3	1	2	8,577
1882.....	5,101	22,029	43	1	.....	1	22,029	1872.....	5,373	26,943	50	2	.....	2	13,472
1881.....	5,146	21,826	42	4	.....	4	5,457	1871.....	5,398	28,060	54	4	1	3	7,240
1880.....	5,203	20,363	39	3	.....	3	6,788	1870.....	5,419	28,667	53	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)
1879.....	5,265	23,254	44	7	.....	7	3,322	1869.....	5,449	27,277	50	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)
1878.....	5,282	25,284	48	3	.....	3	8,428	1868.....	5,466	27,699	51	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)
1877.....	5,286	24,722	47	4	1	3	6,181	1867.....	5,487	29,742	54	(*)	1	(*)	(*)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Less than 1 in 100,000 population for all years for which figures are available.³ Figures not available.

ITALY.

With the exception of the figures for 1903 and 1904, which were secured through the United States Department of State, all statistics here presented concerning marriage and separation in Italy during the period 1887 to 1904 were compiled from the *Annuario Statistico*, published by the Director-General of Statistics under the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. The statistics concerning separation for the period 1867 to 1886 were also taken from this publication, with the exception of those for 1885, which came from *Statistica Giudiziarla*. The figures for marriages during the period 1867 to 1886 were compiled from *Movimento dello Stato Civile*.

The number of marriages reported has fluctuated greatly during the period from 1887 to 1904, being larger in 1888 than in any subsequent year prior to 1902, while the smallest number shown for any year was in 1898, when there were 17,286 fewer marriages than ten years previous. In 1904, however, the last year for which figures are shown, the number was larger than for any previous year, exceeding that for 1887 by 12,179. These fluctuations are probably to be attributed chiefly to economic variations, as the population showed a constant gain during the period.

The number of petitions filed for separation increased more or less steadily, there being a gain of 882, or 72.2 per cent, in 1904 as compared with 1887. The number of cases filed per 10,000 married couples

increased from 2.26 to 3.44, a gain of 1.18, or 52.2 per cent. Owing, however, to a slight increase in the proportion of cases withdrawn before final hearing, the number of separations actually granted per 10,000 married couples showed a much smaller increase, amounting to 0.35, or 33 per cent.

Of the cases of separation disposed of, only 45.1 per cent were finally granted, 1.9 per cent being rejected and 53 per cent either abandoned or discontinued owing to reconciliation. As already mentioned, there was a slight increase during the period in the proportion withdrawn and a corresponding decrease in the proportion granted. This is also true as compared with the years immediately preceding the beginning of the period. A comparison of the statistics from 1887 to 1904 with those for the preceding twenty years shows that the number of separations has varied greatly. Prior to 1887 the largest number reported in any one year for which the figures are shown was in 1873, in which year the number of marriages to each separation was lower than in 1904. The total number of separations granted in 1904 in the kingdom as a whole shows an increase of but 136, or 18.8 per cent, over the figures given for 1869, although these latter figures include no separations for the provinces of Rome or Venice. As compared with 1887, however, there was an increase of 289, or 50.7 per cent.

ITALY—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF SEPARATION DISPOSED OF, BY RESULT: 1887 TO 1904 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

RESULT.	CASES OF SEPARATION DISPOSED OF.					
	1887 to 1904		1897 to 1904		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	28,771	100.0	14,719	100.0	14,052	100.0
Granted.....	12,973	45.1	6,513	44.2	6,460	46.0
Rejected.....	552	1.9	276	1.9	276	2.0
Withdrawn.....	15,246	53.0	7,930	53.9	7,316	52.1

ITALY—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, CASES OF SEPARATION FILED, AND CASES OF SEPARATION DISPOSED OF: 1887 TO 1904 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population.	MARRIAGES.		CASES OF SEPARATION.								
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Filed.		Disposed of.						
				Number.	Per 10,000 married couples.	Total.	Granted.				Rejected.	With-drawn.
							Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Per 10,000 married couples.	Marriages to one separation.		
1887 to 1904.....		4,165,887		30,236		28,771	12,973			321	552	15,246
1897 to 1904.....		1,874,285		15,363		14,719	6,513			288	276	7,930
1904.....	33,218,328	247,808	75	2,103	3.44	1,939	859	3	1.41	288	24	1,056
1903.....	32,961,247	237,211	72	1,991	3.29	1,886	819	2	1.35	290	37	1,030
1902.....	32,704,166	237,513	73	1,979	3.29	1,902	839	3	1.40	283	32	1,031
1901.....	32,452,236	234,819	72	1,954	3.29	1,868	814	3	1.37	288	42	1,012
1900.....	32,242,220	232,631	72	1,838	3.12	1,764	826	3	1.40	282	28	910
1899.....	32,032,204	235,665	74	1,831	3.13	1,867	798	2	1.36	295	44	1,025
1898.....	31,822,188	219,597	69	1,882	3.23	1,739	783	2	1.35	280	39	917
1897.....	31,612,172	229,041	72	1,785	3.09	1,754	775	2	1.34	296	30	949
1887 to 1896.....		2,291,602		14,873		14,052	6,460			355	276	7,316
1896.....	31,401,580	222,603	71	1,704	2.97	1,758	717	2	1.25	310	34	1,007
1895.....	31,191,564	228,152	73	1,711	3.00	1,642	728	2	1.28	313	33	881
1894.....	30,981,548	231,581	75	1,678	2.96	1,495	683	2	1.20	339	21	791
1893.....	30,771,532	228,103	74	1,550	2.75	1,578	680	2	1.21	335	20	878
1892.....	30,560,940	228,572	75	1,472	2.63	1,313	652	2	1.17	351	26	635
1891.....	30,350,924	227,656	75	1,426	2.57	1,287	628	2	1.13	363	28	631
1890.....	30,140,908	221,972	74	1,423	2.58	1,280	591	2	1.07	376	24	665
1889.....	29,930,892	230,451	77	1,235	2.25	1,143	591	2	1.08	390	25	527
1888.....	29,720,300	236,883	80	1,453	2.67	1,549	620	2	1.14	382	35	894
1887.....	29,510,284	235,629	80	1,221	2.26	1,007	570	2	1.06	413	30	407

ITALY—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		SEPARATIONS.		Marriages to one separation.	YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		SEPARATIONS.		Marriages to one separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 10,000 population.				Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 10,000 population.	
1886.....	29,404	233,310	79	(²)	(²)	(²)	1876.....	27,547	225,453	82	(²)	(²)	(²)
1885.....	29,194	233,931	80	556	2	421	1875.....	27,382	230,486	84	(²)	(²)	(²)
1884.....	28,984	239,513	83	479	2	500	1874.....	27,216	207,997	76	(²)	(²)	(²)
1883.....	28,774	231,945	81	597	2	389	1873.....	27,050	214,906	79	766	3	281
1882.....	28,564	224,041	78	630	2	356	1872.....	26,884	202,361	75	493	2	410
1881.....	28,377	230,143	81	717	3	321	1871.....	25,964	192,839	(²)	605	(²)	(²)
1880.....	28,211	196,738	70	615	2	320	1870.....	25,795	188,986	(²)	454	(²)	(²)
1879.....	28,045	213,086	76	585	2	364	1869.....	25,626	205,287	(²)	4723	(²)	(²)
1878.....	27,879	199,885	72	(²)	(²)	(²)	1868.....	25,457	182,743	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1877.....	27,713	214,972	78	(²)	(²)	(²)	1867.....	25,288	170,456	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Figures not available for the 1887 report.

³ Not including the province of Rome.

⁴ Not including the provinces of Rome and Venice.

ITALY—CASES OF SEPARATION FILED AND CASES OF SEPARATION DISPOSED OF. 1880 TO 1884 (SINGLE YEARS); AND ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1866 TO 1879.¹

YEAR.	CASES OF SEPARATION.							
	Filed.		Disposed of.					
	Number.	Marriages to one case.	Total.	Granted.		Rejected.		Withdrawn.
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1880 to 1884.....	7,604	148	4,716	3,038	64.42	452	9.58	² 1,226
1884.....	1,235	194	899	479	53.28	15	1.67	405
1883.....	1,502	154	955	597	62.51	16	1.68	342
1882.....	1,786	125	984	630	64.02	212	21.55	² 142
1881.....	1,688	136	992	717	72.28	91	9.17	² 184
1880.....	1,393	141	886	615	69.41	118	13.32	² 153
Annual average 1866 to 1879 ¹	817	244	801	432	53.93	71	8.87	298

¹ Not including the provinces of Rome and Venice prior to 1871.

² The cases abandoned were not reported for 1880, 1881, and 1882.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

ITALY—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR SEPARATION, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, AND RESULT: 1866 TO 1879¹ (ENTIRE PERIOD).

CLASSIFICATION.	APPLICATIONS FOR SEPARATION: 1866 TO 1879. ¹		CLASSIFICATION.	APPLICATIONS FOR SEPARATION: 1866 TO 1879. ¹	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	11,431	100.0	Concluded after agreement between the parties:		
Party bringing action:			Granted.....	4,398	38.5
Husband.....	1,269	11.1	Rejected.....	708	6.2
Wife.....	4,945	43.3	Abandoned.....	151	1.3
Both.....	5,217	45.6	Reconciled.....	1,207	10.6
Cause:			Concluded without agreement between the parties:		
Adultery.....	982	8.6	Granted for fault of—		
Voluntary abandonment.....	1,835	16.1	Husband.....	1,194	10.4
Violence and cruelty.....	2,787	24.4	Wife.....	311	2.7
Threats and grave indignities.....	1,675	14.7	Both.....	153	1.3
Condemnation to punishment for crime.....	61	0.5	Rejected.....	279	2.4
Composite causes.....	475	4.2	Abandoned.....	2,815	24.6
Other causes.....	3,616	31.6	Judgment pending.....	215	1.9

¹ Rome and Venice not included prior to 1871.

ITALY—CASES OF SEPARATION, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, AND RESULT, FOR JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: 1866 TO 1879¹ (ENTIRE PERIOD).

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	CASES OF SEPARATION: 1866 TO 1879. ¹											
	Total.	Party bringing action.				Cause.						
		Husband.	Wife.	Both.		Adultery.	Voluntary abandonment.	Violence and cruelty.	Threats and grave indignities.	Condemnation to punishment for crime.	Composite causes.	Other causes.
				By mutual consent.	By separate demands.							
Annual average.....	817	91	853	365	8	70	131	199	120	4	34	258
Total.....	11,431	1,269	4,945	5,106	111	982	1,835	2,787	1,675	61	475	3,616
Ancona, with Macerata and Perugia.....	269	28	79	160	2	40	61	88	44		7	29
Aquila.....	83	15	45	23		24	18	16	9	1	8	7
Bologna.....	285	29	86	170		22	35	64	130	2	29	3
Brescia.....	507	52	215	239	1	33	201	146	111	4	3	9
Cagliari.....	88	6	24	57	1	12	17	37	3			19
Casale Monferato.....	432	41	269	119	3	19	90	171	106	6		40
Catania.....	295	61	146	87	1	43	74	105	12	1	28	32
Catanzaro.....	207	31	127	43	6	47	28	44	33	1	45	9
Florence.....	1,660	170	709	764	17	96	136	705	123	12	18	570
Genoa.....	501	87	200	191	23	36	61	72	54	2	13	263
Lucca.....	476	42	122	311	1	61	118	218	62	6	3	8
Messina.....	21	2	16	3		5	3	12	1			
Milan.....	2,656	179	1,185	1,279	13	52	188	124	320	7	24	1,941
Naples, with Potenza.....	466	60	200	198	8	75	115	78	156		28	14
Palermo.....	362	52	268	40	2	48	134	90	15	3	51	21
Parma, with Modena.....	236	43	61	119	13	26	30	111	52	1	10	6
Rome.....	529	102	224	197	6	146	131	101	87	3	7	54
Turin.....	1,557	145	617	789	6	95	275	374	194	8	163	458
Trani.....	289	61	197	28	3	43	59	116	30		29	12
Venice.....	512	63	155	289	5	59	61	115	143	4	9	121

ITALY—CASES OF SEPARATION, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, CAUSE, AND RESULT, FOR JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: 1866 TO 1879¹ (ENTIRE PERIOD)—Continued.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	CASES OF SEPARATION: 1866 TO 1879 ¹ —continued.								
	Concluded after agreement between the parties.				Concluded without agreement between the parties.				
	Granted.	Rejected.	Abandoned.	Reconciled.	Granted for the fault of—			Rejected.	Abandoned.
					Husband.	Wife.	Both.		
Annual average.....	314	51	11	86	85	22	11	20	201
Total.....	4,398	708	151	1,207	1,194	311	153	279	2,815
Arcona, with Macerata and Perugia.....	118	42	2	20	22	5	7	3	47
Aquila.....	20	3	1	10	11	7	.....	8	19
Bologna.....	149	21	3	18	38	5	4	7	37
Brescia.....	234	5	9	61	42	13	7	14	112
Cagliari.....	11	46	2	1	12	4	1	1	9
Casale Monferato.....	95	24	1	31	114	18	21	45	76
Catania.....	28	59	4	23	59	25	6	4	80
Catanzaro.....	29	14	.....	6	27	7	1	2	118
Florence.....	680	84	2	109	45	12	3	13	707
Genoa.....	146	45	.....	55	44	16	4	12	173
Lucca.....	139	172	3	42	21	11	3	5	71
Messina.....	3	.....	2	1	9	2	.....	4	.....
Milan.....	1,261	15	2	554	197	34	13	47	476
Naples, with Potenza.....	183	15	2	22	41	26	6	15	150
Palermo.....	37	3	4	24	42	7	6	9	228
Parma, with Modena.....	118	1	22	23	17	6	2	8	39
Rome.....	116	81	9	23	18	6	4	9	201
Turin.....	743	46	.....	138	348	72	54	53	101
Trani.....	24	4	80	13	30	15	5	10	92
Venice.....	264	25	3	33	57	20	6	10	79

¹ Not including Rome and Venice prior to 1871.

JAPAN.

With the exception of the figures for 1904 and 1905, which were secured through the United States Department of State, the number of marriages and of divorces for the period 1887 to 1905 was secured from the *Résumé Statistique de l'Empire du Japon*, and the detailed figures concerning divorces were obtained from *Mouvement de la Population de l'Empire du Japon*, both published by the Bureau of General Statistics.

It will be noted that the number of divorces as given in the table containing the detailed figures is smaller than the number given in the other table. The explanation is that the detailed figures concern only divorces among persons actually residing in Japan, while the other figures concern divorces among all persons whose legal residence is in Japan, whether or not they are actually residing there.

The statistics for Japan are chiefly interesting as an indication of the great difference between the civilization of the East and that of the West. In Japan during the period 1887 to 1905, 1 couple was divorced for every 4 couples that were married. The introduction of the new code, which became effective on July 16, 1898, has, however, apparently tended to reduce somewhat the frequency of divorce. Before the intro-

duction of the code the prevailing ratio was 1 divorce to 3 marriages, but since its introduction the prevailing ratio has become 1 divorce to 6 marriages.

The new code, section 813, provides 10 distinct grounds upon which divorce may be obtained through the courts, but it also gives legal recognition to the old Japanese custom of divorce by mutual consent. It is rather interesting to note from the accompanying table that during the seven years from 1899 to 1905 the number of divorces granted by the courts was 1,430, while the number secured through mutual consent was 445,890.

Of the 1,430 divorces secured through the courts during the seven years, 435 were granted because of a sentence for crime, 393 because of malicious desertion, and 277 because of uncertainty for three years or more whether the other party was alive or dead. Only 325 divorces were granted for the remaining 7 causes.

Formosa.—The statistics concerning marriage and divorce in Formosa were secured for the years 1898 to 1904 from a publication of the Government of Taiwan entitled "The Progress of Taiwan (Formosa) for Ten Years: 1895 to 1904," and for the years 1905 and 1906 through the United States Department of State.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

JAPAN—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).¹

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ²	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ²	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Number.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1887 to 1905.....		6,967,442		1,791,974		4	1887 to 1896.....		3,592,239		1,120,212		3
1897 to 1905.....		3,375,203		671,762		5	1896.....	42,708	501,777	117	115,654	271	4
1905.....	(³)	351,260	(³)	60,179	(³)	6	1895.....	42,271	365,633	86	110,838	262	3
1904.....	(³)	399,218	(³)	64,016	(³)	6	1894.....	41,813	361,319	86	114,436	274	3
1903.....	46,732	371,187	79	65,571	140	6	1893.....	41,388	358,389	87	116,775	282	3
1902.....	46,022	394,378	86	64,311	140	6	1892.....	41,090	349,489	85	113,498	276	3
1901.....	45,437	378,637	83	63,593	140	6	1891.....	40,719	325,651	80	112,411	276	3
1900.....	44,806	346,500	77	63,926	143	6	1890.....	40,564	325,141	80	109,088	269	3
1899.....	44,261	297,428	67	66,626	151	4	1889.....	40,173	340,445	85	107,478	268	3
1898.....	43,764	471,298	108	99,465	227	5	1888.....	39,703	330,246	83	109,175	275	3
1897.....	43,229	365,207	84	124,075	287	3	1887.....	39,183	334,149	85	110,859	283	3

¹ Among the population having their legal residence in Japan.² From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.³ Figures not available.JAPAN—DIVORCES, BY AGE OF PARTIES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AND CAUSE: 1899 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).¹

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.							
	1899 to 1905		1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.						
Total.....	447,320	100.0	60,061	63,913	65,392	64,139	63,442	63,828
Age of husband:								
Less than 21 years.....	17,015	3.8	1,496	1,559	1,882	2,205	2,380	3,098
21 to 25 years.....	104,191	23.3	11,069	12,835	14,342	14,863	15,189	17,015
26 to 30 years.....	125,819	28.1	17,455	17,933	18,763	18,198	17,967	17,896
31 to 35 years.....	75,935	17.0	11,097	11,235	11,062	10,715	10,678	10,416
36 to 40 years.....	46,911	10.5	6,978	7,541	7,437	7,026	6,610	5,895
41 to 50 years.....	50,053	11.2	7,425	8,008	7,565	7,151	7,059	6,360
51 to 60 years.....	20,583	4.6	3,387	3,574	3,255	3,000	2,809	2,352
61 years and over.....	6,811	1.5	1,164	1,228	1,086	981	850	796
Unknown.....	2	(²)						2
Age of wife:								
Less than 15 years.....	682	0.2	13	4	17	14	46	151
16 to 20 years.....	71,862	16.0	7,077	8,080	9,123	9,719	10,208	12,192
21 to 25 years.....	150,327	33.6	18,441	20,002	21,380	21,617	21,965	23,003
26 to 30 years.....	101,224	22.6	14,990	15,421	15,612	14,972	14,299	13,325
31 to 35 years.....	51,850	11.6	8,131	8,106	7,788	7,407	7,029	6,722
36 to 40 years.....	31,077	6.9	4,786	5,280	5,217	4,477	4,327	3,558
41 to 50 years.....	29,467	6.6	4,673	4,870	4,457	4,292	4,144	3,579
51 to 60 years.....	9,527	2.1	1,610	1,798	1,522	1,374	1,211	1,094
61 years and over.....	1,803	0.4	340	343	276	267	213	203
Unknown.....	1	(²)						1
Duration of marriage dissolved:								
1 month or less.....	2,415	0.5	289	368	378	444	369	282
1 to 2 months.....	3,160	0.7	384	465	508	500	468	437
2 to 3 months.....	4,421	1.0	567	667	681	744	630	613
3 to 4 months.....	5,466	1.2	675	790	817	891	821	770
4 to 5 months.....	6,313	1.4	773	853	1,005	1,042	909	822
5 to 6 months.....	7,115	1.6	847	934	1,154	1,103	992	945
6 to 12 months.....	49,879	11.2	5,732	6,255	7,187	6,958	6,451	6,225
1 to 2 years.....	30,716	6.8	3,865	4,365	4,874	5,183	4,784	4,583
2 to 3 years.....	57,195	12.8	7,455	7,935	8,759	9,547	8,899	8,583
3 to 4 years.....	43,385	9.7	5,598	5,350	4,936	6,281	7,943	6,459
4 to 5 years.....	33,004	7.4	3,964	3,768	4,825	5,987	4,301	3,790
5 to 10 years.....	86,580	19.4	12,865	14,141	14,490	13,089	12,756	10,165
10 to 15 years.....	33,043	7.4	5,332	5,259	5,161	4,793	4,620	4,116
15 to 20 years.....	15,992	3.6	2,680	2,791	2,595	2,231	2,037	1,839
21 years and over.....	16,994	3.8	2,790	3,211	2,724	2,513	2,219	1,837
Unknown.....	1,642	0.4	245	252	266	257	243	191
Cause:								
Mutual consent.....	445,890	99.7	59,824	63,646	65,198	63,964	63,243	63,632
Bigamy.....	13	(²)		1	2		1	2
Adultery of wife.....	49	(²)	6	7	7	5	7	8
Sentence of husband for offense involving criminal intercourse.....	9	(²)			4	1	1	1
Sentence for crime.....	435	0.1	60	63	66	56	58	71
Ill treatment or insult rendering life intolerable.....	160	(²)	20	22	31	22	13	24
Malicious desertion.....	393	0.1	68	58	55	59	69	62
Ill treatment or insults from ascendants of other party.....	3	(²)						1
Ill treatment or insults to ascendants of other party.....	43	(²)	3	9	4	3	5	3
Uncertainty for three years or more whether other party is alive or dead.....	277	0.1	73	96	19	23	25	25
Dissolution of adoption of mukoyoshi.....	48	(²)	7	11	6	5	10	4

¹ Among the population actually domiciled in Japan.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

FORMOSA—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1898 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion.	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one di- vorce.	YEAR.	Popula- tion.	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one di- vorce.
		Number.	Per 1,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 1,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 1,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 1,000 popu- lation.	
1898 to 1906.....		218,579		36,596		6	1902.....	2,902,161	24,515	8.45	4,702	1.62	5
1906.....	(1)	31,289	10.19	4,939	1.61	6	1901.....	2,830,757	24,503	8.66	2,885	1.02	8
1905.....	(1)	32,818	10.80	6,924	2.28	5	1900.....	2,745,276	20,338	7.41	2,533	0.92	8
1904.....	2,969,349	32,810	11.05	6,644	2.24	5	1899.....	2,658,829	17,790	6.94	2,029	0.79	9
1903.....	2,922,585	27,186	9.30	5,080	1.74	5	1898.....	2,618,433	7,330	4.74	860	0.56	9

¹ Figures not available.

NETHERLANDS.

The figures concerning marriage and divorce in the Netherlands during the period 1887 to 1906 were compiled from four different statistical publications: (1) *Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland, nieuwe volgreken*, (2) *Jaarcijfers voor het koninkrijk der Nederlanden*, (3) *Jaarcijfers Binnenland*, and (4) *Statistiek van den Loop der Bevolking van Nederland*. The first three are published by the Central Bureau voor de Statistiek, while the fourth is published by the Department van Binnenlandsche Zaken. The statistics for the earlier period were obtained from the department last mentioned, while those for the various provinces and those concerning children were taken from M. Bertillon's *Étude Démographique du Divorce*.

During the twenty years from 1887 to 1906 the number of marriages per 10,000 population held its own, and even showed a slight increase. The divorces increased somewhat more rapidly than the separations, constituting 78.5 per cent of the total number of divorces and separations from 1897 to 1906 as against 76.5 per cent from 1887 to 1896. In 1906 the divorces formed 82.5 per cent of the total. This indicates a growing preference for divorce rather than separation, since the grounds are in large part the same. The number of divorces increased more rapidly during the second decade than during the first. The difference between the earliest and the latest year was 130 in the first decade and 368 in the second. Since 1899 the number of divorces has increased without interruption.

For both decades more than one-half of the marriages dissolved by divorce were without children, although the second decade shows a considerable decrease in the proportion which such cases constitute of the total. The resulting relative increase in the proportion of cases in which there were children of the dissolved marriage is most marked for cases in which

there were 3 children. The average number of children to each marriage terminated by divorce was 1.2 during the later decade as compared with 1 for the earlier. For separations, the cases in which there were no children show an absolute decrease during the six years for which figures are available. The figures show that the average number of children is larger for separations than for divorces. For the period 1901 to 1906 there were 1.8 children to each separation and only 1.2 children to each divorce.

During the 20-year period from 1867 to 1886 the separations increased more rapidly than the divorces, contrary to the condition found to exist in the later 20-year period, and the number of marriages to each divorce and separation decreased much more rapidly than in the later period. The number of marriages to 1 divorce and separation was little more than one-fourth as great during the decade from 1897 to 1906 as during the decade from 1867 to 1876. A study of the figures shows that beginning about thirty years ago there has been a gradual but generally steady growth in the number of divorces.

Figures for certain years from 1860 to 1878 indicate that during that period the average number of children to each marriage dissolved by divorce was small as compared with the average for subsequent years. This fact tends to prove that in the earlier years the number of marriages dissolved by divorce in cases where the parties had no children was comparatively large.

Figures for divorces and separations distributed by religious denomination are available only for the year 1859, the per cent distribution being approximately the same as that for the population. In 1859, 60.7 per cent of the population of the Netherlands were Protestants and 37.3 per cent Catholics.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

NETHERLANDS—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.						Marriages to one divorce and separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1887 to 1906.....		726,290		12,743		9,903		2,840		57
1897 to 1906.....		393,800		7,535		5,918		1,617		52
1906.....	(²)	42,223	(²)	995	(²)	821	(²)	174	(²)	42
1905.....	5,551	40,383	73	900	16	717	13	183	3	45
1904.....	5,470	40,263	74	794	15	642	12	152	3	51
1903.....	5,389	39,708	74	771	14	610	11	161	3	52
1902.....	5,305	39,944	75	757	14	570	11	187	4	53
1901.....	5,221	40,261	77	726	14	561	11	165	3	55
1900.....	5,159	39,419	76	695	13	551	11	144	3	57
1899.....	5,107	37,990	74	643	13	484	9	159	3	59
1898.....	5,039	36,813	73	654	13	509	10	145	3	56
1897.....	4,966	36,796	74	600	12	453	9	147	3	61
1887 to 1896.....		332,490		5,208		3,985		1,223		64
1896.....	4,894	36,490	75	597	12	463	9	134	3	61
1895.....	4,828	35,598	74	598	12	473	10	125	3	60
1894.....	4,764	34,470	72	528	11	391	8	137	3	65
1893.....	4,701	34,311	73	536	11	405	9	131	3	64
1892.....	4,646	33,330	72	474	10	354	8	120	3	70
1891.....	4,593	32,707	71	531	12	414	9	117	3	62
1890.....	4,538	32,304	71	483	11	383	8	100	2	67
1889.....	4,527	31,494	70	481	11	360	8	121	3	65
1888.....	4,478	30,862	69	542	12	409	9	133	3	67
1887.....	4,421	30,924	70	438	10	333	8	105	2	71

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Figures not available.

NETHERLANDS—DIVORCES, 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS), AND SEPARATIONS, 1901 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS), CLASSIFIED BY CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES DISSOLVED.										CHILDREN OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED.	
	Total.	Condition as to children.									Number.	To one dissolution.
		Without children.	1 child.	2 children.	3 children.	4 children.	5 children.	6 children.	7 children.	More than 7 children.		
BY DIVORCE.												
1887 to 1906.....	9,903	15,190	1,873	1,173	768	410	251	128	67	43	11,000	1.1
1906.....	821	1,416	155	105	70	33	24	10	6	2	946	1.2
1905.....	717	363	141	89	54	29	19	13	4	5	838	1.2
1904.....	642	316	113	81	58	36	18	12	5	3	814	1.3
1903.....	610	329	111	76	50	17	9	9	4	5	648	1.1
1902.....	570	276	113	61	52	35	18	7	6	2	721	1.3
1901.....	561	285	116	60	48	22	13	8	4	5	649	1.2
1900.....	551	267	111	72	44	26	20	7	2	2	663	1.2
1899.....	484	247	105	53	42	11	15	5	2	4	532	1.1
1898.....	509	289	90	63	28	22	9	3	4	1	487	1.0
1897.....	453	224	81	57	35	27	11	11	3	4	582	1.3
1896.....	463	218	86	64	48	20	13	7	6	1	595	1.3
1895.....	473	241	81	61	47	17	12	5	5	4	569	1.2
1894.....	391	217	67	44	39	9	5	7	3		396	1.0
1893.....	405	1,220	71	49	31	18	9	3	2	2	427	1.1
1892.....	354	194	59	46	26	13	8	8			369	1.0
1891.....	414	203	81	61	30	19	14	5	1		476	1.1
1890.....	383	234	62	39	19	15	10	1	3		334	0.9
1889.....	360	207	84	33	15	16	2	1	2		289	0.8
1888.....	409	237	80	38	16	14	14	4	3	3	399	1.0
1887.....	333	207	66	21	16	11	8	2	2		266	0.8
BY SEPARATION.												
1901 to 1906.....	1,022	355	211	153	112	70	51	37	11	22	1,863	1.8
1906.....	174	51	39	33	27	11	5	6	1	1	306	1.8
1905.....	183	62	39	26	17	15	8	8	2	6	352	1.9
1904.....	152	49	33	17	19	11	8	6	3	6	313	2.0
1903.....	161	60	25	24	19	12	15	3	1	2	294	1.8
1902.....	187	57	47	29	17	14	8	7	4	4	354	1.8
1901.....	165	76	28	24	13	7	7	7		3	244	1.4

¹ Includes 75 unknown in 1906 and 1 unknown in 1893.² Includes 1 unknown in 1906.

NETHERLANDS—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN.	DIVORCES.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	9,903	100.0	5,918	100.0	3,985	100.0
Without children.....	¹ 5,190	52.4	¹ 3,012	50.9	¹ 2,178	54.7
With children.....	4,713	47.6	2,906	49.1	1,807	45.3
1 child.....	1,873	18.9	1,136	19.2	737	18.5
2 children.....	1,173	11.8	717	12.1	456	11.4
3 children.....	768	7.8	481	8.1	287	7.2
4 children.....	410	4.1	258	4.4	152	3.8
5 children.....	251	2.5	156	2.6	95	2.4
6 children.....	128	1.3	85	1.4	43	1.1
7 children.....	67	0.7	40	0.7	27	0.7
More than 7 children.....	43	0.4	33	0.6	10	0.3

¹ Includes 75 unknown in 1906 and 1 unknown in 1893.

NETHERLANDS—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.						Marriages to one divorce and separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popula- tion.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.	
1867 to 1886.....		602,638		4,242		3,188		1,054		142
1877 to 1886.....		303,139		2,732		1,940		792		111
1886.....	4,363	30,298	69	418	10	315	7	103	2	72
1885.....	4,307	29,894	69	339	8	261	6	78	2	88
1884.....	4,252	30,528	72	291	7	196	5	95	2	105
1883.....	4,199	29,815	71	271	6	189	5	82	2	110
1882.....	4,144	29,571	71	252	6	168	4	84	2	117
1881.....	4,087	29,849	73	281	7	187	5	94	2	106
1880.....	4,049	30,349	75	226	6	151	4	75	2	134
1879.....	4,009	30,655	76	214	5	155	4	59	1	143
1878.....	3,953	30,710	78	234	6	163	4	71	2	131
1877.....	3,895	31,470	81	206	5	155	4	51	1	153
1867 to 1876.....		299,499		1,510		1,248		262		198
1876.....	3,837	31,699	83	178	5	153	4	25	1	178
1875.....	3,788	31,553	83	186	5	151	4	35	1	170
1874.....	3,742	31,353	84	183	5	154	4	29	1	171
1873.....	3,695	31,671	86	152	4	131	4	21	1	208
1872.....	3,656	30,189	83	112	3	97	3	15	(²)	270
1871.....	3,628	28,991	80	151	4	121	3	30	1	192
1870.....	3,601	28,632	80	156	4	120	3	36	1	184
1869.....	3,606	27,796	77	125	3	97	3	28	1	222
1868.....	3,610	27,680	77	134	4	111	3	23	1	207
1867.....	3,572	29,935	84	133	4	113	3	20	1	225

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Less than 1 in 100,000.

NETHERLANDS—DIVORCES AFTER FIVE YEARS' SEPARATION: 1877 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Divorces after five years' separation.	YEAR.	Divorces after five years' separation.	YEAR.	Divorces after five years' separation.
1877 to 1886.....	107	1884.....	14	1880.....	11
1886.....	9	1883.....	11	1879.....	6
1885.....	10	1882.....	11	1878.....	14
		1881.....	11	1877.....	10

NETHERLANDS—DIVORCES AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DIVORCE, FOR CERTAIN YEARS AND PERIODS FROM 1860 TO 1878.

YEAR.	Divorces.	CHILDREN OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DIVORCE.	
		Number.	To one divorce.
1876 to 1878.....	471	353	0.7
1878.....	163	130	0.8
1877.....	155	99	0.6
1876.....	153	124	0.8
1865 to 1868.....	445	400	0.9
1868.....	111	99	0.9
1867.....	113	92	0.8
1866.....	114	119	1.0
1865.....	107	90	0.8
1860 to 1864.....	475	368	0.8

NETHERLANDS—DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS, BY PROVINCES—PER CENT CATHOLIC AND PER CENT PROTESTANT: 1859; MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE OR SEPARATION: 1850 TO 1864 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

PROVINCE.	DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.				
	1859: Per cent—		1850 to 1864: Number of marriages to one—		
	Catholics.	Protestants.	Divorce and separation.	Divorce.	Separation.
Total.....	39	61	221	304	806
Northern Brabant.....	88	12	1,099	2,778	1,818
Dutch Limburg.....	98	2	1,042	5,263	1,299
Guelderland.....	38	62	438	833	1,176
South Holland.....	26	74	157	207	641
North Holland.....	34	66	97	124	450
Zealand.....	27	73	298	355	1,316
Utrecht.....	39	61	239	444	515
Friesland.....	9	91	303	526	769
Overijssel.....	33	67	565	820	1,818
Groningen.....	9	91	262	336	1,190
Drenthe.....	8	92	524	610	3,704

NORWAY.

With the exception of some figures secured through the United States Department of State for the most recent years of the period, the statistics concerning marriage in Norway during the years 1887 to 1906 have been compiled from the Statistisk Aarbog for Kongeriget Norge, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The figures concerning divorce and separation have been secured not only from this publication but also from a special report of the Central Bureau entitled "Skilsmisser og Separationer," which was published in 1905 and from which the more detailed figures here presented were derived. The figures for the period 1867 to 1886 were obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

In none of the years from 1870 to 1884 were the institutions of divorce and separation of great numerical importance. The actual number of divorces and separations granted during these years varied from 19 in 1875 to 54 in 1884, while the number of divorces and separations per 100,000 population varied from 1 in 1875 to 3 in 1878, 1879, and 1884. During the years 1894 to 1906 divorce and separation became of

much greater numerical importance. The actual number during this period varied from 182 in 1894 to 408 in 1905, while the number per 100,000 population varied from 9 in 1894 to 16 in 1904. A comparison of the two periods thus indicates that the importance of divorce in Norway has increased enormously during the past forty years.

The figures for 1887 to 1906 show that the increase in divorce is due entirely to an increase in divorces granted by royal decree. The number of divorces granted by the courts is actually decreasing. This change is probably to be attributed to two facts: The law gives greater freedom to the sovereign than to the courts in respect to the causes for which divorce may be granted; and divorces can be obtained by royal decree with less publicity than is incident to cases tried before the courts.

The figures concerning the causes of the divorces granted during the years 1891 to 1904 are rather detailed, and in some instances the exact distinction between two causes is somewhat difficult to determine. It will be noted, however, that adultery, either alone or

with some other cause, was alleged in practically one-fourth (24.8 per cent) of the successful cases. A ground involving desertion, absence, or separation *de facto* was alleged in over one-third of the cases (37.7 per cent). No less than 27.3 per cent of the divorces were reported as "preceded by separation, particular cause not specified." Presumably all of these divorces were granted by royal decree under that provision of the code which enables the sovereign to change a legal separation into divorce at the end of three years if both parties so petition, or in some cases if only one party so petitions.

According to the figures concerning the party who was at fault, the husband offended in 663 cases, the wife in 332, and both in 36. Simple adultery and insanity were the only two grounds where wives were at fault more frequently than husbands. Adultery was in fact the most frequent ground upon which men secured divorces from their wives, while desertion was

the principal ground upon which women obtained divorces from their husbands.

Christiania.—The figures concerning marriage and divorce in Christiania, Norway, were compiled mainly from the Statistisk Aarbog, published by the Municipal Statistical Bureau of Christiania. For some of the more recent years, however, figures were secured through the United States Department of State, and, moreover, some details were derived from the same sources as those used in compiling the figures for the Kingdom of Norway.

The tendency toward a higher divorce rate in cities than in country districts is apparent in Norway. In all the years for which the figures are available the number of marriages to 1 divorce was markedly higher in Norway as a whole than in Christiania, being as a rule almost three times greater. Both the city and the country as a whole exhibit a tendency toward an increase in the divorce rate.

NORWAY—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.								Marriages to one divorce and sep- aration.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Total.		Divorces.			Separations.					
				Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	Total.		By royal decree.	By judg- ment of court.	Total.			By royal decree.	By higher civil authori- ties.
						Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.			Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.			
1906.....	(²)	13,500	(²)	366	(²)	208	(²)	208	(²)	158	(²)	33	125	37
1905.....	(²)	13,269	(²)	408	(²)	235	(²)	228	7	173	(²)	26	147	33
1904.....	2,274	13,481	59	357	16	183	8	170	13	174	8	20	154	38
1903.....	2,265	13,566	60	324	14	185	8	179	6	139	6	16	123	42
1902.....	2,255	14,385	64	268	12	139	6	133	6	129	6	7	122	54
1901.....	2,235	14,760	66	275	12	138	6	133	5	137	6	10	127	54
1900.....	2,200	15,222	69	254	12	106	5	100	6	148	7	5	133	60
1899.....	2,168	15,530	72	247	11	123	6	118	5	124	6	3	121	63
1898.....	2,139	15,039	70	272	13	140	7	128	12	132	6	5	127	55
1897.....	2,110	14,220	67	214	10	94	4	89	5	120	6	6	114	66
1896.....	2,084	13,962	67	200	10	97	5	90	7	103	5	5	98	70
1895.....	2,055	13,339	65	209	10	114	6	104	10	95	5	1	94	64
1894.....	2,030	12,966	64	182	9	109	5	100	9	73	4	2	71	71
1893.....	2,015	12,974	64	(²)	(²)	102	5	77	25	(²)	(²)	(²)	56	(²)
1892.....	2,006	12,742	64	(²)	(²)	76	4	38	38	(²)	(²)	(²)	70	(²)
1891.....	1,996	13,179	66	(²)	(²)	58	3	21	37	(²)	(²)	(²)	61	(²)
1890.....	1,985	12,922	65	(²)	(²)	40	2	13	27	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1889.....	1,980	12,416	63	(²)	(²)	42	2	14	28	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1888.....	1,975	12,154	62	(²)	(²)	33	2	12	21	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1887.....	1,967	12,491	64	(²)	(²)	28	1	6	22	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Figures not available.

³ Divorces by judgment of court not included.

NORWAY—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY KIND: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1 2,250	100.0	1 1,551	100.0	699	100.0
By royal decree.....	1,961	87.2	1,486	95.8	475	68.0
By judgment of court.....	1 289	12.8	1 65	4.2	224	32.0

¹ For 1906, divorces by judgment of court not available.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

NORWAY—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF SEPARATIONS, BY KIND: 1894 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	SEPARATIONS.					
	1894 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1894 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1,705	100.0	1,434	100.0	271	100.0
By royal decrees.....	139	8.2	131	9.1	8	3.0
By higher civil authorities.....	1,566	91.8	1,303	90.9	263	97.0

NORWAY—DIVORCES, BY CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN: 1891 TO 1904 (SINGLE YEARS).

CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN.	DIVORCES.															
	1891 to 1904		1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
	Number.	Per cent distribution.														
Total.....	1,651	100.0	170	185	139	138	106	123	140	94	97	114	109	102	76	58
Without children.....	325	19.7	68	58	34	43	21	22	15	13	18	7	9	9	4	4
With living children.....	889	53.8	95	120	93	80	59	68	74	43	45	56	51	50	27	28
1 child.....	301	18.2	28	41	34	23	17	28	26	16	15	12	21	20	9	11
2 or 3 children.....	380	23.0	44	48	40	38	30	25	35	18	23	24	14	19	12	10
4 or more children.....	149	9.0	20	20	11	14	11	13	8	7	7	10	9	6	4	3
Several children, number unknown.....	59	3.6	3	11	8	5	1	2	5	2	2	10	7	2	2	3
Unknown.....	437	26.5	7	7	12	15	26	33	51	38	34	51	49	43	45	26

NORWAY—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, FOR CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1891 TO 1904 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.	DIVORCES: 1891 TO 1904.							
	Total.		In country districts.		In Christiania.		In other cities.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1,651	100.0	531	100.0	587	100.0	533	100.0
Agriculture.....	98	5.9	85	16.0	6	1.0	7	1.3
Fisheries.....	26	1.6	16	3.0	1	0.2	9	1.7
Mining and manufacturing.....	466	28.2	104	19.6	226	38.5	136	25.6
Trade and transportation.....	533	32.3	129	24.3	189	32.2	215	40.3
Public administration and the liberal professions.....	125	7.6	24	4.5	64	10.9	37	6.9
Occupation of an uncertain character or not reported.....	395	23.9	168	31.6	99	16.9	128	24.0
Income from fortunes.....	5	0.3	3	0.6	2	0.3	1	0.2
Vagabonds and punished criminals.....	3	0.2	2	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.2

NORWAY—DIVORCES, BY CAUSE AND BY GUILTY PARTY: 1891 TO 1904 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1891 TO 1904.					CAUSE.	DIVORCES: 1891 TO 1904.				
	Total.		Guilty party.				Total.		Guilty party.		
	Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Both.		Num-ber.	Per cent distri-bution.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Both.
Total.....	1,651	100.0	663	332	36	One party infected with a loathsome disease.....	2	0.1	2	.....	.....
Adultery.....	281	17.0	85	174	22	Cruelty.....	38	2.3	38	.....	.....
Adultery in connection with other causes on the same side.....	53	3.2	44	9	.....	Nonsupport.....	6	0.4	6	.....	.....
Adultery of one party and other fault of the other.....	14	0.8	.....	.....	14	Criminal habits.....	23	1.4	21	2	.....
Bigamy.....	57	3.5	36	21	.....	Drunkenness.....	5	0.3	4	1	.....
Desertion.....	294	17.8	246	48	.....	Other vices.....	6	0.4	5	1	.....
Desertion and adultery.....	63	3.8	35	28	.....	Insanity.....	63	3.8	20	43	.....
Absence, spouse being presumed dead.....	97	5.9	97	.....	.....	Other causes.....	5	0.3	3	2	.....
Communication to the other party of a loathsome disease.....	24	1.5	21	3	.....	Separation <i>de facto</i>	168	10.2	.....	.....	.....
						Preceded by separation, particular cause not specified.....	450	27.3	.....	.....	.....
						Unknown.....	2	0.1	.....	.....	.....

NORWAY—DIVORCE SUITS TERMINATED IN THE COURTS, BY CAUSE AND BY RESULT: 1891 TO 1903 (SINGLE YEARS).

CAUSE.	DIVORCE SUITS DETERMINED BY JUDGMENT OF COURT (REJECTED CASES IN PARENTHESES).														
	1891 to 1903		1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
	Number.	Per cent distribution.													
Total.....	202(31)	100.0	9(3)	8(2)	6(1)	6	7(2)	14(2)	6(1)	7	11(1)	13(4)	30(5)	47(9)	38(1)
Adultery.....	78(14)	38.6	5(2)	8(2)	6(1)	3	3(1)	4(1)	3(1)	3	5	7(1)	11(2)	8(2)	12(1)
Desertion.....	66(13)	32.7	2(1)			1	1(1)	5(1)	1	2		5(3)	12(2)	23(5)	14
Spouse presumed dead.....	47(3)	23.3	2			1	3	5	1	2		1	4	11(2)	11
Desertion and adultery.....	3(1)	1.5											1(1)	2	
Other causes.....	18	14.0				1			1				2	3	1

¹ Includes 2 unknown.² Unknown.³ Includes 1 unknown.

NORWAY—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.						Marriages to one divorce and separation.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Total.		Divorces.		Separations.		
				Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
1886.....	1,954	12,819	66	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1885.....	1,938	13,024	67	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1884.....	1,923	13,247	69	54	3	7	(²)	47	2	245
1883.....	1,914	12,710	66	37	2	8	(²)	29	2	344
1882.....	1,913	12,874	67	29	2	9	(²)	20	1	444
1881.....	1,914	12,316	64	29	2	11		18	1	425
1880.....	1,909	12,751	67	30	2	9	(²)	21	1	425
1879.....	1,891	12,850	68	50	3	9	(²)	41	2	257
1878.....	1,866	13,681	73	49	3	7	(²)	42	2	279
1877.....	1,840	14,022	76	37	2	4	(²)	33	2	379
1876.....	1,817	14,049	77	39	2	10		29	2	360
1875.....	1,803	14,177	79	19	1	5	(²)	14	1	746
1874.....	1,783	13,713	77	39	2	11		28	2	352
1873.....	1,767	12,822	73	34	2	6	(²)	28	2	377
1872.....	1,755	12,302	70	31	2	6	(²)	25	1	397
1871.....	1,745	11,610	67	36	2	4	(²)	32	2	323
1870.....	1,735	11,176	64	33	2	4	(²)	29	2	339
1869.....	1,729	10,635	62	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1868.....	1,724	10,709	62	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1867.....	1,716	11,105	65	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Figures not available.³ Less than 1 in 100,000.

CHRISTIANIA—MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS.							Marriages to one divorce and separation.
		Total.	Divorces.			Separations.			
			Total.	By royal decree.	By judgment of court.	Total.	By royal decree.	By higher civil authorities.	
1906.....	2,148	158	81	81	77	20	57	14	
1905.....	1,975	180	100	97	3	14	66	11	
1904.....	2,064	158	67	63	4	11	80	13	
1903.....	2,165	142	74	72	2	8	60	15	
1902.....	2,349	126	53	52	1	4	69	19	
1901.....	2,395	124	61	61	63	8	55	19	
1900.....	2,700	120	40	39	1	4	76	23	
1899.....	2,767	109	36	36	73	1	72	25	
1898.....	2,612	128	47	47	81	2	79	20	
1897.....	2,273	102	33	32	69	3	66	22	
1896.....	2,116	103	37	36	1	66	63	21	
1895.....	1,869	83	34	32	2	49	48	23	
1894.....	1,765	69	29	29	40	1	39	26	
1893.....	1,716	(1)	33	30	8	(1)	27	(1)	
1892.....	1,599	(1)	21	14	7	(1)	46	(1)	
1891.....	1,491	(1)	21	13	8	(1)	32	(1)	
1890.....	1,491	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1889.....	1,350	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1888.....	1,213	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1887.....	1,181	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	

¹ Figures not available.

ROUMANIA.

With the exception of the number of marriages for 1905, which was secured through the United States Department of State, all the figures concerning marriage and divorce in Roumania during the period 1887 to 1905 were secured from the Buletin Statistic al Romaniei, published by the Bureau of General Statistics.¹ Figures for the period 1871 to 1880 were taken from Signor Luigi Bodio's *Separazioni Personali di Coniugi*, etc., Rome, 1882.

The data presented show that on the whole there has been an increase in the number of divorces in Roumania, although the variation from year to year in the amount of increase has been considerable.

During 1903 and 1904, the last years for which figures for divorce are available, the number of divorces increased 7.8 per cent, while the number of marriages decreased 5.4 per cent.

The proportion of divorces to marriages in the entire country was highest in 1904, there being 1 divorce for every 29 marriages in that year. The proportion for cities was higher than this in every year for which statistics of cities are given. In 1900 the very high rate of 1 divorce for every 10 marriages is shown for the cities.

The relative increase in divorces, however, has been much greater in the country districts. While in 1893 over one-half (52.5 per cent) of the divorces occurred in the cities, by 1902 almost two-thirds (63 per cent) were reported from the country districts. In 1902 as compared with 1893 the number of divorces in the

country districts had almost doubled, the percentage of increase being 98.5, while the relative gain in marriages was only 42.7 per cent. The corresponding percentages for cities are 5.5 and 7.1, the gain for marriages being greater than the increase in divorces. For the whole country the marriages increased 36.8 per cent and the divorces 49.7 per cent.

A comparison of the periods from 1871 to 1880 and from 1893 to 1902 shows that the increase in divorces was from 1 for every 95 marriages in the earlier decade to 1 for every 42 marriages in the later decade. When the two 5-year periods in the later decade are compared, the tendencies already noted are emphasized. The relative number of marriages to 1 divorce decreased from 46 for the earlier period to 38 for the later period. The change in the cities was slight, being only from 14 to 13, but in the country districts the decrease was from 79 to 56.

Data concerning divorce suits entered are given for the three years from 1875 to 1877. During these years the proportion of suits withdrawn (44.6 per cent) was almost as great as the proportion granted (45.9 per cent). About one-tenth (9.6 per cent) of all the suits entered were rejected.

Almost three-fourths (72.8 per cent) of all the suits were brought by the wife, and over nine-tenths (91.1 per cent) of the total number were instituted because of excesses, cruelty, etc. About one-half (50.8 per cent) were brought within five years after the date of the marriage, and over one-third (37.4 per cent) when the duration of the marriage had been between five and nine years.

¹ More detailed figures are being presented in the publication concerning movement of the population, but the available figures are too fragmentary to warrant their publication.

ROUMANIA—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	TOTAL.						IN CITIES.			IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.		
	Population (in thousands). ¹	Marriages.		Divorces.		Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.							
1905.....	6,480	51,191	79	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1904.....	6,392	51,812	81	1,800	28	29	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1903.....	6,292	54,788	87	1,670	27	33	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1902.....	6,196	55,454	89	1,301	21	43	7,109	481	15	48,345	820	59
1901.....	6,125	43,750	71	1,329	22	33	5,736	535	11	38,014	794	48
1900.....	6,045	40,407	67	1,252	21	32	5,592	533	10	34,815	719	48
1899.....	5,957	50,140	84	1,104	20	42	7,089	511	14	43,051	683	63
1898.....	5,863	43,761	75	1,083	18	40	7,133	515	14	36,628	568	64
1897.....	5,795	41,508	72	1,079	19	38	6,365	497	13	35,143	582	60
1896.....	5,710	47,246	83	986	17	48	6,473	480	13	40,773	506	81
1895.....	5,635	41,482	74	938	17	44	6,291	468	13	35,191	470	75
1894.....	5,545	49,536	89	880	16	56	7,117	470	15	42,419	410	103
1893.....	5,486	40,527	74	869	16	47	6,638	456	15	33,889	413	82
1892.....	5,425	41,757	77	665	12	63	5,858	(²)	(²)	35,899	(²)	(²)
1891.....	5,393	44,267	82	(²)	(²)	(²)	5,816	(²)	(²)	38,451	(²)	(²)
1890.....	5,318	38,644	73	(²)	(²)	(²)	5,559	(²)	(²)	33,085	(²)	(²)
1889.....	5,256	41,122	78	879	17	47	5,651	(²)	(²)	35,471	(²)	(²)
1888.....	5,178	38,336	74	758	15	51	5,051	(²)	(²)	33,285	(²)	(²)
1887.....	5,108	33,961	76	722	14	54	5,126	(²)	(²)	33,835	(²)	(²)

¹ From *Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population*, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Figures not available.

ROUMANIA—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1871 TO 1880 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1871 to 1880.....		339,755		3,592		95	1876.....	4,446	31,565	71	403	9	78
1880.....	4,546	39,764	87	432	10	92	1875.....	4,399	32,971	75	323	7	102
1879.....	4,530	46,484	103	378	8	123	1874.....	4,361	30,962	71	350	8	88
1878.....	4,486	35,558	79	366	8	97	1873.....	4,356	29,257	67	365	8	80
1877.....	4,480	29,312	65	353	8	83	1872.....	4,348	35,872	83	346	8	104
							1871.....	4,333	28,010	65	276	6	101

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

ROUMANIA—DIVORCE SUITS ENTERED, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, CAUSE, AND RESULT: 1875 TO 1877 (SINGLE YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCE SUITS ENTERED.					CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCE SUITS ENTERED.				
	1875 to 1877		1877	1876	1875		1875 to 1877		1877	1876	1875
	Number.	Per cent distribution.					Number.	Per cent distribution.			
Total.....	2,353	100.0	815	836	702	Cause:					
Party bringing action:						Excesses, cruelty, etc.....	2,144	91.1	760	770	614
Husband.....	624	26.5	182	232	210	Adultery of husband.....	43	1.8	13	13	17
Wife.....	1,712	72.8	628	599	485	Adultery of wife.....	98	4.2	24	37	37
Cross bills.....	17	0.7	5	5	7	Conviction of crime.....	25	1.1	12	4	9
						Other causes.....	43	1.8	6	12	25
Duration of marriage:						Result:					
Less than 1 year.....	580	24.6	157	236	187	Granted.....	1,079	45.9	353	403	323
1 to 4 years.....	617	26.2	213	197	207	Rejected.....	225	9.6	69	78	78
5 to 9 years.....	879	37.4	338	316	225	Withdrawn.....	1,049	44.6	393	355	301
10 years and over.....	277	11.8	107	87	83						

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

RUSSIA.

The number of marriages in Russia for each of the years 1887 to 1902 was secured through the United States Department of State. That department reported that no figures concerning divorce for the period 1887 to 1906 were available. The figures for the earlier period for the adherents of the Orthodox Church were secured from the yearly reports of the Holy Synod, and for those belonging to other confessions, from official reports furnished to the representatives of the United States Government at St. Petersburg.

During the period for which statistics are given, divorce was much more frequent among the two Protestant confessions than among the Orthodox. Taking the period as a whole, the number of marriages to each divorce was more than four times as great among the adherents of the Russian Church as among those of the Augsburg confession, and more than nine times as great as among the adherents of the Reformed Church. Comparing the two decades, however, the divorce rate increased rapidly among the Orthodox, but remained practically constant in the two Evangelical denominations.

More than three-fifths of the divorces granted among the Orthodox were on the ground of disappearance. Exile and civil death is the only other cause for which significant figures are shown for the empire as a whole, although in the diocese of St. Petersburg this is rel-

atively unimportant, while adultery is the leading cause. The sudden increase which the figures for 1884 show in divorces on the ground of disappearance, is to be attributed to the fact that with 1883 five years had elapsed since the end of the Russo-Turkish War, so that the increase probably consisted largely of divorces obtained by women whose husbands had disappeared while serving at the front.

Finland.—The number of marriages and of divorces in Finland was secured for the years 1887 to 1904 from the Statistisk Årsbok, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Finland, and for the year 1905 through the United States Department of State. The figures for divorces, classified by cause, presented for the years 1891 to 1904, were obtained from Bidrag till Finlands Officiella Statistik: Befolkningsstatistik. The figures for divorces were obtained for the years 1875 to 1878 from Signor L. Bodio's Separazioni di Coniugi, etc., for 1879 to 1884 from the Statistisk Årsbok, and for 1885 and 1886 from the Director of the Finnish Statistical Bureau. The figures for marriages during the years 1867 to 1886 were obtained from official sources, the exact references to which are not given in the report of the Commissioner of Labor.

The number of divorces relative to the number of marriages increased on the whole very decidedly, although the variation from year to year was consider-

able. In 1905 as compared with 1875 there was a gain of 16.9 per cent in the number of marriages, while the increase in the number of divorces amounted to 178.2 per cent. From 1897 to 1905, the last nine years for which statistics are presented, the marriages decreased 6.4 per cent, while the divorces increased 41.7 per cent.

During the period from 1891 to 1904 the number of suits in which action was brought by the wife was slightly greater than the number entered by the husband, although for the latter half of the period the number brought by the husband was slightly greater.

The principal cause of divorce was desertion, this

cause alone accounting for over one-half of the divorces granted.

Poland.—The figures for Poland, which cover the years 1867 to 1886, were secured for the report of the Commissioner of Labor from Joseph Rawicz, United States consul at Warsaw. No figures are available for the period 1887 to 1906.

The tendency to resort to divorce or separation as a relief from matrimonial difficulties showed a relatively slow increase during the period covered by the statistics. The phenomenally high divorce rate among the Jews is significant, and is explained by the fact that divorce by mutual consent is permitted by Jewish law.

RUSSIA—MARRIAGES: 1887 TO 1902 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	YEAR.	Marriages.	YEAR.	Marriages.
1887 to 1902.....	13,380,406	1897 to 1902—Continued.		1887 to 1896—Continued.	
1897 to 1902.....	5,134,510	1897.....	857,371	1893.....	801,622
1902.....	877,909	1887 to 1896.....	8,245,896	1892.....	850,528
1901.....	802,408			1891.....	813,748
1900.....	873,018			1890.....	785,574
1899.....	898,202	1896.....	809,847	1889.....	817,609
1898.....	825,602	1895.....	842,631	1888.....	875,652
		1894.....	848,383	1887.....	800,302

RUSSIAN EMPIRE—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.								
	Orthodox.			Evangelical Augsburg.			Evangelical Reformed.		
	Marriages.	Divorces. ¹	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
1867 to 1886.....	211,300,488	217,601	2642	459,228	3,027	152	5,696	81	70
1877 to 1886.....	5,354,114	9,156	585	242,190	1,604	151	3,125	44	71
1886.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	24,992	188	133	311	1	311
1885.....	562,364	1,196	470	24,705	186	133	302	6	50
1884.....	614,297	1,309	469	26,006	164	159	335	3	112
1883.....	614,170	1,195	514	26,173	169	155	332	7	47
1882.....	664,570	831	800	26,063	143	182	320	3	107
1881.....	654,496	943	694	24,276	144	169	318	4	80
1880.....	646,309	920	703	22,981	159	145	306	7	44
1879.....	594,173	984	604	24,426	166	147	338	6	56
1878.....	468,662	829	565	22,577	149	152	282	3	94
1877.....	535,073	949	564	19,991	136	147	281	4	70
1867 to 1876.....	5,946,374	8,445	704	217,038	1,423	153	2,571	37	69
1876.....	601,502	1,023	588	21,882	160	137	275	3	92
1875.....	590,776	1,005	588	23,523	166	142	229	3	76
1874.....	602,427	886	680	23,608	140	169	256	5	51
1873.....	610,320	863	707	23,414	135	173	236	3	79
1872.....	625,081	770	812	22,535	156	144	257	2	129
1871.....	602,278	798	755	23,841	146	163	309	2	155
1870.....	607,064	735	826	23,270	130	179	275	4	69
1869.....	588,548	715	823	19,231	125	154	274	3	91
1868.....	563,518	758	743	17,264	118	146	210	5	42
1867.....	554,860	892	622	18,470	147	126	250	7	36

¹ Including decrees rendered on account of bigamy and forbidden consanguinity.
² 1867 to 1885. Figures for 1886 not available for the 1887 report.

³ 1877 to 1885. Figures for 1886 not available for the 1887 report.
⁴ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX, FOR THE SEVERAL DIOCESES FOR THOSE YEARS OF THE PERIOD 1866 TO 1885 FOR WHICH THE FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.											
	Diocese of Viatka.			Diocese of Moscow.			Diocese of Kief.			Diocese of St. Petersburg.		
	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
1866 to 1885.....	1 409,908	736	1 557	264,632	563	470	353,484	1,732	204	102,411	769	133
1876 to 1885.....	1 177,623	414	1 429	131,910	302	437	152,459	842	181	57,386	465	123
1885.....	20,506	81	253	13,002	21	619	(2)	59	(2)	(4)	51	(4)
1884.....	21,494	54	398	14,029	27	520	24,399	89	274	8,316	9	924
1883.....	22,253	11	2,023	14,624	65	266	24,244	117	207	8,843	98	90
1882.....	25,001	10	2,500	13,706	35	392	23,358	69	339	8,672	46	189
1881.....	29,729	13	2,287	13,716	36	381	20,615	61	338	6,956	48	145
1880.....	(1)	45	(1)	14,153	31	457	24,679	103	240	6,713	42	160
1879.....	(1)	84	(1)	14,753	33	447	(2)	157	(2)	(4)	39	(4)
1878.....	16,792	12	1,399	8,748	17	515	17,522	35	501	6,166	38	162
1877.....	19,809	53	374	11,485	16	718	17,642	75	235	6,105	40	153
1876.....	22,039	51	432	13,694	31	442	(2)	77	(2)	5,615	54	104
1866 to 1875.....	232,285	322	721	132,722	261	509	201,025	890	226	45,025	304	148
1875.....	24,300	49	496	12,844	28	459	22,719	94	242	5,618	39	144
1874.....	22,002	48	458	12,987	21	618	21,728	79	275	5,721	45	127
1873.....	24,026	43	559	13,792	19	726	23,823	83	287	5,899	50	118
1872.....	24,737	36	687	13,646	34	401	20,360	67	304	4,098	40	102
1871.....	24,172	28	863	13,222	34	389	21,448	66	325	3,900	46	85
1870.....	27,571	25	1,103	13,090	31	422	17,936	46	390	5,175	38	136
1869.....	22,700	27	841	12,962	25	518	13,311	54	339	3,696	17	217
1868.....	21,709	31	700	13,395	11	1,218	21,301	111	192	(4)	4	(4)
1867.....	22,337	19	1,176	13,738	22	624	17,129	168	108	5,488	18	305
1866.....	18,731	16	1,171	13,046	36	362	16,270	132	123	5,480	7	776

¹ Marriages not available for the years 1879 and 1880.² Marriages not available for the years 1876, 1879, and 1885.³ Marriages not available for the years 1868, 1879, and 1885.⁴ Marriages not available for the years 1879 and 1885.⁵ Marriages not available for the year 1868.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX, BY CAUSE, FOR THE SEVERAL DIOCESES: 1866 TO 1885 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CAUSE.	DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.					
	1866 to 1885		1876 to 1885		1866 to 1875	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
RUSSIAN EMPIRE.						
Total.....	118,411	100.0	110,179	100.0	8,232	100.0
Bigamy.....	527	2.9	304	3.0	223	2.7
Forbidden consanguinity.....	185	1.0	85	0.8	100	1.2
Impotence and sterility.....	248	1.3	178	1.7	70	0.9
Adultery.....	1,728	9.4	1,302	12.8	426	5.2
Disappearance.....	11,475	62.3	5,606	55.1	5,872	71.3
Exile and civil death.....	4,286	23.3	2,745	27.0	1,541	18.7
DIOCESE OF VIATKA.						
Total.....	736	100.0	414	100.0	322	100.0
Bigamy.....	8	1.1	6	1.4	2	0.6
Forbidden consanguinity.....	4	0.5	3	0.7	1	0.3
Impotence and sterility.....	12	1.6	11	2.7	1	0.3
Adultery.....	571	77.6	340	82.1	231	71.7
Disappearance.....	141	19.2	54	13.0	87	27.0
DIOCESE OF MOSCOW.						
Total.....	563	100.0	302	100.0	261	100.0
Bigamy.....	5	0.9	5	1.7	.....	.....
Forbidden consanguinity.....	15	2.7	12	4.0	3	1.1
Impotence and sterility.....	106	18.8	72	23.8	34	13.0
Adultery.....	347	61.6	154	51.0	193	73.9
Disappearance.....	90	16.0	50	19.5	31	11.9

¹ Discrepancy for years 1879, 1883, 1884, and 1885.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX, BY CAUSE,
FOR THE SEVERAL DIOCESES: 1866 TO 1885 (PERIODS OF YEARS)—Continued.

CAUSE.	DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.					
	1866 to 1885		1876 to 1885		1866 to 1875	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
DIOCESE OF KIEF.						
Total.....	1,732	100.0	842	100.0	890	100.0
Bigamy.....	8	0.5	6	0.7	2	0.2
Forbidden consanguinity.....	11	0.6	7	0.8	4	0.4
Impotence and sterility.....	9	0.5	9	1.1	4	0.4
Adultery.....	32	1.8	28	3.3	4	0.4
Disappearance.....	1,298	74.9	612	72.7	686	77.1
Exile and civil death.....	374	21.6	180	21.4	194	21.8
DIOCESE OF ST. PETERSBURG.						
Total.....	769	100.0	465	100.0	304	100.0
Bigamy.....	13	1.7	8	1.7	5	1.6
Forbidden consanguinity.....	4	0.5	3	0.6	1	0.3
Impotence and sterility.....	30	3.9	23	4.9	7	2.3
Adultery.....	476	61.9	315	67.7	161	53.0
Disappearance.....	200	26.0	88	18.9	112	36.8
Exile and civil death.....	46	6.0	28	6.0	18	5.9

RUSSIAN EMPIRE—DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX, BY CAUSE, FOR THE SEVERAL DIOCESES: 1866 TO 1885
(SINGLE YEARS).

CAUSE.	DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.																					
	1866 to 1885	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	
RUSSIAN EMPIRE.																						
Total.....	118,411	11,196	11,309	11,195	831	943	920	1,984	829	949	1,023	1,005	886	863	770	798	735	715	758	892	810	
Bigamy.....	527	34	26	65	19	32	32	20	23	24	29	24	39	26	12	27	25	18	20	25	7	
Forbidden consanguinity.....	185	26	9	8	7	6	9	5	7	6	2	34	4	6	5	9	14	5	11	4	8	
Impotence and sterility.....	248	23	13	35	21	11	17	25	6	12	15	6	9	6	4	5	8	13	7	6	6	
Adultery.....	1,728	167	101	295	154	171	121	76	66	71	80	62	74	60	50	58	47	28	19	17	11	
Disappearance.....	11,478	688	846	471	350	418	482	618	480	603	650	661	596	602	515	556	523	538	567	681	633	
Exile and civil death.....	4,286	292	312	326	280	305	259	244	247	233	247	218	164	163	184	143	118	113	134	159	145	
DIOCESE OF VIATKA.																						
Total.....	736	81	54	11	10	13	45	84	12	53	51	49	48	43	36	28	25	27	31	19	16	
Bigamy.....	8	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Forbidden consanguinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Impotence and sterility.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adultery.....	12	2	4	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Disappearance.....	571	66	41	1	1	4	38	83	8	48	50	39	31	30	21	17	16	18	27	16	16	
Exile and civil death.....	141	11	9	7	6	8	5	.....	4	4	.....	10	15	13	15	11	9	7	4	3	.....
DIOCESE OF MOSCOW.																						
Total.....	563	21	27	55	35	36	31	33	17	16	31	28	21	19	34	34	31	25	11	22	36	
Bigamy.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forbidden consanguinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Impotence and sterility.....	15	1	.....	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adultery.....	106	6	10	19	17	7	4	3	2	1	3	6	6	6	4	7	2	1	.....	1	1
Disappearance.....	347	11	10	20	11	21	15	20	10	13	23	15	10	11	26	25	27	21	8	18	32	
Exile and civil death.....	90	2	7	9	7	7	8	9	5	2	3	7	3	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	
DIOCESE OF KIEF.																						
Total.....	1,732	59	89	117	69	61	103	157	35	75	77	94	79	83	67	66	46	54	111	158	132	
Bigamy.....	8	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Forbidden consanguinity.....	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Impotence and sterility.....	9	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adultery.....	32	2	3	7	2	6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disappearance.....	1,298	27	60	85	50	40	78	128	25	60	59	80	63	69	58	55	35	48	79	114	85	
Exile and civil death.....	374	25	24	21	15	12	15	25	10	15	18	14	16	14	9	10	9	6	26	44	46	

¹ The details for the years 1879, 1883, 1884, and 1885 do not make the totals given, and the material for correcting the errors is not at hand.

² In 1884 five years had elapsed since the last war with Turkey.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE—DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX, BY CAUSE, FOR THE SEVERAL DIOCESES: 1866 TO 1885
(SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

CAUSE.	DIVORCES AMONG THE ORTHODOX.																					
	1866 to 1885	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	
DIOCESE OF ST. PETERSBURG.																						
Total.....	769	51	9	98	46	48	42	39	38	40	54	39	45	50	40	46	38	17	4	18	7	
Bigamy.....	13	1	1			5				1			2	2		1						
Forbidden consanguinity.....	4	1	1								1			1								
Impotence and sterility.....	80	4		3	2	1	3	5		2	3	2		1	1			1				
Adultery.....	476	38	1	83	36	35	29	20	22	24	27	19	26	27	24	26	24	15				
Disappearance.....	200	4	4	8	6	5	6	11	12	9	23	17	13	15	12	17	12	1	4	15	6	
Exile and civil death.....	46	3	2	4	2	2	4	3	4	4		1	2	4	3	2	2			3		

CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS)

YEAR.	RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.								YEAR.	RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.							
	Armenian-Gregorian.		Roman Catholic.		Evangelical Lutheran.		Evangelical Reformed.			Armenian-Gregorian.		Roman Catholic.		Evangelical Lutheran.		Evangelical Reformed.	
	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.		Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.
1867 to 1886.....	43	.....	2,948	1	11,853	330	563	20	1867 to 1876.....	18	.....	1,172	.....	6,114	177	285	10
1877 to 1886.....	25	.....	1,776	1	5,739	153	278	10	1876.....	3	.....	141	.....	645	17	22	2
1886.....	2	.....	231	.....	562	16	28	.....	1875.....	2	.....	127	.....	646	23	30	1
1885.....	3	.....	201	.....	531	17	33	2	1874.....	1	.....	124	.....	645	19	24	2
1884.....	2	.....	188	.....	594	10	22	.....	1873.....	5	.....	131	.....	649	14	36	.....
1883.....	2	.....	183	.....	565	16	29	.....	1872.....	2	.....	100	.....	679	16	29	.....
1882.....	2	.....	177	.....	508	14	23	2	1871.....	2	.....	104	.....	680	17	25	.....
1881.....	.....	.....	181	1	555	22	28	1	1870.....	2	.....	106	.....	638	15	23	1
1880.....	5	.....	182	.....	615	9	30	4	1869.....	.....	.....	135	.....	579	19	37	2
1879.....	3	.....	153	.....	638	18	34	1	1868.....	.....	.....	101	.....	449	15	23	1
1878.....	3	.....	158	.....	614	14	29	.....	1867.....	1	.....	103	.....	504	22	36	.....
1877.....	3	.....	122	.....	557	17	22	.....								

FINLAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thou- sands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Num- ber.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Num- ber.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1887 to 1905		335,294	.....	1,947	.....	172	1887 to 1896		165,961	.....	832	.....	199
1897 to 1905		169,333	.....	1,115	.....	152	1896	2,544	19,189	75	112	4	171
1905	2,875	18,632	65	153	5	122	1895	2,506	18,256	73	92	4	198
1904	2,837	18,646	66	129	5	145	1894	2,472	16,113	65	81	3	199
1903	2,799	17,654	63	119	4	148	1893	2,446	14,095	53	72	3	196
1902	2,763	17,508	63	114	4	154	1892	2,424	14,825	61	96	4	154
1901	2,729	18,535	68	105	4	177	1891	2,397	16,572	69	77	3	215
1900	2,697	18,295	68	121	4	151	1890	2,363	16,885	71	91	4	186
1899	2,664	19,539	73	124	5	158	1889	2,331	16,099	69	82	4	196
1898	2,623	20,611	79	142	5	145	1888	2,296	16,748	73	65	3	258
1897	2,581	19,913	77	108	4	184	1887	2,258	17,179	76	64	3	268

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

FINLAND—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Mar-riages.	Di-vores.	Mar-riages to one divorce.
1866.....	16,248	62	262	1879.....	14,993	52	288	1872.....	15,796	(1)	(1)
1865.....	15,978	63	254	1878.....	15,261	64	238	1871.....	17,318	(1)	(1)
1864.....	16,585	30	553	1877.....	16,116	66	244	1870.....	17,917	(1)	(1)
1863.....	16,546	34	487	1876.....	15,807	67	236	1869.....	17,233	(1)	(1)
1862.....	15,928	30	531	1875.....	15,937	55	290	1868.....	10,121	(1)	(1)
1861.....	14,283	28	510	1874.....	16,852	(1)	(1)	1867.....	11,733	(1)	(1)
1860.....	15,846	19	834	1873.....	15,634	(1)	(1)				

¹ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

FINLAND—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION AND BY CAUSE:
1891 TO 1904 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.					
	1891 to 1904		1898 to 1904		1891 to 1897	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1,492	100.0	854	100.0	638	100.0
Party bringing action:						
Husband.....	695	46.6	402	47.1	293	45.9
Wife.....	704	47.2	399	46.7	305	47.8
Both.....	89	6.0	52	6.1	37	5.8
Unknown.....	4	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.5
Cause:						
Adultery.....	454	30.4	255	29.9	199	31.2
Desertion.....	765	51.3	443	51.9	322	50.5
Mutual discord.....	138	9.2	89	10.4	49	7.7
Insanity.....	75	5.0	43	5.0	32	5.0
Imprisonment for life.....	23	1.5	12	1.4	11	1.7
Epilepsy.....	1	0.1			1	0.2
Other causes.....	14	0.9	6	0.7	8	1.3
Unknown.....	22	1.5	6	0.7	16	2.5

FINLAND—DIVORCES, BY PARTY BRINGING ACTION AND BY CAUSE, 1891 TO 1904 (SINGLE YEARS), AND AVERAGE:
1881 TO 1890.

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.																Average 1881 to 1890
	1891 to 1904	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891		
Total.....	1,492	129	119	114	105	121	124	142	108	112	92	81	72	96	77	71	
Party bringing action:																	
Husband.....	695	67	60	46	50	58	59	62	57	47	43	38	33	39	36	29	
Wife.....	704	54	53	63	47	57	53	72	41	50	47	39	36	52	40	39	
Both.....	89	8	6	5	8	6	11	8	9	15	2	4	2	4	1	3	
Unknown.....	4						1		1				1	1			
Cause:																	
Adultery.....	454	43	43	28	33	32	41	35	37	39	31	23	23	27	19	24	
Desertion.....	765	59	57	68	53	65	57	84	49	51	45	44	34	53	46	38	
Mutual discord.....	138	15	8	11	9	18	16	12	15	12	6	4	4	6	2	4	
Insanity.....	75	9	7	6	6	2	8	5	3	3	6	7	7	7	3	2	
Imprisonment for life.....	23	3	1		1	4	1	2		3	3	1		1	3	1	
Epilepsy.....	1								1	2	3			1			
Other causes.....	14		2	1	3				1	2	3			1	1	1	
Unknown.....	22		1				1	4	3	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	

FINLAND—DIVORCES, BY CAUSE: 1875 TO 1879 (SINGLE YEARS).

CAUSE.	DIVORCES.						
	1875 to 1879		1879	1878	1877	1876	1875
	Number.	Per cent distribution.					
Total.....	304	100.0	52	64	66	67	55
Violence, cruelty, and serious injuries.....	32	10.5	8	7	4	9	4
Adultery of husband.....	21	6.9	10	3	2	2	4
Adultery of wife.....	53	17.4	5	6	15	13	14
Sentence to infamous punishment.....	7	2.3	2	2	2		1
Abandonment by husband.....	137	45.1	19	35	32	31	20
Abandonment by wife.....	40	13.2	5	8	10	7	10
Incurable insanity.....	13	4.3	3	3		5	2
Other causes.....	1	0.3			1		

STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

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POLAND—MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND SEPARATIONS: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Mar- riages.	DIVORCES AND SEPARA- TIONS.			Mar- riages to one divorce and separa- tion.	YEAR.	Mar- riages.	DIVORCES AND SEPARA- TIONS.			Mar- riages to one divorce and separa- tion.
		Total.	Di- vorces.	Separa- tions.				Total.	Di- vorces.	Separa- tions.	
1867 to 1886.....	955,692	5,039	4,552	487	190	1867 to 1876.....	385,063	1,882	1,641	241	205
1877 to 1886.....	570,629	3,157	2,911	246	181	1876.....	48,461	240	221	19	202
1886.....	62,937	345	324	21	182	1875.....	41,791	215	193	22	194
1885.....	63,167	338	312	26	187	1874.....	41,377	177	155	22	234
1884.....	60,158	366	334	32	164	1873.....	40,006	231	199	32	173
1883.....	60,364	327	294	33	185	1872.....	37,017	210	181	29	176
1882.....	62,123	349	335	14	178	1871.....	38,948	224	193	31	174
1881.....	57,810	287	268	19	201	1870.....	36,372	195	176	19	187
1880.....	56,383	329	297	32	171	1869.....	34,182	71	46	25	481
1879.....	56,663	307	283	24	185	1868.....	32,422	156	131	25	208
1878.....	48,612	254	230	24	191	1867.....	34,487	163	146	17	212
1877.....	42,412	255	234	21	166						

POLAND—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1867 TO 1886 (PERIODS OF YEARS).¹

RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.	1867 to 1886			1877 to 1886			1867 to 1876		
	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
Total.....	955,692	5,039	190	570,629	3,157	181	385,063	1,882	205
Roman Catholic.....	843,131	2,670	21,258	499,836	2,340	21,470	343,295	2,330	21,040
Evangelical Augsburg.....	66,362	364	182	36,290	201	181	30,072	163	184
Evangelical Reformed.....	1,561	11	142	867	4	217	694	7	99
Russian Orthodox.....	28,775	93	309	23,877	59	405	4,898	34	144
Jewish.....	15,863	3,901	4	9,759	2,553	4	6,104	1,348	5

¹ Consul at Warsaw states that Polish statistics are only approximately correct.² Includes separations and divorces. Divorce not being permitted by the laws of the Roman Catholic Church, it is probable that the decrees rendered were in the nature of annulments of invalid marriages.POLAND—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, ¹ BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	MARRIAGES.						DIVORCES. ¹						
	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Evangelical Augsburg.	Evangelical Reformed.	Russian Orthodox.	Jewish.	Total.	Roman Catholic.		Evangelical Augsburg.	Evangelical Reformed.	Russian Orthodox.	Jewish.
								Separations.	Divorces. ²				
1867 to 1886.....	955,692	843,131	66,362	1,561	28,775	15,863	5,039	487	183	364	11	93	3,901
1886.....	62,937	54,977	3,760	78	3,016	1,106	345	21	20	14	.....	6	284
1885.....	63,167	55,432	3,594	96	3,014	1,031	338	26	12	16	.....	7	277
1884.....	60,158	52,617	3,526	103	3,011	901	366	32	13	27	1	9	284
1883.....	60,364	52,191	3,860	90	2,950	1,273	327	33	7	24	1	6	256
1882.....	62,123	53,923	4,016	85	2,862	1,237	349	14	5	19	.....	4	307
1881.....	57,810	50,051	3,775	80	2,787	1,117	287	19	4	18	.....	3	243
1880.....	56,383	49,030	3,817	90	2,106	1,340	329	32	11	30	.....	5	251
1879.....	56,663	50,054	3,997	98	1,755	759	307	24	8	22	.....	8	245
1878.....	48,612	43,497	3,282	77	1,293	463	254	24	6	15	1	6	202
1877.....	42,412	38,064	2,663	70	1,083	532	255	21	8	16	1	5	204
1876.....	48,461	43,424	3,422	91	887	637	240	19	3	22	1	7	188
1875.....	41,791	37,103	3,438	50	597	603	215	22	8	19	.....	10	156
1874.....	41,377	36,952	3,236	71	483	635	177	22	12	8	1	2	132
1873.....	40,006	35,411	3,190	64	498	843	231	32	7	15	1	3	173
1872.....	37,017	32,660	3,079	69	527	682	210	29	6	19	1	4	161
1871.....	38,948	34,232	3,072	99	561	984	224	31	9	14	.....	2	168
1870.....	36,372	32,199	2,975	63	358	777	195	19	12	12	1	2	149
1869.....	34,182	30,613	2,791	70	316	392	71	25	11	15	.....	20	20
1868.....	32,422	29,404	2,425	52	284	257	156	25	11	18	1	2	69
1867.....	34,487	31,297	2,444	65	387	294	163	17	10	21	1	2	112

¹ Including separations among the Roman Catholics.² The decrees rendered in the cases reported were probably in the nature of annulments of invalid marriages, since divorce is not permitted by the laws of the Roman Catholic Church.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SERVIA.

The statistics presented for Servia were obtained from the *Annuaire Statistique du Royaume de Serbie*, published by the State Statistical Bureau of Servia.

Although the number of divorces has varied greatly from year to year, the general tendency has been in the direction of an increase, the yearly average from 1897 to 1904 being 331 as compared with 277 from 1887 to 1896. The relative increase in the frequency of divorce was, however, comparatively slight, as the number of marriages to each divorce during the last eight years for which figures are shown was 76, compared with 80 for the preceding decade.

In only 61.8 per cent, or slightly more than three-fifths, of the matrimonial cases decided during the period for which figures are shown was the action terminated by a decree ending or annulling the marriage. There was a slight falling off during the period

in the proportion of cases which were terminated in this manner, the decrease being from 63.2 per cent for the years from 1889 to 1896 to 60.7 per cent for those from 1897 to 1904. This loss is due largely to a falling off in the relative number of suits terminated by annulment of the marriage. It is interesting to note that the prohibitions of remarriage exceed the total number of divorces by 796. This indicates that in this number of cases, representing 16.9 per cent, or about one-sixth of the total, the court adjudged both parties equally guilty. Adultery was the most frequent ground for divorce, nearly three-fifths of the divorces reported being for this cause, which has increased in relative importance during the period. Other causes frequently appearing are cruelty or menaces to life and absence without news or wilful desertion, although each of these has decreased slightly in relative importance during the period.

SERVIA—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, ANNULMENTS, AND MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DEATH: 1887 TO 1904 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population.	Marriages celebrated.	MARRIAGES DISSOLVED.				PER 10,000 INHABITANTS.			
			Total.	By divorce.	By annulment.	By death of one party.	Marriages celebrated.	Marriages dissolved.		
								Total.	By divorce and annulment.	By death of one party.
1887 to 1904.....		424,831	274,486	15,415	334	268,737				
1897 to 1904.....		201,935	124,837	2,644	132	122,061				
1904.....	2,671,505	30,549	16,634	426	22	16,186	114.37	62.26	1.67	60.59
1903.....	2,621,576	24,501	15,631	387	18	15,226	93.46	59.62	1.54	58.08
1902.....	2,576,517	26,518	15,941	393	17	15,531	102.92	61.87	1.59	60.28
1901.....	2,535,956	21,030	15,446	263	12	15,171	82.93	60.91	1.08	59.83
1900.....	2,492,882	31,203	15,238	305	13	14,920	125.17	61.13	1.28	59.85
1899.....	2,450,392	24,456	15,148	329	11	14,808	99.80	61.82	1.39	60.43
1898.....	2,413,694	22,521	14,850	268	24	14,558	93.30	61.52	1.21	60.31
1897.....	2,384,205	21,157	15,949	273	15	15,661	88.74	66.89	1.21	65.68
1887 to 1896.....		222,896	149,649	12,771	202	146,676				
1896.....	2,345,837	20,841	14,662	290	23	14,349	88.84	62.50	1.34	61.16
1895.....	2,312,484	20,599	14,330	316	32	13,982	89.08	61.96	1.50	60.46
1894.....	2,272,992	24,963	15,271	269	28	14,974	109.82	67.18	1.30	65.88
1893.....	2,240,270	23,679	15,875	285	11	15,579	105.70	70.86	1.32	69.54
1892.....	2,211,606	21,018	17,216	306	14	16,896	95.04	77.84	1.45	76.39
1891.....	2,191,908	23,196	14,409	1 173	8	14,228	105.82	65.74	0.83	64.91
1890.....	2,161,961	21,555	16,259	1 194	15	16,050	99.70	75.20	0.96	74.24
1889.....	2,123,362	21,753	15,046	1 284	27	14,735	102.45	70.85	1.46	69.39
1888.....	2,077,427	22,737	13,250	357	25	12,868	109.45	63.78	1.84	61.94
1887.....	2,026,658	22,555	13,331	297	19	13,015	111.28	65.77	1.56	64.21

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1889, 1890, and 1891. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

SERVIA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MATRIMONIAL CAUSES TERMINATED, BY RESULT: 1889 TO 1904 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

RESULT.	MATRIMONIAL CAUSES TERMINATED.					
	1889 to 1904		1897 to 1904		1889 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	8,105	100.0	4,576	100.0	3,529	100.0
Rejection of petition.....	428	5.3	291	6.4	137	3.9
Order to return to conjugal life.....	1,831	22.6	1,044	22.8	787	22.3
Reconciliation.....	512	6.3	227	5.0	285	8.1
Separation.....	171	2.1	128	2.8	43	1.2
Death of one of the petitioners.....	157	1.9	110	2.4	47	1.3
Divorce.....	1 4,716	58.2	2,644	57.8	1 2,072	58.7
Annulment.....	290	3.6	132	2.9	158	4.5

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1889, 1890, and 1891. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

SERVIA—MATRIMONIAL CAUSES: 1889 TO 1904 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.													
	Total cases during the year.	Petitions at the beginning of the year.	Petitions introduced during the year.	Suits terminated by—						Divorce granted.				
				Rejection of petition.	Order to return to conjugal life.	Reconciliation.	Separation.	Death of one of the petitioners.	Divorce.	Annulment.	With permission to remarry.		With prohibition of remarriage.	
											To husband.	To wife.	To husband.	To wife.
1889 to 1904.....				428	1,831	512	171	157	14,716	290	2,128	1,987	2,614	2,898
1904.....	1,755	996	759	33	185	30	19	2	426	22	212	146	235	301
1903.....	1,656	974	682	25	177	16	19	14	387	18	182	144	222	263
1902.....	1,654	792	862	44	175	37	19	15	393	17	134	174	142	202
1901.....	1,324	571	753	70	74	42	12	26	263	12	104	125	162	153
1900.....	1,246	502	744	62	133	16	15	13	305	13	131	127	155	173
1899.....	1,002	391	611	32	116	25	8	16	329	11	129	124	206	211
1898.....	856	390	466	18	94	34	18	13	268	24	105	120	170	155
1897.....	893	406	487	7	90	27	18	11	273	15	108	120	138	143
1896.....	921	357	564	5	110	34	16	12	290	23	144	120	161	189
1895.....	913	412	501	12	103	31	18	17	316	32	159	172	213	198
1894.....	1,045	389	656	21	134	35	9	18	269	28	125	108	157	172
1893.....	1,341	576	765	33	123	55	.....	.....	285	11	150	108	150	180
1892.....	1,099	437	662	24	86	43	.....	.....	306	14	151	137	170	190
1891.....	877	402	475	17	71	30	.....	.....	1 168	8	91	77	91	107
1890.....	787	267	520	9	80	30	.....	.....	1 194	15	105	81	103	126
1889.....	729	334	395	16	80	27	.....	.....	1 244	27	98	104	139	135

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1889, 1890, and 1891. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

SERVIA—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES AND OF ANNULMENTS, BY CAUSE: 1889 TO 1904 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CAUSE.	1889 TO 1904		1897 TO 1904		1889 TO 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
DIVORCES.						
Total.....	14,760	100.0	2,644	100.0	12,116	100.0
Adultery.....	2,718	57.1	1,577	59.6	1,141	53.9
Cruelty or menaces to life.....	861	18.1	455	17.2	406	19.2
Condemnation to hard labor.....	352	7.4	208	7.9	144	6.8
Absence without news or wilful desertion.....	722	15.2	343	13.0	379	17.9
Abandonment.....	45	0.9			45	2.1
Other causes.....	62	1.3	61	2.3	1	(*)
ANNULMENTS.						
Total.....	290	100.0	132	100.0	158	100.0
Bigamy.....	28	9.7	19	14.4	9	5.7
Minority.....	9	3.1	6	4.5	3	1.9
Impotency.....	148	51.0	61	46.2	87	55.1
Immorality.....	3	1.0	1	0.8	2	1.3
Attempt upon the life of spouse.....	7	2.4			7	4.4
Insanity or other incurable malady.....	63	21.7	31	23.5	32	20.3
Other causes.....	32	11.0	14	10.6	18	11.4

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1889, 1890, and 1891. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

SERVIA—DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS, BY CAUSE: 1889 TO 1904 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS.															
	Total.	Divorces.							Annulments.							
		Total.	Cause.						Total.	Cause.						
			Adultery.	Cruelty or menaces to life.	Condemnation to hard labor.	Absence without news or wilful desertion.	Abandonment.	Other causes.		Bigamy.	Minority.	Impotency.	Immorality.	Attempt upon the life of spouse.	Insanity or other incurable malady.	Other causes.
1889 to 1904....	5,050	14,760	2,718	861	352	722	45	62	290	28	9	148	3	7	63	32
1904.....	448	426	291	64	23	42	.....	6	22	3	.....	9	1	.....	7	2
1903.....	405	387	238	69	21	51	.....	8	18	3	.....	8	.....	.....	5	2
1902.....	410	393	223	83	22	53	.....	12	17	2	.....	8	.....	.....	6	1
1901.....	275	263	145	40	32	41	.....	5	12	2	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....
1900.....	318	305	177	57	31	31	.....	9	13	1	5	5	.....	.....	2	.....
1899.....	340	329	201	52	34	28	.....	14	11	3	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....
1898.....	292	268	158	39	23	42	.....	6	24	4	1	7	.....	.....	4	8
1897.....	288	273	144	51	22	55	.....	1	15	1	.....	10	.....	.....	3	1
1896.....	313	290	184	49	16	41	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	5
1895.....	348	316	173	64	26	53	.....	.....	32	1	1	17	.....	.....	5	8
1894.....	297	269	176	45	11	36	.....	1	28	.....	.....	16	1	1	5	5
1893.....	296	285	163	51	26	45	.....	.....	11	.....	1	4	.....	.....	6	.....
1892.....	320	306	162	45	26	73	.....	.....	14	1	.....	8	1	1	3	.....
1891.....	181	173	79	45	16	28	5	.....	8	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	208	193	95	47	9	42	.....	.....	15	3	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....
1889.....	311	284	109	60	14	61	40	.....	27	3	.....	16	.....	5	3	.....

¹ Discrepancy in published figures for 1889, 1890, and 1891. Figures differ from those given in other tables.

SWEDEN.

For both periods the statistics concerning marriage and divorce in Sweden were compiled mainly from Bidrag till Sveriges Officiella Statistik: Befolkningsstatistik, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of Sweden. Manuscript figures for this publication, covering the year 1905, were secured through the United States Department of State, which also supplied a copy of the issue containing the figures for 1904. The figures concerning the relative ages of the divorced for 1876 to 1880 were compiled from Signor Bodio's Separazioni Personali di Coniugi, etc., Rome, 1882.

The tendency in Sweden during the thirty-nine years from 1867 to 1905 was toward a marked increase in the divorce rate. The number of marriages to 1 divorce fell from 177 in the decade beginning with 1867 to 137 in the decade beginning with 1877, and then to 99 in the decade beginning with 1887. In the nine years from 1897 to 1905 the ratio was 1 divorce to but 77 marriages.

The country districts have a far lower divorce rate than the cities. During the nineteen years from 1887 to 1905, 1 couple was divorced in the cities to every 36 couples who were married, while in the country districts the ratio was 1 divorce to every 163 marriages.

The age of the parties obtaining divorce is lower in the cities than it is in the country districts. Of the men who were divorced in the cities during the years 1887 to 1905, no less than 48.9 per cent were under 40 years of age, while in the country districts the corresponding percentage was but 44.5. Of the women in the cities, 60 per cent were under 40, while of the women in the country, only 54.9 per cent were below that age.

As the age of the parties obtaining divorces is lower in the cities than in the country districts, it almost necessarily follows that the duration of the marriages dissolved is briefer in the cities than in the country districts. Of the marriages dissolved in the cities during the years 1887 to 1905, 67.8 per cent had endured less than fifteen years, while of the marriages dissolved in the country districts, the corresponding percentage was but 60.8.

The number of children to a marriage dissolved by divorce was larger in the country districts of Sweden than in the cities. During the years 1891 to 1905 the average number of children involved by each divorce was 1.7 in the country districts and 1.4 in the cities. The total number of children affected by the divorces granted during the period 1887 to 1905 was 9,595.

The principal cause of divorce in Sweden is wilful abandonment or desertion, although the relative frequency of this ground is apparently decreasing. It was alleged in 58.8 per cent of the successful cases during the period 1867 to 1886 and in 50.8 per cent of the successful cases during the period 1887 to 1905. Extravagance, drunkenness, violent behavior, and unconquerable aversion are becoming of increased importance as grounds of divorce. In the period 1887 to 1905 30.2 per cent of the divorces were obtained on one of these grounds as contrasted with 19.3 per cent in the earlier period. The relative frequency of adultery as a cause has decreased since the decade 1867 to 1876, but it remained practically constant during the nineteen years from 1887 to 1905. In the first-mentioned decade 16.7

per cent of the divorces were granted for adultery, while for the years 1887 to 1905 only 11.3 per cent were granted on that ground.

Stockholm.—The figures concerning marriage and divorce in Stockholm were taken from the same sources which were used in compiling the figures for Sweden as a whole.

The figures show that the divorce rate is much higher in Stockholm than it is in the country at large. The number of marriages to 1 divorce during the period

1887 to 1905 was 87 in Sweden as a whole as contrasted with but 19 in Stockholm. During the period 1867 to 1886 the corresponding figures were 154 for Sweden and 31 for Stockholm.

The tendency in Stockholm seems to have been toward a marked increase in the divorce rate. The number of marriages to 1 divorce was 35 in the decade beginning in 1867, 28 in the decade beginning in 1877, and 21 in that beginning in 1887. In the nine years 1897 to 1905 it was 18.

SWEDEN—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND ENGAGEMENTS DISSOLVED: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	TOTAL							IN CITIES.				IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.			
	Population (in thou- sands). ¹	Marriages.		Divorces.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	Engage- ments dissolved.	Mar- riages.	Divorces.	Mar- riages to one divorce.	Engage- ments dissolved.	Mar- riages.	Divorces.	Mar- riages to one divorce.	Engage- ments dissolved.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popula- tion.	Number.	Per 100,000 popula- tion.										
1887 to 1905		561,275		6,460		87	2,425	138,147	3,862	36	772	423,128	2,598	163	1,653
1897 to 1905		278,142		3,608		77	1,071	74,378	2,202	34	366	203,764	1,406	145	705
1905	(2)	30,888	(2)	448	(2)	69	111	8,964	283	32	45	21,924	165	133	66
1904	5,241	30,683	59	442	8	69	104	8,603	285	30	30	22,080	157	141	74
1903	5,210	30,088	58	418	8	72	138	8,203	255	32	52	21,885	163	134	86
1902	5,187	30,896	60	391	8	79	124	8,200	234	35	42	22,696	157	145	82
1901	5,156	31,278	61	359	7	87	115	8,149	216	38	43	23,129	143	162	72
1900	5,117	31,478	62	405	8	78	117	8,503	240	35	45	22,975	165	139	72
1899	5,080	31,710	62	387	8	82	120	8,369	238	35	36	23,341	149	157	84
1898	5,036	30,900	61	409	8	76	123	7,984	239	33	40	22,916	170	135	83
1897	4,986	30,221	61	349	7	87	119	7,403	212	35	33	22,818	137	167	86
1887 to 1896		283,133		2,852		99	1,354	63,769	1,660	38	406	219,364	1,192	184	948
1896	4,941	29,376	59	349	7	84	146	6,768	200	34	55	22,608	149	152	91
1895	4,896	28,728	59	305	6	94	120	6,360	182	35	33	22,368	123	182	87
1894	4,849	27,851	57	292	6	95	129	6,272	185	34	29	21,579	107	202	100
1893	4,816	27,219	57	293	6	93	146	6,251	184	34	57	20,968	109	192	89
1892	4,805	27,338	57	316	7	87	136	6,182	183	34	44	21,156	133	159	92
1891	4,794	27,940	58	276	6	101	136	6,416	160	40	38	21,524	116	186	98
1890	4,780	28,611	60	296	6	97	122	6,482	168	39	38	22,129	128	173	84
1889	4,761	28,478	60	240	5	119	135	6,461	140	46	33	22,017	100	220	102
1888	4,742	28,075	59	252	5	111	140	6,251	134	47	42	21,824	118	185	98
1887	4,726	29,517	62	233	5	127	144	6,326	124	51	37	23,191	109	213	107

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Figures not available.

SWEDEN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, FOR CITIES AND FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1887 TO 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

DURATION OF MARRIAGE DISSOLVED.	DIVORCES.																	
	Total.						In cities.						In country districts.					
	1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896	
	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Num- ber.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.
Total.....	6,460	100.0	3,608	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,862	100.0	2,202	100.0	1,660	100.0	2,598	100.0	1,406	100.0	1,192	100.0
Less than 5 years.....	849	13.1	485	13.4	364	12.8	555	14.4	315	14.3	240	14.5	294	11.3	170	12.1	124	10.4
5 to 9 years.....	1,762	27.3	961	26.6	801	28.1	1,126	29.2	631	28.7	495	29.8	636	24.5	330	23.5	306	25.7
10 to 14 years.....	1,583	24.5	865	24.0	718	25.2	933	24.2	525	23.8	408	24.6	650	25.0	340	24.2	310	26.0
15 to 19 years.....	1,040	16.1	580	16.1	460	16.1	681	15.0	330	15.0	251	15.1	459	17.7	250	17.8	209	17.5
20 to 24 years.....	634	9.8	376	10.4	258	9.0	351	9.1	218	9.9	133	8.0	283	10.9	158	11.2	125	10.5
25 to 29 years.....	315	4.9	188	5.2	127	4.5	158	4.1	96	4.4	62	3.7	157	6.0	92	6.5	65	5.5
30 to 34 years.....	134	2.1	77	2.1	57	2.0	71	1.8	44	2.0	27	1.6	63	2.4	33	2.3	30	2.5
35 years and over.....	63	1.0	40	1.1	23	0.8	19	0.5	13	0.6	6	0.4	44	1.7	27	1.9	17	1.4
Unknown.....	80	1.2	36	1.0	44	1.5	68	1.8	30	1.4	38	2.3	12	0.5	6	0.4	6	0.6

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SWEDEN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN DIVORCED AND OF WOMEN DIVORCED, BY AGE, FOR CITIES AND FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1887 TO 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

AGE AT TIME OF DIVORCE.	MEN DIVORCED.						WOMEN DIVORCED.					
	1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896		1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
TOTAL.												
Total.....	6,460	100.0	3,608	100.0	2,852	100.0	6,460	100.0	3,608	100.0	2,852	100.0
Less than 20 years.....	32	0.5	19	0.5	13	0.5	5	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	440	6.8	236	6.5	204	7.2	237	3.7	146	4.0	91	3.2
25 to 29 years.....	1,149	17.8	611	16.9	538	18.9	826	12.8	443	12.3	383	13.4
30 to 34 years.....	1,427	22.1	814	22.6	613	21.5	1,308	20.2	702	19.5	606	21.2
35 to 39 years.....	1,200	18.6	656	18.2	544	19.1	1,364	21.1	756	21.0	608	21.3
40 to 44 years.....	948	14.7	564	15.6	384	13.5	1,108	17.2	643	17.8	465	16.3
45 to 49 years.....	639	9.9	343	9.5	296	10.4	729	11.3	424	11.8	305	10.7
50 to 54 years.....	302	4.7	170	4.7	132	4.6	423	6.5	236	6.5	187	6.6
55 to 59 years.....	165	2.6	94	2.6	71	2.5	235	3.6	129	3.6	106	3.7
60 to 64 years.....	69	1.1	37	1.0	32	1.1	115	1.8	61	1.7	54	1.9
65 to 69 years.....	26	0.4	17	0.5	9	0.3	55	0.9	37	1.0	18	0.6
70 years and over.....	63	1.0	47	1.3	16	0.6	19	0.3	12	0.3	7	0.2
Unknown.....							36	0.6	17	0.5	19	0.7
IN CITIES.												
Total.....	3,862	100.0	2,202	100.0	1,660	100.0	3,862	100.0	2,202	100.0	1,660	100.0
Less than 20 years.....	21	0.5	14	0.6	7	0.4	157	4.1	100	4.5	57	3.4
20 to 24 years.....	292	7.6	156	7.1	136	8.2	525	13.6	278	12.6	247	14.9
25 to 29 years.....	712	18.4	400	18.2	312	18.8	807	20.9	453	20.6	354	21.3
30 to 34 years.....	865	22.4	509	23.1	356	21.4	825	21.4	478	21.7	347	20.9
35 to 39 years.....	734	19.0	400	18.2	334	20.1	648	16.8	390	17.3	268	16.1
40 to 44 years.....	549	14.2	328	14.9	221	13.3	413	10.7	241	10.9	172	10.4
45 to 49 years.....	339	8.8	190	8.6	149	9.0	260	6.7	141	6.4	119	7.2
50 to 54 years.....	167	4.3	94	4.3	73	4.4	121	3.1	69	3.1	52	3.1
55 to 59 years.....	89	2.3	55	2.5	34	2.0	54	1.4	32	1.5	22	1.3
60 to 64 years.....	36	0.9	17	0.8	19	1.1	25	0.6	17	0.8	8	0.5
65 to 69 years.....	10	0.3	4	0.2	6	0.4	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1
70 years and over.....	48	1.2	35	1.6	13	0.8	22	0.6	10	0.5	12	0.7
Unknown.....												
IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.												
Total.....	2,598	100.0	1,406	100.0	1,192	100.0	2,598	100.0	1,406	100.0	1,192	100.0
Less than 20 years.....	11	0.4	5	0.4	6	0.5	5	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.3
20 to 24 years.....	148	5.7	80	5.7	68	5.7	80	3.1	46	3.3	34	2.9
25 to 29 years.....	437	16.8	211	15.0	226	19.0	301	11.6	165	11.7	136	11.4
30 to 34 years.....	562	21.6	305	21.7	257	21.6	501	19.3	249	17.7	252	21.1
35 to 39 years.....	466	17.9	256	18.2	210	17.6	539	20.7	278	19.8	261	21.9
40 to 44 years.....	399	15.4	236	16.8	163	13.7						
45 to 49 years.....	300	11.5	153	10.9	147	12.3	316	12.2	183	13.0	133	11.2
50 to 54 years.....	135	5.2	76	5.4	59	4.9	163	6.3	95	6.8	68	5.7
55 to 59 years.....	76	2.9	39	2.8	37	3.1	114	4.4	60	4.3	54	4.5
60 to 64 years.....	33	1.3	20	1.4	13	1.1	61	2.3	29	2.1	32	2.7
65 to 69 years.....	16	0.6	13	0.9	3	0.3	30	1.2	20	1.4	10	0.8
70 years and over.....	15	0.6	12	0.9	3	0.3	14	0.5	9	0.6	5	0.4
Unknown.....							14	0.5	7	0.5	7	0.6

STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—SWEDEN.

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SWEDEN—MEN DIVORCED, BY AGE, FOR CITIES AND FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	MEN DIVORCED.												
	Total.	Age at time of divorce.											
		20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 to 69 years.	70 years and over.	Un-known
	TOTAL.												
1887 to 1905.....	6,460	32	440	1,149	1,427	1,200	948	639	302	165	69	26	63
1905.....	448	2	33	78	106	65	66	44	25	12	7	2	8
1904.....	442	1	33	69	107	90	68	44	14	5	1	3	7
1903.....	418	1	36	72	84	71	59	40	17	14	11	3	10
1902.....	391	3	27	63	83	77	57	39	22	10	3	3	4
1901.....	359	6	18	69	84	59	54	35	15	6	7	1	5
1900.....	405	.....	26	68	79	65	84	39	23	13	2	1	5
1899.....	387	.....	21	65	82	89	68	30	16	14	1	1	.....
1898.....	409	1	20	79	103	71	58	41	19	5	3	3	6
1897.....	349	5	22	48	86	69	50	31	19	15	2	.....	2
1896.....	349	.....	28	57	89	65	52	25	20	7	2	.....	4
1895.....	305	3	20	56	55	57	42	37	13	11	7	2	2
1894.....	292	.....	21	59	75	48	38	28	12	7	2	2	.....
1893.....	293	1	24	47	66	65	34	32	15	5	3	1	.....
1892.....	316	2	20	68	67	47	42	35	19	10	3	1	2
1891.....	276	.....	20	55	55	67	32	27	13	2	4	1	.....
1890.....	296	.....	21	53	60	62	35	34	11	11	3	.....	6
1889.....	240	3	13	43	50	53	36	25	7	5	3	1	1
1888.....	252	4	17	49	51	32	44	32	10	7	4	1	1
1887.....	233	.....	20	51	45	48	29	21	12	6	1	.....	.....
	IN CITIES.												
1887 to 1905.....	3,862	21	292	712	865	734	549	339	167	89	36	10	49
1905.....	283	1	26	56	63	43	38	30	13	6	2	.....	5
1904.....	285	1	25	47	78	53	40	22	7	3	.....	2	7
1903.....	255	1	27	48	50	44	37	20	8	11	4	.....	5
1902.....	234	2	16	41	54	44	31	24	10	4	3	1	4
1901.....	216	5	12	46	47	33	30	24	10	3	3	.....	3
1900.....	240	.....	12	36	50	41	52	22	11	11	2	.....	3
1899.....	238	.....	15	49	48	54	37	14	11	9	1	.....	.....
1898.....	239	.....	12	47	65	36	33	21	15	1	2	1	6
1897.....	212	4	11	30	54	52	30	13	9	7	.....	.....	2
1896.....	200	.....	23	32	52	42	22	9	12	4	1	.....	3
1895.....	182	.....	14	33	34	34	28	18	6	7	5	1	2
1894.....	185	.....	13	37	47	33	27	17	7	3	.....	1	.....
1893.....	184	1	14	36	39	37	20	21	8	4	3	1	.....
1892.....	183	2	7	42	42	32	18	17	12	5	3	1	2
1891.....	160	.....	16	30	35	40	20	11	6	1	.....	1	.....
1890.....	168	.....	16	29	28	39	19	19	7	4	2	.....	5
1889.....	140	1	7	23	29	32	24	15	4	1	2	1	1
1888.....	134	3	13	23	27	17	27	11	6	4	3	.....	.....
1887.....	124	.....	13	27	23	28	16	11	5	1	.....	.....	.....
	IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.												
1887 to 1905.....	2,598	11	148	437	562	466	399	300	135	76	33	16	15
1905.....	165	1	7	22	43	22	28	14	12	6	5	2	3
1904.....	157	.....	8	22	29	37	28	22	7	2	1	1	.....
1903.....	163	.....	9	24	34	27	22	20	9	3	7	3	5
1902.....	157	1	11	22	29	33	26	15	12	6	.....	2	.....
1901.....	143	1	6	23	37	26	24	11	5	3	4	1	2
1900.....	165	.....	14	32	29	24	32	17	12	2	.....	1	2
1899.....	149	.....	6	16	34	35	31	16	5	5	.....	1	.....
1898.....	170	1	8	32	38	35	25	20	4	4	1	2	.....
1897.....	137	1	11	18	32	17	20	18	10	8	2	.....	.....
1896.....	149	.....	5	25	37	23	30	16	8	3	1	.....	1
1895.....	123	3	6	23	21	23	14	19	7	4	2	1	.....
1894.....	107	.....	8	22	28	15	11	11	5	4	2	1	.....
1893.....	109	.....	10	11	27	28	14	11	7	1	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	133	.....	13	26	25	15	24	18	7	5	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	116	.....	4	25	20	27	12	16	7	1	4	.....	.....
1890.....	128	.....	5	24	32	23	16	15	4	7	1	.....	1
1889.....	100	2	6	20	21	21	12	10	3	4	1	.....	.....
1888.....	118	1	4	26	24	15	17	21	4	3	1	1	1
1887.....	109	.....	7	24	22	20	13	10	7	5	1	.....	.....

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SWEDEN—WOMEN DIVORCED, BY AGE, FOR CITIES AND FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	WOMEN DIVORCED.													
	Total.	Age at time of divorce.												
		Less than 20 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 to 69 years.	70 years and over.	Un-known.
TOTAL.														
1887 to 1905.....	6,460	5	237	826	1,308	1,364	1,108	729	423	235	115	55	19	36
1905.....	448	1	19	50	101	85	75	55	33	15	6	4	1	3
1904.....	442		25	68	78	92	73	63	23	12	5	1	1	1
1903.....	418		19	54	79	79	71	38	36	10	15	9	3	5
1902.....	391		15	46	69	80	81	47	23	18	4	4	2	2
1901.....	359	1	14	37	69	82	73	36	23	12	6	4	1	1
1900.....	405		13	54	85	78	63	57	31	15	6	1		2
1899.....	387		14	53	69	79	47	21	16	5	5	2	1	1
1898.....	409		12	52	81	95	66	44	27	14	8	7	1	2
1897.....	349		15	29	71	86	62	37	19	17	6	5	2	
1896.....	349		9	47	70	86	53	47	19	8	6	1	1	2
1895.....	305	1	8	35	60	69	60	29	24	8	6	4		1
1894.....	292		12	32	71	62	56	18	20	8	4	3	1	5
1893.....	293	2	8	30	66	61	57	35	15	13	3	1	1	1
1892.....	316		15	45	81	67	37	22	23	13	10	2		1
1891.....	276		7	38	67	53	37	31	21	10	9	2		1
1890.....	296		5	42	59	62	46	41	14	16	7	2		2
1889.....	240		13	37	39	51	36	39	10	6	4	1	1	3
1888.....	252		9	34	48	49	47	24	21	14	4			2
1887.....	233		5	43	45	48	36	19	20	10	1	2	3	1
IN CITIES.														
1887 to 1905.....	3,862		157	525	807	825	648	413	260	121	54	25	5	22
1905.....	283		13	36	63	55	49	30	22	9	2	3		1
1904.....	285		22	43	54	64	41	35	15	6	4			1
1903.....	255		11	33	54	46	47	20	22	7	7	5		3
1902.....	234		12	27	44	48	44	30	15	7	3	1	1	2
1901.....	216		10	21	45	54	42	23	9	8	4	2	1	
1900.....	240		7	26	55	52	37	34	16	10	2			1
1899.....	238		9	39	44	49	43	27	15	7	3	2		
1898.....	239		8	33	47	55	38	24	15	8	7	2		2
1897.....	212		8	20	47	55	39	18	12	10	2	2	1	
1896.....	200		8	29	44	43	28	24	14	5	2	1	1	1
1895.....	182		3	24	32	37	42	22	13	4	2	2		1
1894.....	185		9	19	45	41	36	11	13	4	3	1		3
1893.....	184		7	22	44	33	29	20	14	11	2		1	1
1892.....	183		5	32	50	39	22	10	14	4	4	2		1
1891.....	160		6	25	40	31	22	16	13	4	1	1		1
1890.....	168		4	29	28	36	26	25	7	7	4	1		1
1889.....	140		5	22	26	29	24	23	3	3	3			2
1888.....	134		6	17	25	27	22	13	15	7	1			1
1887.....	124		4	28	20	31	17	8	13	3				
IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.														
1887 to 1905.....	2,598	5	80	301	501	539	460	316	163	114	61	30	14	14
1905.....	165	1	6	14	38	30	26	25	11	6	4	1	1	2
1904.....	157		3	25	24	28	32	28	8	6	1	1	1	
1903.....	163		8	21	25	33	24	18	14	3	8	4	3	2
1902.....	157		3	19	25	32	37	17	8	11	1	3	1	
1901.....	143	1	4	16	24	28	31	13	14	7	2	2		1
1900.....	165		6	28	30	26	26	23	15	5	4	1		1
1899.....	149		5	14	25	30	36	20	6	9	2		1	1
1898.....	170		4	19	34	40	28	20	12	6	1	5	1	
1897.....	137		7	9	24	31	23	19	7	7	6	3	1	
1896.....	149		1	18	26	43	25	23	5	3	4			1
1895.....	123	1	5	11	28	32	18	7	11	4	4	2		
1894.....	107		3	13	26	21	20	7	7	4	1	2	1	2
1893.....	109	2	1	8	22	28	28	15	1	2	1	1		
1892.....	133		10	13	31	28	15	12	9	9	6			
1891.....	116		1	13	27	22	15	15	8	6	8	1		
1890.....	128		1	13	31	26	20	16	7	9	3	1		1
1889.....	100		8	15	13	22	12	16	7	3	1	1	1	1
1888.....	118		3	17	23	22	25	11	6	7	3			1
1887.....	109		1	15	25	17	19	11	7	7	1	2	3	

SWEDEN—DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, FOR CITIES AND FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1887 TO 1905
(SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.									
	Total.	Duration of marriage dissolved.								
		Less than 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 years and over.	Un- known.
TOTAL.										
1887 to 1905.....	6,460	849	1,762	1,583	1,040	634	315	134	63	80
1905.....	448	59	121	120	57	36	26	17	7	5
1904.....	442	75	135	81	67	51	20	5	2	6
1903.....	418	61	105	101	66	33	28	10	11	3
1902.....	391	49	104	84	81	47	15	8	1	2
1901.....	359	45	93	95	64	34	18	2	4	4
1900.....	405	50	104	93	62	53	31	7	1	4
1899.....	387	44	102	85	81	47	14	10	3	1
1898.....	409	52	108	119	49	44	20	9	1	7
1897.....	349	50	89	87	53	31	16	9	10	4
1896.....	349	43	91	89	68	31	13	8	2	4
1895.....	305	37	71	78	50	34	16	10	2	7
1894.....	292	37	93	80	37	18	11	4	3	9
1893.....	293	32	79	78	45	30	12	5	1	8
1892.....	316	43	81	80	58	18	15	9	3	4
1891.....	276	32	82	72	36	27	14	8	3	2
1890.....	296	34	88	74	53	22	13	4	3	5
1889.....	240	29	78	50	40	28	9	4	1	1
1888.....	252	32	66	64	40	33	12	2	3	4
1887.....	233	40	72	53	30	17	12	3	2	4
IN CITIES.										
1887 to 1905.....	3,862	555	1,126	933	581	351	158	71	19	68
1905.....	283	38	79	79	32	26	13	11	2	3
1904.....	285	53	99	54	40	20	11	3	.....	5
1903.....	255	39	66	64	39	19	14	7	4	3
1902.....	234	35	62	44	44	31	7	3	.....	2
1901.....	216	29	58	56	32	22	14	.....	1	4
1900.....	240	30	62	53	38	33	18	2	1	3
1899.....	238	29	77	50	44	26	4	7	1	.....
1898.....	239	35	64	66	26	25	8	8	1	6
1897.....	212	27	64	53	35	16	7	3	3	4
1896.....	200	29	62	43	31	15	8	2	1	4
1895.....	182	23	40	46	29	23	9	4	1	7
1894.....	185	21	64	49	26	9	4	2	1	9
1893.....	184	25	54	41	26	16	10	4	1	7
1892.....	183	31	52	45	33	9	4	4	2	3
1891.....	160	23	52	43	20	15	3	2	.....	2
1890.....	168	26	44	43	29	11	9	4	.....	2
1889.....	140	15	51	32	22	11	5	3	.....	1
1888.....	134	21	37	35	18	17	5	1	.....	.....
1887.....	124	26	39	26	17	7	5	1	.....	3
IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.										
1887 to 1905.....	2,598	294	636	650	459	283	157	63	44	12
1905.....	165	21	42	41	25	10	13	6	5	2
1904.....	157	22	36	27	27	31	9	2	2	1
1903.....	163	22	39	37	27	14	14	3	7	.....
1902.....	157	14	42	34	37	16	8	5	1	.....
1901.....	143	16	35	39	32	12	4	2	3	.....
1900.....	165	20	42	40	24	20	13	5	.....	1
1899.....	149	15	25	35	37	21	10	3	2	1
1898.....	170	17	44	53	23	19	12	1	.....	1
1897.....	137	23	25	34	18	15	9	6	7	.....
1896.....	149	14	29	41	37	16	5	6	1	.....
1895.....	123	14	31	32	21	11	7	6	1	.....
1894.....	107	16	29	31	11	9	7	2	2	.....
1893.....	109	7	25	37	22	14	2	1	.....	1
1892.....	133	17	29	35	25	9	11	5	1	1
1891.....	116	9	30	29	16	12	11	6	3	.....
1890.....	128	8	44	31	24	11	4	.....	3	3
1889.....	100	14	27	18	18	17	4	1	1	.....
1888.....	118	11	29	29	22	16	7	1	3	.....
1887.....	109	14	33	27	13	10	7	2	2	.....

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SWEDEN—LIVING CHILDREN OF MARRIAGES AND ENGAGEMENTS DISSOLVED, FOR CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

LIVING CHILDREN OF THE UNION AT THE TIME OF ITS DISSOLUTION.							LIVING CHILDREN OF THE UNION AT THE TIME OF ITS DISSOLUTION.						
YEAR.	Total.		In cities.		In country districts.		YEAR.	Total.		In cities.		In country districts.	
	Mar-riages.	Engage-ments.	Mar-riages.	Engage-ments.	Mar-riages.	Engage-ments.		Mar-riages.	Engage-ments.	Mar-riages.	Engage-ments.	Mar-riages.	Engage-ments.
1887 to 1905.....	9,595	618	1 4,652	1 125	1 3,542	1 329	1887 to 1896.....	4,161	373	1 1,533	1 58	1 1,227	1 151
1897 to 1905.....	5,434	245	3,119	67	2,315	178	1896.....	520	41	288	16	232	25
1905.....	695	29	411	12	284	17	1895.....	488	36	285	2	203	34
1904.....	642	18	369	5	273	13	1894.....	441	31	236	6	205	25
1903.....	638	30	377	7	261	23	1893.....	404	33	237	8	167	25
1902.....	614	23	343	4	271	19	1892.....	438	38	243	11	195	27
1901.....	510	21	289	4	221	17	1891.....	469	30	244	15	225	15
1900.....	626	20	368	5	258	15	1890.....	382	36	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1899.....	607	27	351	6	256	21	1889.....	355	31	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1898.....	577	44	301	19	276	25	1888.....	392	40	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1897.....	525	33	310	5	215	28	1887.....	272	55	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 1891 to 1905. Figures prior to 1891 not available.

2 1891 to 1896. Figures prior to 1891 not available.

SWEDEN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN DIVORCED, BY OCCUPATION: 1887 TO 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

OCCUPATION.	MEN DIVORCED.					
	1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	6,460	100.0	3,608	100.0	2,852	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,035	16.0	543	15.0	492	17.3
Professional service.....	511	7.9	297	8.2	214	7.5
Domestic and personal service.....	1,462	22.6	798	22.1	664	23.3
Trade and transportation.....	1,141	17.7	666	18.5	475	16.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	2,082	32.2	1,207	33.5	875	30.7
Miscellaneous.....	229	3.5	97	2.7	132	4.6

SWEDEN—DIVORCES, BY CAUSE AND BY GUILTY PARTY: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.																		
	Total.	Cause.																	
		Adultery.		Wilful abandonment or desertion.		Carnal knowledge of another before marriage.		Impotence or incurable contagious disease.		Imprisonment for life.		Attempt on life.		Insanity.		Crime which deprives of civil rights.		Extravagance, drunkenness, violent behavior, and unconquerable aversion.	
		Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
1887 to 1905.....	6,460	239	491	2,059	1,224	1	15	9	11	3	2	4	.....	60	106	249	36	75	12
1905.....	448	20	33	129	83	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	9	5	3	.....
1904.....	442	18	36	122	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	17	2	3	1
1903.....	418	22	31	99	72	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	17	1	2	3
1902.....	391	21	36	115	62	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	11	1	5	3
1901.....	359	6	35	116	68	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	5	15	.....	2	1
1900.....	405	14	30	123	71	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	17	6	9	.....
1899.....	387	6	23	116	93	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	17	3	4	1
1898.....	409	18	23	134	85	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	14	2	6	.....
1897.....	349	12	24	96	79	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	6	8	16	2	9	.....
1896.....	349	11	37	124	71	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	8	.....	2	.....
1895.....	305	4	21	113	53	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11	3	1	.....
1894.....	292	11	34	85	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	14	2	6	.....
1893.....	293	13	23	91	56	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	9	2	5	.....
1892.....	316	10	25	115	56	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	16	1	7	.....
1891.....	276	9	22	104	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	11	.....	4	.....
1890.....	296	16	18	102	56	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	10	2	3	1
1889.....	240	8	10	88	51	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	2	4	1
1888.....	252	9	18	98	41	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	233	11	12	89	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	15	2	.....	.....

SWEDEN—MEN DIVORCED, BY OCCUPATION: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

OCCUPATION.	MEN DIVORCED.																			
	1887 to 1905	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Total.....	6,460	448	442	418	391	359	405	387	409	349	349	305	292	293	316	276	296	240	252	233
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,035	74	66	62	53	42	61	61	77	47	64	55	47	40	54	49	50	44	57	32
Property owners.....	613	39	30	34	34	26	37	35	48	27	32	33	27	30	30	28	31	30	40	22
Cottagers.....	121	5	8	5	2	6	7	12	6	7	10	3	8	3	8	9	7	4	7	4
Overseers, superintendents, and tenants.....	109	16	10	7	10	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	2	4	5	6	4	3	5	1
Foresters, gamekeepers, etc.....	12	2	2	1		1						1	2	2	1					
Dairymen.....	21	1				1	3		11	1	2				1					1
Other agricultural pursuits.....	159	11	16	15	7	6	11	10	6	13	10	8		1	9	6	8	7	5	4
Professional service.....	1,511	31	41	33	28	34	39	29	28	34	25	20	17	36	21	22	16	17	20	20
Physicians, dentists, barbers, veterinarians, nurses, apothecaries, etc.....	59	2	7	4	2		1	5	3	4	5	4	1	6	3	2	3	2	3	2
Civil and mechanical engineers.....	29		4			7	4			3				4	1				3	3
Writers and journalists.....	42	3	4	2	7	2	6	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	1		1	1
Actors, artists, musicians, etc.....	83	6	9	3	4	4	8	5	8	3	6	6	4	1	1	5	4	3		3
Clergymen.....	16			3			3		1		1		2	1			1		2	2
Teachers.....	56	4	4		1	5	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	4	3				3	3
Public officials.....	225	16	12	17	14	16	13	14	10	21	9	7	6	17	12	10	7	10	8	6
Domestic and personal service.....	1,462	90	82	104	95	95	93	77	81	81	90	84	59	68	77	58	61	60	60	47
Hotel and restaurant keepers and employees.....	106	5	7	14	10	7	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	6	4	5	4	7	3	6
Policemen, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and sailors of the navy.....	250	13	6	10	15	10	7	16	15	9	14	19	16	12	19	14	14	14	14	13
Laborers.....	1,106	72	69	80	70	78	81	57	61	68	72	61	41	50	54	39	43	39	43	28
Trade and transportation.....	1,141	103	83	70	69	66	65	76	75	59	65	58	51	45	46	48	47	37	37	41
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	83	12	6	6	8	4	3	8	7	5	5	5	2	3	1	3			8	2
Pilots, captains, seamen, etc.....	227	17	15	9	16	14	8	14	11	17	13	12	7	10	8	8	15	9	7	17
Post, railway, and telegraph employees.....	133	9	6	11	8	9	13	11	7	8	6	8	7	5	6	3	4	1	4	7
Merchants, bankers, bookkeepers, etc.....	692	64	56	44	37	37	41	43	50	29	41	33	33	27	31	34	28	27	22	15
Other trade and transportation.....	6	1				2							2						1	
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	2,082	142	161	143	136	112	131	136	135	111	90	79	108	91	104	86	103	76	65	73
Manufacturers, managers, and superintendents.....	85	4	11	9	5	5	5	10	3	1	5	2	7	2	3	2	3	3	1	4
Artisans, miners, quarrymen, and factory operatives.....	1,871	124	146	125	118	103	118	116	118	104	83	75	90	86	97	79	90	69	62	68
Engineers and firemen.....	106	13	4	9	12		7	10	13	5	2	1	8	2	2	5	7	4	2	
Other manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	20	1			1	4	1		1	1		1	3	1	2		3			1
Miscellaneous.....	229	8	9	6	10	10	16	8	13	17	15	9	10	13	14	13	19	6	13	20
Students.....	1													1						
Lodgers.....	39				2			1	2	1	5			2	5	8	5		5	3
Pensioners.....	2																			1
House owners.....	32	1	1	2	3	1	1	2		6	3	3	6						1	1
Prisoners and convicts.....	20					4	3		2	4					1	1	3	2		
Occupation unknown.....	135	7	8	4	5	4	12	5	9	6	7	6	3	11	8	4	11	3	7	15

1 Includes 1 lawyer.

SWEDEN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY GUILTY PARTY AND BY CAUSE: 1887 TO 1905 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES.					
	1887 to 1905		1897 to 1905		1887 to 1896	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	6,460	100.0	3,608	100.0	2,852	100.0
GUILTY PARTY:						
Husband.....	2,699	41.8	1,406	39.0	1,293	45.3
Wife.....	1,897	29.4	1,076	29.8	822	28.8
Both.....	1,864	28.9	1,127	31.2	737	25.8
CAUSE:						
Adultery.....	730	11.3	408	11.3	322	11.3
Willful abandonment or desertion.....	3,283	50.8	1,748	48.4	1,535	53.8
Carnal knowledge of another before marriage.....	16	0.2	8	0.2	8	0.3
Impotence or incurable contagious disease.....	20	0.3	12	0.3	8	0.3
Imprisonment for life.....	5	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
Attempt on life.....	4	0.1	1	(1)	3	0.1
Insanity.....	166	2.6	95	2.6	71	2.5
Crime which deprives of civil rights.....	285	4.4	155	4.3	130	4.6
Extravagance, drunkenness, violent behavior, and unconquerable aversion.....	1,951	30.2	1,179	32.7	772	27.1

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SWEDEN—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND ENGAGEMENTS DISSOLVED: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thous- ands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	En- gage- ments dis- solved. ²	YEAR.	Popula- tion (in thous- ands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	En- gage- ments dis- solved. ²
		Num- ber.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.					Num- ber.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.		
1867 to 1886.....		573,470		3,734		154	2,910	1867 to 1876.....		278,130		1,572		177	1,510
1877 to 1886.....		295,340		2,162		137	1,400	1876.....	4,407	31,184	71	212	5	147	148
1886.....	4,700	30,133	64	226	5	133	128	1875.....	4,362	30,762	71	181	4	170	156
1885.....	4,664	30,911	66	229	5	135	153	1874.....	4,320	31,422	73	216	5	145	181
1884.....	4,624	30,200	65	241	5	125	118	1873.....	4,274	31,257	73	190	4	165	168
1883.....	4,591	29,449	64	218	5	135	136	1872.....	4,227	29,470	70	154	4	191	159
1882.....	4,576	28,967	63	195	4	149	124	1871.....	4,186	27,187	65	135	3	201	133
1881.....	4,569	28,301	62	214	5	132	115	1870.....	4,164	25,072	60	126	3	199	140
1880.....	4,572	28,919	63	217	5	133	119	1869.....	4,166	23,503	56	115	3	204	135
1879.....	4,555	28,635	63	206	5	139	179	1868.....	4,184	22,893	55	115	3	199	145
1878.....	4,508	29,151	65	205	5	142	159	1867.....	4,178	25,440	61	128	3	199	145
1877.....	4,457	30,674	69	211	5	145	169								

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.² Betrothals in Sweden that are legalized can be dissolved only through legal proceedings.

SWEDEN AND STOCKHOLM—DIVORCES: 1831 TO 1866 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.		YEAR.	DIVORCES.		YEAR.	DIVORCES.	
	Sweden.	Stock- holm.		Sweden.	Stock- holm.		Sweden.	Stock- holm.
1831 to 1866.....	4,177	680	1847 to 1856—Continued.			1837 to 1846—Continued.		
1857 to 1866.....	1,309	244	1854.....	137	23	1842.....	95	12
1866.....	137	26	1853.....	115	21	1841.....	113	16
1865.....	127	25	1852.....	112	25	1840.....	101	15
1864.....	135	30	1851.....	111	17	1839.....	84	12
1863.....	148	37	1850.....	110	13	1838.....	128	15
1862.....	123	24	1849.....	126	19	1837.....	89	4
1861.....	150	23	1848.....	112	12	1831 to 1836.....	673	96
1860.....	119	18	1847.....	100	15			
1859.....	135	22	1837 to 1846.....	1,029	155	1836.....	117	13
1858.....	122	27	1846.....	115	18	1835.....	87	9
1857.....	113	12	1845.....	94	21	1834.....	121	21
1847 to 1856.....	1,166	185	1844.....	106	23	1833.....	135	26
1856.....	127	22	1843.....	104	19	1832.....	118	19
1855.....	116	18				1831.....	95	14

SWEDEN—DIVORCES, BY RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES AND BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE; NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN OF MARRIAGES AND ENGAGEMENTS DISSOLVED: 1876 TO 1880 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.												LIVING CHILDREN—		
	Total.	Relative age of parties.						Un- known.	Duration of marriage dissolved.					Of mar- riages dis- solved.	Of en- gage- ments dis- solved. ¹
		Both same age.	Husband older.			Wife older.			Less than 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	Over 10 years.	Un- known.		
			10 years or less.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	5 years or less.	Over 5 years.								
1876 to 1880	1,051	280	429	71	14	152	86	19	2	110	246	632	61	1,358	223
1880	217	56	85	20	3	34	18	1	—	29	42	131	15	279	38
1879	206	55	92	6	4	32	15	2	2	22	34	135	13	275	55
1878	205	45	86	14	4	27	20	9	—	25	53	111	16	275	55
1877	211	65	74	18	2	32	20	—	—	20	54	131	6	270	42
1876	212	59	92	13	1	27	13	7	—	14	63	124	11	259	33

¹ Betrothals in Sweden that are legalized can be dissolved only through legal proceedings.

SWEDEN—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY CAUSE: 1867 TO 1886 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CAUSE.	DIVORCES.					
	1867 to 1886		1877 to 1886		1867 to 1876	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1 3,734	100.0	2,162	100.0	1 1,572	100.0
Adultery.....	527	14.1	264	12.2	263	16.7
Carnal knowledge of another before marriage.....	11	0.3	3	0.1	8	0.5
Wilful abandonment or desertion.....	2,195	58.8	1,304	60.3	891	56.7
Imprisonment for life.....	9	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.3
Insanity.....	74	2.0	45	2.1	29	1.8
Crime which deprives of civil rights.....	194	5.2	101	4.7	93	5.9
Attempt on life.....	8	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.3
Bigamy by husband ²	1	(*)	—	—	1	0.1
Impotence or incurable contagious disease.....	2	0.1	2	0.1	—	—
Extravagance, drunkenness, violent behavior, and unconquerable aversion.....	719	19.3	436	20.2	283	18.0

¹ Discrepancy in 1868 and 1870. Details do not make total divorces.² A marriage is considered void if bigamous.³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

SWEDEN—DIVORCES, BY CAUSE AND BY GUILTY PARTY: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.																			
	Total.	Cause.																		
		Adultery.		Wilful abandonment or desertion.		Carnal knowledge of another before marriage.		Impotence or incurable contagious disease.		Imprisonment for life.		Attempt on life.		Insanity.		Crime which deprives of civil rights.		Extravagance, drunkenness, violent behavior, and unconquerable aversion.		
		Hus-band.	Wife.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Hus-band.	Wife.	Both.
1867 to 1886...	13,734	194	333	1,489	706	1	10	1	1	9	.....	7	1	22	52	161	33	51	15	653
1886.....	226	11	14	97	41	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	9	1	2	.....	44
1885.....	229	4	21	90	51	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	6	1	.....	.....	47
1884.....	241	8	15	100	57	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	5	1	4	1	42
1883.....	218	10	16	92	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	4	4	.....	37
1882.....	195	9	24	66	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	14	.....	5	.....	35
1881.....	214	10	14	78	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	15	2	.....	1	48
1880.....	217	7	15	95	42	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7	1	3	2	39
1879.....	206	10	14	81	38	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	4	1	44
1878.....	205	9	19	82	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	2	.....	.....	39
1877.....	211	12	22	95	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	2	2	2	30
1876.....	212	7	19	99	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	2	3	1	33
1875.....	181	9	15	83	30	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	5	1	27
1874.....	216	17	20	94	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	2	.....	36
1873.....	190	12	18	71	38	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	4	4	31
1872.....	154	10	17	66	33	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	6	3	2	.....	11
1871.....	135	10	15	51	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	16	2	1	.....	16
1870.....	126	4	15	48	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	3	.....	2	25
1869.....	115	9	10	36	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	12	2	3	.....	20
1868.....	115	9	14	31	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	2	1	.....	22
1867.....	128	17	16	34	17	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	1	3	.....	27

¹ Includes 1 case of bigamy by husband for 1875. A marriage is considered void if bigamous.² The means are not available for correcting the discrepancies between the details and totals reported for the years 1868 and 1870.

STOCKHOLM—MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND ENGAGEMENTS DISSOLVED: 1887 TO 1905 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Engagements dissolved. ¹	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Engagements dissolved. ¹
1887 to 1905.....	41,834	2,177	19	322	1887 to 1896.....	19,501	949	21	176
1897 to 1905.....	22,333	1,228	18	146	1896.....	1,995	118	17	23
1905.....	2,785	159	18	18	1895.....	1,899	115	17	13
1904.....	2,600	161	16	8	1894.....	1,871	104	18	11
1903.....	2,408	136	18	26	1893.....	1,875	107	18	28
1902.....	2,375	130	18	20	1892.....	1,931	102	19	16
1901.....	2,392	124	19	14	1891.....	1,882	96	21	20
1900.....	2,610	133	20	18	1890.....	2,046	92	22	18
1899.....	2,535	136	19	14	1889.....	1,959	84	23	18
1898.....	2,415	130	19	18	1888.....	1,959	64	31	13
1897.....	2,213	119	19	10	1887.....	1,984	67	30	16

¹ Betrothals in Sweden that are legalized can be dissolved only through legal proceedings.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

STOCKHOLM—MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND ENGAGEMENTS DISSOLVED: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Engagements dissolved. ¹	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	Engagements dissolved. ¹
1867 to 1886.....	28,535	927	31	156	1867 to 1876.....	11,743	336	35	60
1877 to 1886.....	16,792	591	28	96	1876.....	1,541	32	48	5
1886.....	1,857	56	33	11	1875.....	1,461	37	39	6
1885.....	2,071	61	34	15	1874.....	1,380	48	29	6
1884.....	1,912	73	26	13	1873.....	1,348	40	34	11
1883.....	1,816	61	30	5	1872.....	1,203	33	36	7
1882.....	1,624	55	30	5	1871.....	1,132	39	29	7
1881.....	1,508	45	34	5	1870.....	993	28	35	5
1880.....	1,481	72	21	8	1869.....	906	33	27	2
1879.....	1,502	45	33	11	1868.....	831	23	36	3
1878.....	1,482	66	22	10	1867.....	948	23	41	8
1877.....	1,539	57	27	13					

¹ Betrothals in Sweden that are legalized can be dissolved only through legal proceedings.

SWITZERLAND.

All the statistics here presented concerning marriage and divorce in Switzerland during the period 1887 to 1906 were compiled either from the *Annuaire Statistique de la Suisse* or from *Mouvement de la Population de la Suisse*, both of which are published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Federal Department of the Interior. The absolute numbers of marriages and of divorces for the earlier period were also obtained from the publications of that bureau, but the more detailed figures were taken from Sig. Luigi Bodio's *Separazioni Personali di Coniugi*, etc., Rome, 1882, and from M. Jacques Bertillon's *Étude Démographique du Divorce*, Paris, 1883.

The fact that the Swiss Confederation is composed of 25 cantons, which are in many respects as dissimilar as the American states, and that a uniform law respecting marriage and divorce has been in effect in all these cantons since January 1, 1876, makes the statistics for Switzerland of especial interest to citizens of the United States.

Unfortunately figures for the whole of Switzerland are not available for the years prior to 1876, and so it is impossible to measure the exact effect of the introduction of the uniform law. Available figures for 6 cantons show, however, that the immediate effect was a marked increase in the number of divorces. In 1875 the number of divorces in the 6 cantons for which the

figures are available was 287, or 1 to every 25 marriages, while in 1876 the number was 444, or 1 to every 16 marriages.

Although the introduction of a uniform law apparently increased the number of divorces, yet it has by no means resulted in a uniform divorce rate for the several cantons. The figures presented for the twenty years from 1887 to 1906 show, in fact, exceedingly wide differences between the cantons in respect to the number of divorces per 100,000 population. In 1906 the number varied from 130 in Genève to 3 in Valais, where about 99 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. That the divorce rates under a uniform law can be so different emphasizes the fact that the legal provisions in regard to divorce are by no means the only factors in determining the divorce rate.

The figures concerning the causes of the divorces granted during the years 1887 to 1906 show that in more than one-third (37.8 per cent) of the successful cases the action was brought on the petitions of both parties alleging incompatibility of temper. "Attempt on life, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment" and "other causes giving rise to strained relations" are the other causes which are alleged in a large number of successful cases. Adultery was alleged in less than one-eighth of the cases.

SWITZERLAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Popu- lation.	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Popu- lation.	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Mar- riages to one divorce.
		Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.				Number.	Per 10,000 popu- lation.	Num- ber.	Per 100,000 popu- lation.	
1887 to 1906.....		472,441		20,309		23	1887 to 1896.....		216,565		9,058		24
1897 to 1906.....		255,876		11,251		23	1896.....	3,151,101	23,784	75	1,057	34	23
1906.....	3,491,163	27,298	78	1,343	38	20	1895.....	3,113,891	22,682	73	897	29	25
1905.....	3,463,609	26,269	76	1,206	35	22	1894.....	3,076,682	22,188	72	932	30	24
1904.....	3,425,383	25,502	74	1,243	36	21	1893.....	3,039,472	21,884	72	903	30	24
1903.....	3,391,645	25,283	75	1,182	35	21	1892.....	3,002,263	21,884	73	881	29	25
1902.....	3,357,907	25,128	75	1,105	33	23	1891.....	2,965,053	21,264	72	877	30	24
1901.....	3,328,842	25,379	76	1,027	31	25	1890.....	2,938,009	20,836	71	880	30	24
1900.....	3,299,939	25,537	77	1,025	31	25	1889.....	2,925,214	20,661	71	865	30	24
1899.....	3,262,729	25,412	78	1,091	33	23	1888.....	2,912,420	20,706	71	841	29	25
1898.....	3,225,520	25,114	78	1,018	32	25	1887.....	2,899,626	20,646	71	925	32	22
1897.....	3,188,310	24,954	78	1,011	32	25							

STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES—SWITZERLAND.

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SWITZERLAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES, BY CANTONS: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Total.	CANTON.																	All other cantons.
		Bern.	Zürich.	St. Gallen.	Vaud.	Aargau.	Genève.	Luzern.	Neuchâtel.	Basel-Stadt.	Thurgau.	Ticino.	Solothurn.	Fribourg.	Valais.	Graubünden.	Basel-Land.		
POPULATION.																			
1906.....	3,491,163	615,769	467,590	260,575	299,060	212,506	147,047	151,711	132,933	126,904	117,196	144,171	107,808	132,044	118,185	108,278	71,546	277,840	
1905.....	3,463,609	611,432	459,269	258,732	296,012	211,430	150,173	150,781	131,481	124,017	116,484	143,180	106,546	131,811	117,514	107,605	71,000	276,642	
1904.....	3,425,388	606,515	451,594	256,889	290,023	210,354	144,122	149,851	131,304	121,235	115,772	142,189	105,284	130,578	116,843	106,932	70,454	275,444	
1903.....	3,391,645	601,674	444,321	255,046	287,284	209,278	139,906	148,921	129,979	118,523	115,060	141,198	104,022	129,845	116,172	106,259	69,908	274,246	
1902.....	3,357,907	596,833	437,048	253,203	284,545	208,202	135,696	147,991	128,654	115,811	114,348	140,207	102,760	129,112	115,501	105,586	69,362	273,048	
1901.....	3,328,842	592,180	432,522	251,360	282,505	207,126	132,510	147,061	127,100	113,340	113,636	139,216	101,498	128,379	114,830	104,913	68,816	271,850	
1900.....	3,299,839	587,300	427,346	249,557	280,102	205,910	131,540	146,061	125,580	110,723	112,921	138,185	100,186	127,628	113,938	104,127	68,252	270,583	
1899.....	3,262,729	582,182	418,488	247,807	277,037	204,499	128,975	144,962	123,903	107,114	112,203	137,099	98,803	126,853	112,738	103,179	67,666	269,221	
1898.....	3,225,520	577,063	409,630	246,057	273,972	203,088	126,410	143,862	122,225	103,505	111,485	136,012	97,421	126,077	111,537	102,231	67,080	267,865	
1897.....	3,188,310	571,945	400,773	244,307	270,907	201,677	123,845	142,762	120,547	99,896	110,767	134,926	96,038	125,302	110,337	101,284	66,493	266,504	
1896.....	3,151,101	566,826	391,915	242,557	267,842	200,265	121,280	141,663	118,870	96,287	110,049	133,839	94,655	124,526	109,136	100,336	65,907	265,148	
1895.....	3,113,891	561,707	383,058	240,807	264,777	198,854	118,715	140,564	117,193	92,678	109,331	132,752	93,273	123,750	107,936	99,389	65,321	263,786	
1894.....	3,076,682	556,588	374,200	239,057	261,712	197,443	116,150	139,464	115,516	89,068	108,613	131,666	91,890	122,974	106,736	98,442	64,734	262,429	
1893.....	3,039,472	551,469	365,342	237,308	258,648	196,032	113,585	138,364	113,838	85,459	107,895	130,579	90,508	122,199	105,535	97,494	64,148	261,069	
1892.....	3,002,263	546,350	356,484	235,558	255,583	194,621	111,020	137,264	112,161	81,850	107,177	129,493	89,126	121,424	104,334	96,546	63,562	259,710	
1891.....	2,965,053	541,231	347,627	233,808	252,518	193,210	108,455	136,165	110,423	78,241	106,459	128,406	87,743	120,648	103,133	95,598	62,976	258,352	
1890.....	2,938,009	537,920	341,360	231,827	250,090	192,635	106,655	135,488	109,223	75,638	105,755	127,500	86,662	119,978	102,340	94,997	62,489	257,392	
1889.....	2,925,214	537,136	338,721	229,520	248,552	193,232	105,931	135,407	108,547	74,445	105,074	127,050	86,005	119,458	102,116	94,879	62,143	256,998	
1888.....	2,912,420	536,353	336,083	227,213	247,014	193,829	105,207	135,326	107,871	73,252	104,394	126,538	85,347	118,938	101,892	94,761	61,797	256,605	
1887.....	2,899,626	535,569	333,444	224,906	245,475	194,427	104,483	135,244	107,195	72,059	103,714	126,028	84,689	118,418	101,667	94,642	61,450	256,216	
MARRIAGES.																			
1887 to 1906..	472,441	82,133	70,172	37,172	40,003	27,912	21,484	19,634	18,783	17,798	16,274	16,702	14,632	16,409	13,374	12,768	9,232	37,959	
1897 to 1906....	255,876	43,186	38,492	20,501	21,741	14,904	12,121	10,828	10,075	10,601	8,833	9,152	7,871	8,768	7,193	6,854	4,856	19,900	
1906.....	27,298	4,589	3,993	2,417	2,327	1,509	1,299	1,183	1,123	1,107	952	990	899	937	751	755	508	1,959	
1905.....	26,269	4,362	3,836	2,327	2,298	1,448	1,306	1,123	1,049	1,039	974	961	860	841	732	718	504	1,891	
1904.....	25,602	4,225	3,649	2,234	2,201	1,487	1,205	1,034	999	1,001	940	919	788	905	762	693	482	1,978	
1903.....	25,283	4,290	3,568	2,209	2,163	1,466	1,222	1,032	1,025	1,050	947	898	746	828	722	728	437	1,952	
1902.....	25,128	4,256	3,494	2,047	2,133	1,513	1,262	1,089	971	991	830	899	741	938	718	730	502	2,014	
1901.....	25,379	4,215	3,821	1,940	2,144	1,470	1,243	1,070	1,021	1,101	895	930	728	887	786	669	460	1,999	
1900.....	25,537	4,316	3,856	1,927	2,186	1,500	1,190	1,041	1,014	1,168	891	948	781	855	751	646	509	1,958	
1899.....	25,412	4,349	4,097	1,894	2,130	1,453	1,084	1,070	946	1,032	813	920	823	877	691	680	494	2,059	
1898.....	25,114	4,294	4,087	1,731	2,096	1,552	1,129	1,093	939	1,090	836	801	757	908	647	597	505	2,052	
1897.....	24,954	4,290	4,091	1,775	2,063	1,506	1,181	1,093	988	1,022	755	886	748	792	633	638	455	2,038	
1887 to 1896....	216,565	38,947	31,680	16,671	18,262	13,008	9,363	8,806	8,708	7,197	7,441	7,550	6,761	7,641	6,181	5,914	4,376	18,059	
1896.....	23,784	4,172	3,855	1,742	2,047	1,342	1,124	1,019	966	826	724	808	754	808	579	600	441	1,977	
1895.....	22,682	3,927	3,639	1,583	1,948	1,352	1,007	970	928	766	713	869	690	757	648	595	441	1,849	
1894.....	22,188	4,005	3,483	1,620	1,940	1,272	958	950	867	815	707	783	690	758	611	552	425	1,752	
1893.....	21,884	3,882	3,332	1,501	1,846	1,359	976	897	887	737	732	761	737	761	630	621	415	1,810	
1892.....	21,884	4,030	3,196	1,556	1,860	1,349	871	917	887	728	763	762	674	816	597	658	445	1,775	
1891.....	21,264	3,877	3,095	1,644	1,809	1,259	885	832	869	743	738	669	613	754	641	588	439	1,809	
1890.....	20,636	3,772	2,837	1,754	1,718	1,296	868	836	870	673	739	687	692	747	611	585	466	1,685	
1889.....	20,691	3,848	2,728	1,721	1,707	1,261	891	803	837	681	735	725	655	721	632	544	436	1,766	
1888.....	20,706	3,631	2,808	1,813	1,681	1,259	912	808	797	652	781	765	621	768	623	613	418	1,756	
1887.....	20,646	3,803	2,707	1,737	1,706	1,259	871	774	800	576	809	721	635	751	609	558	450	1,880	
MARRIAGES PER 10,000 POPULATION.																			
1906.....	78	75	85	93	78	71	88	78	84	87	81	69	83	71	64	70	71	71	
1905.....	76	71	84	90	78	68	87	74	80	84	67	81	64	62	67	71	71	68	
1904.....	74	70	81	87	76	71	84	69	76	83	81	65	75	69	65	65	68	72	
1903.....	75	71	80	87	75	70	87	69	79	89	82	64	72	64	62	69	63	71	
1902.....	75	71	80	81	75	73	93	74	75	86	73	64	72	73	62	69	72	74	
1901.....	76	71	88	77	76	71	94	73	80	97	79	67	72	69	68	64	67	74	
1900.....	77	73	90	77	78	73	90	71	81	105	79	69	78	67	66	62	75	72	
1899.....	78	75	98	76	77	71	84	74	76	96	72	67	83	69	61	66	73	76	
1898.....	78	74	100	70	77	76	89	76	77	105	75	59	78	72	58	58	75	77	
1897.....	78	75	102	73	76	75	95	77	82	102	68	66	78	63	57	63	68	76	
1896.....	75	74	98	72	76	67	93	72	81	86	66	60	80	65	53	60	67	75	
1895.....	73	70	95	66	74	68	85	69	79	83	65	65	74	61	60	60	68	70	
1894.....	72	72	93	68	74	64	82	68	75	92	65	59	75	62	57	56	66	67	
1893.....	72	70	91	63	71	69	86	65	78	86	68	58	81	62	60	64	65	69	
1892.....	73	74	90																

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SWITZERLAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES, BY CANTONS: 1887 to 1906 (SINGLE YEARS)—Continued.

YEAR.	Total.	CANTON.																All other cantons.
		Bern.	Zürich.	St. Gallen.	Vaud.	Aargau.	Genève.	Luzern.	Neuchâtel.	Basel-Stadt.	Thurgau.	Ticino.	Solothurn.	Fribourg.	Valais.	Graubünden.	Basel-Land.	
DIVORCES.																		
1887 to 1906....	20,309	3,799	4,438	1,567	1,825	884	1,860	287	1,239	606	876	134	526	179	60	319	246	1,464
1897 to 1906.....	11,251	1,927	2,625	794	1,037	495	1,117	175	736	349	445	80	272	101	40	166	137	755
1906.....	1,343	213	296	81	125	54	191	29	101	40	46	15	30	9	3	19	16	75
1905.....	1,206	193	314	68	114	43	115	25	89	41	51	9	27	12	5	12	14	74
1904.....	1,243	197	288	91	118	61	122	21	98	37	45	12	28	9	2	16	11	87
1903.....	1,182	217	255	102	120	45	102	12	75	43	43	8	32	9	5	16	19	79
1902.....	1,105	196	270	71	92	59	107	15	62	36	46	4	22	4	5	24	10	82
1901.....	1,027	193	212	69	95	48	92	19	68	29	44	7	30	12	7	16	12	74
1900.....	1,025	176	238	81	122	39	88	13	54	30	36	7	19	13	8	19	18	64
1899.....	1,091	188	282	70	90	48	101	13	70	32	50	7	26	13	2	17	8	74
1898.....	1,018	175	242	79	87	53	98	13	58	31	29	5	32	9	1	9	17	80
1897.....	1,011	179	228	82	74	45	101	15	61	30	55	6	26	11	2	18	12	66
1887 to 1896.....	9,058	1,872	1,813	773	788	389	743	112	503	257	431	54	254	78	20	153	109	709
1896.....	1,057	214	219	80	103	42	90	20	66	27	39	4	26	13	2	17	18	77
1895.....	897	176	202	76	66	32	82	7	65	33	30	4	26	6	.....	13	9	70
1894.....	932	179	171	71	95	48	74	8	73	33	44	6	29	4	1	12	11	73
1893.....	903	199	164	80	86	36	75	12	45	22	32	10	27	13	.....	18	9	75
1892.....	881	187	185	63	77	35	59	12	51	23	46	6	30	8	4	18	13	64
1891.....	877	177	173	64	80	32	80	12	52	13	51	7	26	11	4	8	4	83
1890.....	880	186	173	74	77	45	67	10	45	32	38	6	24	3	3	18	7	72
1889.....	865	181	173	77	77	40	79	13	34	21	52	2	23	6	3	9	22	53
1888.....	841	203	171	89	60	38	64	8	25	21	42	1	19	8	1	15	8	68
1887.....	925	170	182	99	67	41	73	10	47	32	57	8	24	6	2	25	8	74
DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION.																		
1906.....	38	35	63	31	42	25	130	19	76	32	39	10	28	7	3	18	22	27
1905.....	35	32	68	26	39	20	77	17	68	33	44	6	25	9	4	11	20	27
1904.....	36	32	64	35	41	29	85	14	75	31	39	8	27	7	2	15	16	32
1903.....	35	36	57	40	42	22	73	8	58	36	37	6	31	7	4	15	27	29
1902.....	33	33	62	28	32	28	79	10	48	31	40	3	21	3	4	23	14	30
1901.....	31	33	49	27	34	23	69	13	54	26	39	5	30	9	6	15	17	27
1900.....	31	30	56	32	44	19	67	9	43	27	32	5	19	10	7	18	26	24
1899.....	33	32	67	28	32	23	78	9	56	30	45	5	26	10	2	16	12	27
1898.....	32	30	59	32	32	26	78	9	47	30	26	4	33	7	1	9	25	30
1897.....	32	31	57	34	27	22	82	11	51	30	50	4	27	9	2	18	18	25
1896.....	34	38	56	33	38	21	74	14	56	28	35	3	27	10	2	17	27	29
1895.....	29	31	53	32	25	16	69	5	55	36	27	3	28	5	.....	13	14	27
1894.....	30	32	46	30	36	24	64	6	63	37	41	5	32	3	1	12	17	28
1893.....	30	36	45	34	33	18	66	9	40	26	30	8	30	3	.....	18	14	29
1892.....	29	34	52	27	30	18	53	9	45	28	43	5	34	7	4	19	20	25
1891.....	30	33	50	27	32	17	74	9	47	17	48	5	30	9	4	8	6	32
1890.....	30	35	51	32	31	23	63	7	41	42	36	5	28	3	3	19	11	28
1889.....	30	34	51	34	31	21	75	10	31	28	49	2	27	5	3	9	35	21
1888.....	29	38	51	39	24	20	61	6	23	29	40	1	22	7	1	16	13	26
1887.....	32	32	55	44	27	21	70	7	44	44	55	6	28	5	2	26	13	29
MARRIAGES TO ONE DIVORCE.																		
1887 to 1906....	23	22	16	24	22	32	12	68	15	29	19	125	28	92	223	40	38	26
1897 to 1906.....	23	22	15	26	21	30	11	62	14	30	20	114	29	87	180	41	35	26
1906.....	20	22	13	30	19	28	7	41	11	28	21	66	30	104	250	40	32	26
1905.....	22	23	12	34	20	34	11	45	12	25	19	107	32	70	146	60	36	26
1904.....	21	21	13	25	19	24	10	49	10	27	21	77	28	101	381	43	44	23
1903.....	21	20	14	22	18	33	12	86	14	24	22	112	23	92	144	46	23	25
1902.....	23	22	13	29	23	26	12	73	16	28	18	225	34	235	144	30	50	25
1901.....	25	22	18	28	23	31	14	56	15	38	20	133	24	74	112	42	38	27
1900.....	25	25	16	24	18	38	14	80	19	39	25	135	41	66	94	34	28	31
1899.....	23	23	15	27	24	30	11	82	14	32	16	131	32	67	346	40	62	28
1898.....	25	25	17	22	24	29	12	84	16	35	29	160	24	101	647	66	30	26
1897.....	25	24	18	22	28	33	12	73	16	34	14	148	29	72	317	35	38	31
1887 to 1896.....	24	21	17	22	23	33	13	79	17	28	17	140	27	98	309	39	40	25
1896.....	23	19	18	22	20	32	12	51	15	31	19	202	29	62	290	35	25	26
1895.....	25	22	18	21	30	42	12	139	14	23	24	217	27	126	.....	46	49	26
1894.....	24	22	20	23	20	27	13	119	12	25	16	131	24	190	611	46	39	24
1893.....	24	20	20	19	21	38	13	75	20	34	23	76	27	59	.....	35	46	24
1892.....	25	22	17	25	24	39	15	76	17	32	17	127	22	102	149	37	34	28
1891.....	24	22	18	26	23	39	11	69	17	57	14	96	24	69	160	74	110	22
1890.....	24	20	16	24	22	29	13	84	19	21	19	115	29	249	204	33	67	23
1889.....	24	21	16	22	22	32	11	62	25	32	14	363	28	120	211	60	20	33
1888.....	25	18	16	20	28	33	14	101	32	31	19	765	33	96	623	41	52	26
1887.....	22	22	15	18	25	31	12	77	17	18	14	90	26	125	305	22	56	25

SWITZERLAND—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS, BY RESULT AND BY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CLASSIFICATION.	JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS.						CLASSIFICATION.	JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896			1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.		Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.
Total.....	23,587	100.0	12,824	100.0	10,763	100.0	Court:						
Result:							In court of first instance..	20,612	87.4	11,129	86.8	9,483	88.1
Rejecting the petition....	1,823	7.7	873	6.8	950	8.8	In court of second instance..	2,756	11.7	1,575	12.3	1,181	11.0
Decreeing separation.....	1,455	6.2	700	5.5	755	7.0	In Federal court.....	219	0.9	120	0.9	99	0.9
Decreeing divorce.....	20,309	86.1	11,251	87.7	9,058	84.2							

SWITZERLAND—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY CAUSE: 1887 TO 1906 (PERIODS OF YEARS).

CAUSE.	DIVORCES.						CAUSE.	DIVORCES.					
	1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896			1887 to 1906		1897 to 1906		1887 to 1896	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.		Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.
Total.....	20,309	100.0	11,251	100.0	9,058	100.0	Cause—Continued.						
For one cause.....	17,951	88.4	10,324	91.8	7,627	84.2	Sentence to ignominious punishment (Art. 46c).....	827	4.1	443	3.9	384	4.2
For several causes.....	2,358	11.6	927	8.2	1,431	15.8	Wilful desertion (Art. 46d).....	1,543	7.6	576	5.1	967	10.7
Cause: 1							Incurable mental disease..	359	1.8	195	1.7	164	1.8
Petition of both parties, incompatibility of temper.....	7,674	37.8	4,417	39.3	3,257	36.0	Other causes giving rise to strained relations....	5,997	29.5	3,084	27.4	2,913	32.2
Adultery (Art. 45a).....	2,500	12.3	1,274	11.3	1,226	13.5							
Attempt on life, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment (Art. 46b).....	4,172	20.5	2,353	20.9	1,819	20.1							

¹ The total, by causes, exceeds the actual number of divorces, because decrees granted for two or more causes are tabulated under each cause.

SWITZERLAND—JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS, BY RESULT AND BY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS.															
	In all courts.				In court of first instance.				In court of second instance.				In Federal court.			
	Total.	Reject- ing the petition.	Decree- ing sepa- ration.	Decree- ing di- vorce.	Total.	Reject- ing the petition.	Decree- ing sepa- ration.	Decree- ing di- vorce.	Total.	Reject- ing the petition.	Decree- ing sepa- ration.	Decree- ing di- vorce.	Total.	Reject- ing the petition.	Decree- ing sepa- ration.	Decree- ing di- vorce.
1887 to 1906..	23,587	1,823	1,455	20,309	20,612	1,437	1,207	17,968	2,756	343	211	2,202	219	43	37	139
1906.....	1,501	88	70	1,343	1,282	59	62	1,161	207	26	7	174	12	3	1	8
1905.....	1,376	97	73	1,206	1,193	81	66	1,046	172	16	5	151	11	-----	2	9
1904.....	1,376	71	62	1,243	1,175	49	52	1,074	188	18	9	161	13	4	1	8
1903.....	1,338	84	72	1,165	1,165	66	61	1,038	159	16	10	133	14	2	1	11
1902.....	1,258	91	62	1,105	1,101	73	48	980	144	16	12	116	13	2	2	9
1901.....	1,185	88	70	1,027	1,043	75	61	907	136	13	8	115	6	-----	1	5
1900.....	1,174	90	59	1,025	1,034	72	45	914	131	17	9	105	9	1	2	6
1899.....	1,260	80	79	1,091	1,084	71	60	953	160	17	15	128	16	2	4	10
1898.....	1,162	80	64	1,018	1,019	61	58	900	133	19	5	109	10	-----	1	9
1897.....	1,194	94	89	1,011	1,033	70	76	887	145	21	8	116	16	3	5	8
1896.....	1,213	84	72	1,057	1,082	69	64	949	123	14	8	101	8	1	-----	7
1895.....	1,034	77	60	897	896	63	51	782	129	13	7	109	9	1	2	6
1894.....	1,083	73	78	932	942	57	70	815	134	14	7	113	7	2	1	4
1893.....	1,058	84	71	903	945	66	57	822	105	15	12	78	8	3	2	3
1892.....	1,036	83	72	881	905	63	58	784	123	19	11	93	8	1	3	4
1891.....	1,046	96	73	877	921	83	58	780	116	12	14	90	9	1	1	7
1890.....	1,066	108	78	880	946	92	60	794	109	15	16	78	11	1	2	8
1889.....	1,069	114	90	865	939	88	64	787	115	21	24	70	15	5	2	8
1888.....	1,030	110	79	841	917	81	67	769	102	22	11	69	11	7	1	3
1887.....	1,128	121	82	925	990	98	66	826	125	19	13	93	13	4	3	6

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SWITZERLAND—DIVORCES, BY CAUSE: 1887 TO 1906 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	DIVORCES.									
	Total.	For one cause.	For several causes.	Cause. ¹						
				Petition of both parties, incompatibility of temper.	Adultery. (Art. 45a.)	Attempt on life, cruelty, and dishonorable treatment. (Art. 46b.)	Sentence to ignominious punishment. (Art. 46c.)	Wilful desertion. (Art. 46d.)	Incurable mental disease.	Other causes giving rise to strained relations.
1887 to 1906.....	20,309	17,951	2,358	7,674	2,500	4,172	827	1,543	359	5,997
1906.....	1,343	1,215	128	504	170	327	41	42	28	385
1905.....	1,206	1,127	79	479	126	252	42	42	23	354
1904.....	1,243	1,138	105	502	122	291	47	54	18	333
1903.....	1,182	1,092	90	447	139	239	50	56	18	336
1902.....	1,105	988	117	461	123	210	44	60	19	317
1901.....	1,027	937	90	413	113	193	54	63	18	284
1900.....	1,025	942	83	382	124	228	47	55	19	263
1899.....	1,091	1,012	79	426	127	205	30	74	19	299
1898.....	1,018	937	81	416	112	199	39	61	19	265
1897.....	1,011	936	75	387	118	209	49	69	14	248
1896.....	1,057	937	120	381	136	212	47	88	15	312
1895.....	897	789	108	332	105	200	30	85	15	268
1894.....	932	781	151	311	139	198	43	75	18	316
1893.....	903	753	150	329	133	181	52	87	16	277
1892.....	881	746	135	310	121	178	38	106	20	263
1891.....	877	753	124	334	112	176	23	90	14	270
1890.....	880	756	124	304	96	161	29	108	16	305
1889.....	865	684	181	313	120	188	36	104	20	301
1888.....	841	704	137	310	124	147	35	106	14	275
1887.....	925	724	201	333	140	178	51	118	16	326

¹ The total, by causes, exceeds the actual number of divorces, because decrees granted for two or more causes are tabulated under each cause.

SWITZERLAND—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Population (in thousands). ¹	MARRIAGES.		DIVORCES.		Marriages to one divorce.
		Num-ber.	Per 10,000 population.	Num-ber.	Per 100,000 population.				Num-ber.	Per 10,000 population.	Num-ber.	Per 100,000 population.	
1886.....	2,907	20,080	69	899	31	22	1876.....	2,768	22,376	81	1,102	40	20
1885.....	2,896	20,105	69	920	32	22	1875.....	2,750	24,629	90	(²)	(²)	(²)
1884.....	2,885	19,898	69	907	31	22	1874.....	2,733	22,655	83	(²)	(²)	(²)
1883.....	2,874	19,696	69	898	31	22	1873.....	2,715	20,649	76	(²)	(²)	(²)
1882.....	2,863	19,414	68	964	34	20	1872.....	2,697	21,212	79	(²)	(²)	(²)
1881.....	2,852	19,425	68	945	33	21	1871.....	2,679	19,514	73	(²)	(²)	(²)
1880.....	2,839	19,413	68	856	30	23	1870.....	2,662	18,610	70	(²)	(²)	(²)
1879.....	2,821	19,450	69	938	33	21	1869.....	2,646	19,091	72	(²)	(²)	(²)
1878.....	2,803	20,590	73	1,036	37	20	1868.....	2,630	17,648	67	(²)	(²)	(²)
1877.....	2,786	21,871	79	1,036	37	21	1867.....	(²)	18,011	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ From Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris, 1907.

² Figures not available for the 1887 report.

SWITZERLAND—ZÜRICH, BASEL-STADT, SCHAFFHAUSEN, APPENZEL AUSSER-RHODEN, VAUD, AND NEUCHÂTEL—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: 1867 TO 1886 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.	YEAR.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one divorce.
1867 to 1886.....	125,224	6,491	19	1867 to 1876.....	61,552	2,502	25
1886.....	6,334	396	16	1876.....	7,067	444	16
1885.....	6,351	342	19	1875.....	7,204	287	25
1884.....	6,397	360	18	1874.....	6,667	251	27
1883.....	6,368	379	17	1873.....	6,479	248	26
1882.....	6,238	424	15	1872.....	6,577	242	27
1881.....	6,107	394	16	1871.....	5,761	212	27
1880.....	6,198	385	16	1870.....	5,598	238	24
1879.....	6,269	424	15	1869.....	5,657	208	27
1878.....	6,494	433	15	1868.....	5,250	182	29
1877.....	6,916	452	15	1867.....	5,292	190	28

SWITZERLAND—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS, BY RESULT: 1876 TO 1880 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

RESULT.	JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS: 1876 TO 1880.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	6,261	100.0
Rejecting the petition.....	484	7.7
Decreeing separation.....	809	12.9
Decreeing divorce.....	4,968	79.3

SWITZERLAND—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1876 TO 1880 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES: 1876 TO 1880.		CLASSIFICATION.	DIVORCES: 1876 TO 1880.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	4,968	100.0	Duration of marriage dissolved: ¹		
Condition as to children:			Less than 1 year.....	173	3.5
With children.....	2,963	59.6	1 to 5 years.....	1,538	31.0
Without children.....	1,766	35.5	6 to 10 years.....	1,152	23.2
Unknown.....	239	4.8	11 years and over.....	2,302	46.3
			Unknown.....	203	4.1

¹ Discrepancy in 1880. Details do not make total number of divorces.

SWITZERLAND—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES, BY RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES: 1877 TO 1880 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES.	DIVORCES: 1877 TO 1880.		RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES.	DIVORCES: 1877 TO 1880.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	3,866	100.0	Wife older than husband:		
Husband older than wife:			Less than 11 years.....	883	22.8
Less than 11 years.....	1,631	42.2	11 to 25 years.....	148	3.8
11 to 25 years.....	360	9.3	Over 25 years.....	11	0.3
Over 25 years.....	14	0.4	Both same age.....	250	6.5
			Unknown.....	569	14.7

SWITZERLAND—DIVORCES, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE OF PARTIES: 1880.

AGE.	DIVORCES: 1880.									
	Total.	Duration of marriage dissolved.								
		Less than 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 years and over.	Unknown.
Total.....	856	27	54	57	166	230	235	65	19	3
Age of husband:										
Less than 20 years.....	144	7	26	26	61	23	1			
20 to 29 years.....	302	6	15	21	60	133	67			
30 to 39 years.....	211	10	4	4	20	38	104	31		
40 to 49 years.....	91	2	3	3	9	9	33	27	5	
50 to 59 years.....	37	1	3	1	4	6	11	2	9	
60 years and over.....	71	1	3	2	12	21	19	5	5	3
Unknown.....										
Age of wife:										
Less than 20 years.....	5		1	3	1					
20 to 29 years.....	212	9	28	31	74	64	6			
30 to 39 years.....	287	6	13	14	51	98	103	2		
40 to 49 years.....	178	5	5	3	23	27	77	38		
50 to 59 years.....	85	5	2	4	2	16	28	20	8	
60 years and over.....	18	1	2		3	4	2		6	
Unknown.....	71	1	3	2	12	21	19	5	5	3

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

SWITZERLAND—POPULATION TO ONE DIVORCE, BY OCCUPATION: 1876 TO 1880 (ENTIRE PERIOD).

OCCUPATION.	Popula- tion to one divorce granted annually: 1876 to 1880.	OCCUPATION.	Popula- tion to one divorce granted annually: 1876 to 1880.
Agriculture.....	5,263	Transportation.....	1,493
Mechanics.....	2,041	Public administration, justice, letters, science, and arts.....	2,128
Commerce.....	1,613	Day laborers (not in the fields), nurses, and without occupation.....	2,041

SWITZERLAND—JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS, BY RESULT; AND DIVORCES, BY CONDITION AS TO CHILDREN, DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AND RELATIVE AGE OF PARTIES: 1876 TO 1880 (SINGLE YEARS).

YEAR.	JUDGMENTS PRONOUNCED IN DIVORCE SUITS.																			
	Decreeing divorce.																			
	Total.	Reject- ing the peti- tion.	De- creeing separa- tion.	Total.	Condition as to chil- dren.			Duration of marriage dissolved.					Relative age of parties.							
					With chil- dren.	With- out chil- dren.	Un- known.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 years and over.	Un- known.	Husband older by—			Wife older by—			Both same age.	Un- known.
													Less than 11 years.	11 to 25 years.	Over 25 years.	Less than 11 years.	11 to 25 years.	Over 25 years.		
1876 to 1880	6,261	484	809	4,968	2,963	1,766	239	1 173	1 1,538	1 1,152	1 2,302	1 203	2 1,631	2 360	2 14	2 883	2 148	2 11	2 250	2 569
1880.	1,069	72	141	856	532	308	16	1 27	1 277	1 230	1 719	1 3	389	86	3	212	31	3	61	71
1879.	1,185	115	132	938	563	346	29	42	343	227	318	8	425	102	3	216	46	5	56	85
1878.	1,265	77	152	1,036	657	350	29	43	332	205	429	27	437	92	6	249	39	.....	76	137
1877.	1,345	115	194	1,036	604	392	40	29	308	243	417	39	350	80	2	206	32	3	57	276
1876.	1,397	105	190	1,102	607	370	125	32	278	247	419	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ The means are not available for correcting the discrepancy between the number of divorces granted in 1880 and the details under "duration of marriage" for that year.² 1877 to 1880. Figures for 1876 not available.³ Figures not available for the 1887 report.

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